TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. PART 7. PASSERIFORMES: SYLVIIDAE, MUSCICAPIDAE, PLATYSTEIRIDAE, MALURIDAE, ACANTHIZIDAE, MONARCHIDAE, RHIPIDURIDAE, AND PETROICIDAE

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ABSTRACT

This seventh part of "Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History" includes taxa covered in Vol. 11 of the *Check-list of birds of the world*, by James L. Peters and subsequent authors. The original description of each has been consulted unless otherwise noted, coordinates given for type localities when possible, currently accepted names for the taxa included, and comments on taxonomic history provided. Eight hundred fifty-eight names are treated, 332 of them introduced by G.M. Mathews. Types of 35 of these are not in AMNH, and 15 were not found.

This part of the type list, as well as all previous parts, are searchable and available for download from the AMNH Library web site: http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/dspace/.

INTRODUCTION

This seventh part of "Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History" (AMNH) deals with taxa covered in Volume 11 of Peters' *Check-list of birds of the world* (Mayr and Cottrell, 1986). As did earlier parts (Greenway, 1973, 1978, 1987; LeCroy and Sloss, 2000; and LeCroy, 2003, 2005), this part follows the order of "Peters' *Check-list*" series, which is the basis for the arrangement of the AMNH collection. More recent classifications are still subject to frequent modification, and their use might lead to errors or omissions. The following papers, and the references therein, are among recent publications addressing the relationships within and among the families covered in part 7, based on molecular studies: Alström et al. (2006), Barker et al. (2004), Beresford et al. (2005), Cibois and Cracraft (2004), Cracraft et al. (2004), Irwin et al. (2001), Nguembock et al. (2007), and Olsson et al. (2006).

The format for this part follows that for the previous ones. Brackets enclosing a taxon name indicate that although its type might be expected to be in AMNH, the type either was not found or was discovered in another collection. The citation of the name and of the type locality is first given exactly as it appeared in the original description, which has been seen unless otherwise indicated. In the text portion for each taxon, the name of the type locality is updated when necessary and coordinates are given when found. Previously, longitude and latitude have been expressed in symbols for degrees and minutes. Beginning with this part, I am using the convention of separating the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude with a period, as is done in the *Times atlas of the world* (Times of London, 1967), from which many of them are taken. Other atlases and gazetteers have been used as well and are cited in the text.

The currently recognized name of each taxon is given and reference is made to its usage in a recent publication, preferably regional works or works treating the family as a whole. Once again, I have referred to Dickinson's (2003) *Complete checklist of the birds of the world* for each of the taxa covered in the present publication but have not listed it for each. Complete taxonomic history is not given for each of the forms, but salient points are added when they might prove useful.

To avoid confusion, I have referred to Rothschild specimens, said in the older literature to be in the "Tring Museum", as in the "Rothschild Collection", now in AMNH. The bird collection of The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum (Natural History), London) is now housed at Tring on the former Rothschild estate, and this is a source of possible confusion.

I have accepted Hartert's (1918a, 1920, 1922, 1928, 1931) nomination of "types" in the Rothschild Collection as designation of lectotypes in cases where original descriptions implied syntypes, following the practice in all the previous parts of the AMNH type list. For a fuller discussion see LeCroy (2005: 2–3).

Most of Rothschild's and Hartert's types are specimens that were in the former Rothschild Collection, unless they stated otherwise in the original description. During the late 19th century and early 20th century,

the rules governing the designation of types were not well formulated, and it must have seemed to both Hartert and Rothschild that giving the label data and tying a Rothschild type label on the specimen were sufficient. Today, however, the presence of a type label is of itself not enough to designate a type, and when more than one specimen bears the data cited for type material, the designation becomes ambiguous. Some of the ambiguity was removed by Hartert himself in the several lists of types in the Rothschild Collection when he gave data unique to the intended type specimen, thus designating a lectotype. However, because the Rothschild Collection was never cataloged prior to its arrival at AMNH, sometimes the data given for the intended type were not unique. This is especially true for specimens collected by Everett in the late years of the 19th century, all of which from a particular locality bear the inclusive dates of his visit.

Because the presence of the Rothschild type label has been sufficient over the years for specimens so labeled to be considered types, and because they are frequently so cited in the literature and were cataloged as such in the AMNH catalog when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, it is important to remove ambiguity in such situations and ensure that the specimens intended as types by Hartert and/or Rothschild do retain type status. When all else fails, I have designated as lectotype the specimen with the Rothschild type label if all of the label data match those in the original description. Most often, the entire type series is in AMNH, but occasionally specimens have been exchanged, either by Rothschild (of which we have no record) or later by AMNH. Lectotypification in such circumstances stabilizes the nomenclature and removes a source of potential confusion in interpreting the older literature.

I have designated lectotypes of the following Rothschild and/or Hartert names: *Cettia everetti*, *Stasiasticus montis*, *Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus*, *Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae*, *Phyllergates everetti dumasi*, *Phyllergates cucullatus batjanensis*, *Acanthopneuste floris*, *Acanthopneuste everetti*, *Cryptolopha montis flores*, *Microeca oscillans*, *Rhinomyias colonus*, *Erythromyias buruensis*, *Cyornis banyumas peromissa*, *Siphia djampeana*, *Siphia kalaoensis*, *Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta*, *Monarcha everetti*, *Rhipidura superflua*, *Rhipidura celebensis sumbensis*, and *Miro dannefaerdi*.

The Mathews Collection, purchased by Rothschild, contains numerous types, many of which are synonyms; however, it is important to identify Mathews' types and include them in the type collection at AMNH. Mathews' unbridled enthusiasm for introducing names and carelessness with regard to descriptions, cataloging, and specification of type material have made this a most frustrating task. As mentioned in part 6 of this type list (LeCroy, 2005: 72), Mathews apparently considered a number in his catalog again available if he exchanged a specimen to someone else. It has become apparent while writing this part of the type list that this occurred most often in 1910 and with specimens obtained from Robinson and Tregellas. When Mathews began his catalog, date unknown, he listed his collection in taxonomic order. When this was completed, it appears that he continued to amass more specimens, which he listed rather haphazardly. It was only in about 1910 that he began to list specimens by collection, as he acquired them. Starting then, he usually cataloged specimens promptly and dated the catalog when he entered them. I have used this date, when possible, to ascertain when Mathews obtained a particular specimen in order to know whether he had the specimen in hand when the description was published, as he frequently bought older collections at a much later date. However, he did not always enter every specimen, especially if he had a series, and after 1914 he ceased cataloging entirely. He also rarely entered his catalog number on his specimens! Finding Mathews' catalog numbers for his specimens by matching dates, localities, and collectors was thus a time-consuming process.

Because of Mathews' often vague descriptions and his over-generalized range statements being unsupported by any evidence, it is necessary to verify his intended type specimens in order to be able to evaluate his names in taxonomic studies. Mathews types were apparently always in his own collection unless stated otherwise in the

original description. Frequently they were marked "Type" in Mathews' distinctive hand and had a green Mathews type label attached. Hartert, before he retired, had only just begun listing the Mathews types held in the Rothschild Collection and adding Rothschild type labels. Mathews' specimens with a Rothschild type label were cataloged as types when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, and they have until now been so considered without question. For those listed below that do not bear Rothschild type labels, AMNH type labels have been added, and their status is discussed in the relevant text. When there is label evidence as to his intent, and I have been otherwise unable to verify the type, I have designated it a lectotype in order to reflect Mathews' intent. Mathews' names for which I have designated lectotypes are: *Amytornis whitei*, *Sericornis maculatus hartogi*, *Acanthiza pusilla northi*, *Ethelornis levigaster intermissus*, *Wilsonavis fusca richmondi*, *Microeca brunneicauda tormenti*, *Quoyornis georgianus warreni*, *Quoyornis leucurus normani*, *and Heteromyias cinereifrons athertoni*.

Because most, but not all, of Mathews' types came to AMNH in 1932 with the Rothschild Collection, I have listed all of the Mathews names introduced prior to 1933 that I have found, putting them in brackets where the types are not in AMNH or remain untraced. I have been greatly aided by Mayr's (Mayr and Cottrell, 1986) listing of Mathews names in synonymy, by his card file of Mathews names in the Ornithology Department Archives, and by the careful work of Schodde (1982) and Schodde and Mason (1999).

Correspondence between Mathews and S.A. White has recently been discovered in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide (SAMA), archives (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.), where White's collection is held. It indicates that White's entire collection had been available for use by Mathews. P. Horton and B. Blaylock are preparing a list of types in SAMA at this time, and we have worked together to try to solve the problems that arise relevant to the White collection and Mathews. When Mathews designated a holotype based on a White specimen, it is so listed below; when no holotype was designated, I have listed AMNH specimens as syntypes, and other syntypes may be in SAMA. Types of taxa named by White are most likely in SAMA, and those listed below as syntypes may prove to be paratypes or paralectotypes.

The Edwin Ashby Collection of birds was partially destroyed by a fire at his home in 1935 (Whittell, 1954: 19). Prior to this fire, Ashby had presented more than 400 specimens to AMNH in 1920 and 1923, and some of the specimens now at AMNH are syntypes of his names. There are also Ashby specimens at AMNH that were in the Mathews and Rothschild Collections. He undoubtedly exchanged specimens with other museums, and specimens that survived the fire are now in SAMA. P. Horton, B. Blaylock, and I have attempted to coordinate our interpretation of Ashby's specimens in our two institutions.

Mathews acquired material from many individuals who had their own collections and from various public museums in Australia. The H.L. White Collection is, for the most part, in The Museum of Victoria (MV), where W. Longmore has been most helpful in answering my questions regarding type material held there. Mathews also obtained material from the Western Australian Museum, Perth (WAM), from time to time, often basing descriptions on specimens so obtained. Whittell and Serventy (1948) published *A Systematic List of the Birds of Western Australia* in which they listed many types in the WAM, giving their WAM numbers, thereby designating them lectotypes. Other types in WAM were listed in Anonymous (1960, 1968), and R. Johnstone has very kindly answered other questions that have arisen. Also, published type lists from the Queensland Museum, Brisbane (QM) (Ingram, 1987), and the Australian Museum, Sydney (AM) (Longmore, 1991), have proven helpful. As always, Whittell's (1954) massive compilation of *The Literature of Australian Birds* has been indispensable in untying Mathews' Gordian knots.

The original designation of types of two taxa, described by Stresemann using specimens in the Rothschild Collection, has proven ambiguous and I have designated as lectotypes specimens of the following, based on label indications of type status: *Phyllos-*

copus borealis examinandus and *Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda*. The same situation is found in one taxon described by van Someren, and I have designated a lectotype for *Bradornis taruensis*. Additionally, I have designated a lectotype for *Monarcha cinerascens harterti* Meise.

Rothschild on several occasions bought specimens collected by John Whitehead. As explained in previous parts of the AMNH type list, Whitehead sent to R.B. Sharpe at the British Museum (Natural History), now the Natural History Museum, Tring (MNH), ahead of the main part of his collection from Mount Kinabalu, two specimens of anything that he thought was new. Sharpe's descriptions were often based on these two specimens. Later collections from the Philippines and Hainan were sent to Ogilvie-Grant, and his descriptions were based on the entire collection. However, only part of these collections stayed in BMNH—the part that was bought by the supporters of his expeditions. The rest was returned to Whitehead for him to sell to pay for his trips. Rothschild bought specimens from all of these trips through Whitehead's agent, from Whitehead directly, and 1575 specimens from the family after Whitehead's death. A few were purchased directly by AMNH. Type series of Whitehead's Kinabalu specimens need to be evauated on a case-by-case basis; however, for taxa described by Ogilvie-Grant based on Philippine or Hainan specimens, specimens in AMNH may be considered syntypes.

While I have used the changes in Latin gender endings suggested by David and Gosselin (2002a, 2002b) in order that the names used herein conform to those in Dickinson (2003), I think that the final word has not been said on the subject. I would particularly call attention to the recent discussion of some examples by Mees (2006: 150, 158), and I agree with him that it would seem to be "wise to be reticent in the alteration of customary endings until classical scholars agree among themselves".

Volume 12 of the *Handbook of the birds of the world* appeared after this part of the type list had been submitted for publication. In cases where nomenclature differs between the current nomenclature used in this part of the type list and that in volume 12 of the *Handbook*, I have added a reference to del Hoyo et al. (2007).

The following acronyms are used in the text: AM, Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia; AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York; ANSP, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA; BBM, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI; BMNH, The Natural History Museum, formerly British Museum (Natural History), Tring, England; CM, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA; CMNH, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, Cincinnati, OH; FMNH, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL; ICZN, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature; MHNP, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MTD, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany; MV, Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; MZB, Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, nr. Bogor, Indonesia; NHMZ, Natural History Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe; NRM, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm; QM, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia; RMCA, Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; RMNH, National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, The Netherlands; SAMA, South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia; USBGN, United States Board on Geographic Names; WAM, Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia; ZISP, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, Russia; ZMB, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany; ZMMU, Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia; and ZMO, Zoological Museum, Oslo, Norway (formerly Christiania Museum).

SYLVIIDAE

Orthnocichla everetti **Hartert**

Orthnocichla everetti Hartert, 1897b: 170 (South Flores).

Now *Tesia everetti everetti* (Hartert, 1897). See King, 1989, and Mees, 2006: 154–158.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 573644, male, collected on south Flores, above 3500 ft, In-

donesia, in November 1896, by collectors for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type or indicate the number of specimens collected; however, the above specimen is marked "Type of species". Hartert (1897d: 513–528), in his paper on Everett's entire Flores collection, did not add additional information. Later, Hartert (1922: 365), in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection, designated a male collected in November 1896 as the lectotype. AMNH 573644 is the only male collected in November that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it bears the Rothschild type label.

There are six paralectotypes in AMNH: AMNH 573645 and 573646, males, both collected in October; AMNH 573647–573649, females, collected in October and November; and AMNH 216455, male, collected in November and marked as "Cotype" (used in the sense of paratype), exchanged to AMNH 10 September 1927 by Rothschild. Presumably, Rothschild would not have exchanged a specimen that he considered the type. Two additional specimens from Everett's collection, AMNH 295038, male, and 295039, female, were purchased from W.F.H. Rosenberg by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford in 1931 and donated to the department. They do not bear Rothschild collection labels and I do not consider them paralectotypes.

On the back of Everett's label of the lectotype is "Repok 3500" in what appears to be Everett's hand. This is Gunung Repok, 08.45S, 120.21E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2603), and "3500" represents the altitude in feet.

Orthnocichla subulata advena Hartert

Orthnocichla subulata advena Hartert, 1906a: 298 (Tepa, Babber).

Now *Urosphena subulata advena* (Hartert, 1906). See King, 1989, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 588.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573637, adult male, collected at Tepa, 07.52S, 129.35E (Times Atlas), Babar Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 6 September 1905, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 6858). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type (= holotype) male number 6858. He had two specimens; the paratype is AMNH 573638, collected on 7 September 1905 by Kühn (no. 6871).

Orthnocichla whiteheadi Sharpe

Orthnocichla whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888c: 478 (Kina Balu).

Now *Urosphena whiteheadi* (Sharpe, 1888). See King, 1989, and Smythies, 2000: 520.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 573639, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 4000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 14 March 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 2207). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sharpe described only the male and said that Whitehead had returned with all of his collection. He did not designate a type or indicate how many specimens he had. Later, Sharpe and Whitehead (1889: 410, pl. 12) listed a male collected on 14 February 1888 and a male and a female collected in March 1888. Rothschild purchased a large portion of Whitehead's Kinabalu collection, and all three of these specimens came to AMNH. Hartert (1922: 366) listed Whitehead specimen number 2207 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype; AMNH 573640 (Whitehead no. 1991), male, and AMNH 573641 (2359), female, are paralectotypes.

Horeites pallidipes osmastoni Hartert

Horeites pallidipes osmastoni Hartert, 1908b: 107 (Port Blair, Andaman Islands).

Now *Cettia pallidipes osmastoni* (Hartert, 1908). See King, 1989, and Rasmusson and Anderton, 2005: 480.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 596750, adult male, collected at Port Blair, 11.40N, 92.44E (Times Atlas), Andaman Islands, India, on 11 December 1906, by B.B. Osmaston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Although Hartert did not list his specimens, the holotype, listed as the type by Hartert (1920: 458), is the only Osmaston specimen of this form that came to AMNH and apparently the only one available to Hartert when he described the subspecies. In

the original description, the collector's initials were given as "R.B." The collector's label is printed with his name "B.B. Osmaston", but due to a ink mark, this was interpreted as "R.B." and was so printed on the Rothschild label. I thank Edward Dickinson for calling this error to my attention.

Horornis diphone iwootoensis Momiyama

Horornis diphone iwootoensis Momiyama, 1927: 146 (Motoyama, Sulphur Island, Volcano Islands).

Now *Cettia diphone diphone* (Kittlitz, 1831). See Committee for Check-List of Japanese Birds, 2000: 218, 307–308, and Morioka et al., 2005: 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 785098, adult male, collected on Iwo Jima (= Sulphur Island), Iwo Islands (= Volcano Islands), 24.47N, 141.19E (Morioka et al., 2005: 150), Japan, on 20 December 1924, by T.T. Momiyama (no. 1297) and Senzo Awoki. From the Athenaei Ornithologici Momiyamici (no. 24.0457).

COMMENTS: Approximately 1000 specimens from the Momiyama Collection were acquired by AMNH in 1963, including the holotype of *H.d. iwootoensis*, which lay unrecognized in the general collection until recently. Although Momiyama cited specimen number "1297" in the original description and noted that he had eight males and two females from Sulphur Island, he did not give the year of collection. At least one additional specimen in AMNH is a paratype: AMNH 785100, female, collected on 18 December 1924 (Momiyama nos. 1287 and 24.0452). Two additional specimens were collected early enough and may also be paratypes: AMNH 785099, adult male, 28 November 1925 (1985, 25.0510); and AMNH 785101, adult female, 13 November 1925 (1979, 25.0509).

For date of publication of *Cettia diphone diphone* (Kittlitz), see Morioka et al. (2005: 36).

Vitia parens Mayr

Vitia parens Mayr, 1935: 4 (San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Cettia parens* (Mayr, 1935). See Orenstein and Pratt, 1983, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 391.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 228063, adult male, collected on Makira (= San Cristobal) Island, 1900 ft, Solomon Islands, on 11 December 1929, by W.F. Coultas, W.J. Eyerdam, and E. Mayr on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38662).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, but did not list his specimens. There are five paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 228061, 228062, 228064–228066, three males and two females collected on San Cristobal, 7–14 December 1929.

From 1 to 21 December, the expedition party was based at the village of Huno Galdaha, 15 mi inland from Kira Kira, 10.30S, 161.55E (Times Atlas), according to the unpublished journal of William Coultas (Vol. 5: 233–234, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Cettia haddeni LeCroy and Barker

Cettia haddeni LeCroy and Barker, 2006: 4 (between Kupei and Moreni villages, 1000 m, Crown Prince Range, Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea).

Now *Cettia haddeni* LeCroy and Barker, 2006. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 592.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 835234, adult male, collected between Kupei, ca. 06.15S, 155.27E, and Moreni villages, 1000 m, Crown Prince Range, Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 September 2000, by Don Hadden, prepared by Andrew Mack (no. 1380).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. There are two paratypes: AMNH 833347, adult sex ?, collected in January 2000, prepared by Andrew Mack (no. 1218); and AMNH 836189, immature sex ?, collected 11 August 2001, prepared by Andrew Mack (no. 1571), both collected by Don Hadden in the Crown Prince Range, Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea.

Vitia ruficapilla castaneoptera Mayr

Vitia ruficapilla castaneoptera Mayr, 1935: 5 (Vanua Levu, Fiji).

Now *Cettia ruficapilla castaneoptera* (Mayr, 1935). See Orenstein and Pratt, 1983, and Watling, 2001: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 252011, adult male, collected on Vanua Levu Island, Fiji, on 3 February 1925, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 17008).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, without indicating the number of specimens. Although only the male was described, females collected at the same time were also in Mayr's hand when the subspecies was described. The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 224389, 251973–251984, 252010, and 252012–252015, collected on Vanua Levu in January and February 1925. AMNH 224389 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936; AMNH 251974 and 251975 were exchanged to DMNH in 1972.

According to the unpublished journal of Rollo Beck (AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives), on 3 February 1925, the *France* was anchored in Savusavu Bay, 16.48S, 179.20E (Times Atlas).

Vitia ruficapilla funebris Mayr

Vitia ruficapilla funebris Mayr, 1935: 5 (Tavium (sic), Fiji Islands).

Now *Cettia ruficapilla funebris* (Mayr, 1935). See Orenstein and Pratt, 1983, and Watling, 2001: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251970, adult male, collected on Taveuni Island, Fiji, on 15 December 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 16222).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, without indicating the number of specimens. Only the male was described, but females collected at the same time were also in Mayr's hands. Paratypes are: AMNH 224390, 251965–251969, 251971, 251972, and 252016–252019. AMNH 252017 and 252018 were exchanged to DMNH in 1972.

On 15 December 1924, the *France* was anchored off Somosomo, 16.46S, 179.58W (USBGN, 1974c), according to the unpublished journal of Jose Correia (AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Cettia everetti Hartert

Cettia everetti Hartert, 1898b: 113 (Atapupu, Timor).

Now *Cettia vulcania everetti* Hartert, 1898. See White and Bruce, 1986, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 593, and Olsson et al., 2006.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 596924, adult male, collected at Atapupu, 09.02S, 124.53E (Times Atlas), Timor Island, Indonesia, in July 1897, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that he had a "small series" from Atapupu, but he did not designate a type. Thus, all specimens in the original series were syntypes. Later, Hartert (1920: 458) listed a male collected in July 1897 as the type, thereby referring ambiguously to two specimens with the same data. AMNH 596924 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label and is so cataloged at AMNH. To remove any possible confusion with regard to the status of this specimen, I hereby designate AMNH 596924 as the lectotype of *Cettia everetti*. The other three specimens now at AMNH are paralectotypes: AMNH 596925, adult male, and AMNH 596926, immature female, collected in July 1897; and AMNH 596917, adult female, collected in August 1897.

[*Cettia oreophila* Sharpe]

Sharpe's (1888b: 387) description of this form from Kinabalu was published while Whitehead was still in the field. Because Sharpe listed only two Whitehead numbers (nos. 1937 and 1967) in his description, it is likely that this is one of the cases where Whitehead sent ahead to Sharpe two specimens of forms that he thought were new (Whitehead, 1893b: 185). Hartert (1920: 458) listed a cotype (= syntype) of *Cettia oreophila* as present in the Rothschild Collection and bearing Whitehead's number 2027; however, this specimen cannot be a syntype even though the label has "Cotype" written on it. It is now AMNH 596929 and it does not now bear a Rothschild type label. A second Whitehead specimen (AMNH 596928, Whitehead no. 2007) collected on Kinabalu also cannot be a syntype. Warren and Harrison (1971: 406) listed a male syntype and other syntypes in the collection of the BMNH without giving Whitehead's numbers. However, there can only be the two syntypes listed in the original description.

Horeites flavolivacea intricatus Hartert

Horeites flavolivacea intricatus Hartert, 1909: 533 (Tai-pai-schan, im mittlerer Höhe).
Now *Cettia flavolivacea intricata* (Hartert, 1909). See Watson et al., 1986a: 14, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 594, and Olsson et al., 2006.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 596723, adult male, collected on Taibai Mountain (= Tai-pai-schan), 33.57N, 107.45E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2575), "half way up", Shaanxi, China, on 1 October 1905, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the number of the holotype as 11050, and this has been written on the back of the Owston label. It seems that this is a slight rearrangement of the date of collection (1-10-05), as the Rothschild Collection was never cataloged. The number "125" also appears on the Owston label, but this was not cited by Hartert. Hartert (1909: 534) had three additional examples collected in June and July. These paratypes are AMNH 596724, 596726, and 596728.

Horeites flavolivaceus weberi Mayr

Horeites flavolivaceus weberi Mayr (*in* Stanford and Mayr), 1941: 244 (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills).
Now *Cettia flavolivacea weberi* (Mayr, 1941). See Robson, 2000: 432, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 594, and Olsson et al., 2006.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305849, adult female, collected on Mount Victoria, 2600 m, 21.12N, 93.55E (Times Atlas), southern Chin Hills, Myanmar, on 11 May 1938, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 3228).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for two male and four female specimens, including the type, from Mt. Victoria. The paratypes are AMNH 306303 and 306304, males, and AMNH 306305–306307, females.

Stresemann and Heinrich (1939: 194), in their report on Heinrich's collection, listed this form under *Neornis f. flavolivacea* and reported a collection of nine males and 10 females. However, only that portion of Heinrich's collection purchased by AMNH was available to Mayr when he named this subspecies.

Horeites flavolivaceus oblitus Mayr

Horeites flavolivaceus oblitus Mayr (*in* Stanford and Mayr), 1941: 245 (Chapa, Tonkin).
Now *Cettia flavolivacea oblita* (Mayr, 1941). See Robson, 2000: 432, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 594, and Olsson et al., 2006.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 291724, adult male, collected at Cha Pa (= Chapa), 22.20N, 103.50E (Times Atlas), North Vietnam, on 21 December 1929 by J. Delacour and P. Jabouille.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen was sexed on the field label as "?" but "[♂]" was added, presumably on the basis of measurements. In working up this collection, Mayr (*in* Stanford and Mayr, 1940: 686) borrowed many specimens from various collections. He gave measurements for six males and three females, but only the holotype is in AMNH.

Bradypterus brachypterus centralis Neumann

Bradypterus brachypterus centralis Neumann, 1908b: 55 (Between Mkingo and Muhera).
Now *Bradypterus baboecala centralis* Neumann, 1908. See Urban et al., 1997: 61–65, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 599.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592194, adult female, collected on the riverbank between Mukingo (= Mkingo), 02.18S, 29.47E (Chapin, 1954: 707), and Muhera, Rwanda, on 6 August 1907, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 950). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said that the female type, bearing the above locality and date, was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 592194 is the only specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, even though measurements for more than one female were given; it bears the Rothschild type label and was so listed by Hartert (1920: 469).

Bradypterus graueri Neumann

Bradypterus graueri Neumann, 1908b: 56 (Western Kivu Volcanoes).
Now *Bradypterus graueri* Neumann, 1908. See Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993: 356, and Urban et al., 1997: 61–62, 67–68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592223, adult male, collected at edge of swamp at the base of the Western Kivu Volcanoes, 2200 m, Congo (Kinshasa), on 17 August 1907, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 991). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann described this form on the basis of a single specimen (Hartert, 1920: 469) in the Rothschild Collection.

Bradypterus carpalis Chapin

Bradypterus carpalis Chapin, 1916: 27 (Faradje, Upper Uele District, Belgian Congo).

Now *Bradypterus carpalis* Chapin, 1916. See Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993: 356, and Urban et al., 1997: 61–62, 65–66.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 160863, adult male, collected at Faradje, 03.45N, 29.43E (Times Atlas), Congo (Kinshasa), on 21 February 1913, by James P. Chapin (no. 4531) on the Lang-Chapin Congo Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapin gave his unique field number for the holotype in the original description and noted that he had five specimens (including the type). Paratypes are: AMNH 160860, 160861, males from Faradje; AMNH 160862, male from Vankerckhovenville; and AMNH 160864, female from Faradje.

Bradypterus yokanae van Someren

Bradypterus yokanae van Someren, 1919: 22 (Sezibwa River, Uganda).

Now *Bradypterus carpalis* Chapin, 1916. See Chapin, 1953b: 435–437, and Urban et al., 1997: 65–66.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592222, adult male, collected on the Sezibwa River, 00.16N, 33.02E–01.22N, 32.45E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda, on 11 January 1919. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that his type, bearing the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection. It has a Rothschild type label, although it was not in any of Hartert's lists of types. There were five specimens in van Someren's type series, but the holotype is the only specimen that came to AMNH. There is one paratype in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 40).

Bradypterus alfredi Hartlaub

Bradypterus alfredi Hartlaub, 1890: 152 ("Njangalo").

Now *Bradypterus alfredi alfredi* Hartlaub, 1890. See Urban et al., 1997: 69–70.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592224, adult female, collected at Nyangabo (= Njangabo, on label), 01.19N, 30.03E (Chapin, 1954: 714), Congo (Kinshasa), on 3 May 1889, by Emin Pasha (no. 212).

COMMENTS: Hartlaub (1890: 152) apparently had only a single specimen ("Ich beschreibe ein schön ausgefärbtes Weibchen"); it is listed by Hartert (1920: 468) and bears a Rothschild type label.

Bradypterus altumi van Someren

Bradypterus altumi van Someren, 1919: 22 (Molo Forests).

Now *Bradypterus lopezi mariae* Madarász, 1905. See Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993: 356, and Urban et al., 1997: 70–73.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592179, adult male, collected in the Molo forests, Kenya, on 21 July 1917. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren stated that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 592179 is the only van Someren specimen of this form collected before 1920 that came to AMNH as part of the Rothschild Collection.

The species name, *lopezi*, was originally introduced as *Phlexis lopezi* by Alexander (1903a: 48) and changed to *lopesi* by Alexander (1903b: 375), who named the species for his collector, José Lopes. Watson et al. (1986a: 22) used the spelling *lopesi*, noting that the spelling had been "corrected to" *lopesi* by Alexander (1903b: 375). Sibley and Monroe (1990: 610) incorrectly considered the spelling *lopezi* a *lapsus calami* and used *B. lopesi*. Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire (1993: 356) argued that the change in spelling from *lopezi* to *lopesi* was an unjustified emendation. Urban et al. (1997: 70–73) continued to use the spelling *lopezi*, as did del Hoyo et al. (2006: 600–601), who commented that "prevailing usage also appears to be heavily in favour of retaining '*lopezi*' as the correct

name". I agree with this interpretation, contra Dickinson (2003: 580), who used *lopesi*, judging it to be in prevailing usage.

Molo is at 00.15S, 35.44E (Polhill, 1988). This name was not listed in any of Hartert's lists of Rothschild types.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus pallidior Neumann

Bradypterus cinnamomeus pallidior Neumann, 1914: 10 (Urwald westlich von Baraka).

Now *Bradypterus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* (Rüppell, 1840). See Chapin, 1953b: 437–438, and Urban et al., 1997: 73–75.

Holotype: AMNH 592272, adult female (not male), collected in the virgin forest northwest (as on field label) of Baraka, 1900 m, Congo (Kinshasa), on 1 December 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 3819). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, the type was said to be a male collected in "Urwald westlich von Baraka" by R. Grauer and in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 592272 is the only specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; it is clearly marked female on Grauer's field label. Hartert (1920: 469) corrected without comment what must have been a lapsus on Neumann's part, adding Grauer's field number. Also present is a Rothschild type label.

Baraka is at 04.09S, 29.05E (Times Atlas).

Lusciniola seebohmi Ogilvie-Grant

Lusciniola seebohmi Ogilvie-Grant, 1895b: 40 (Lepanto, northern Luzon).

Now *Bradypterus seebohmi* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1895). See Dickinson et al., 2000: 36–38.

Holotype: AMNH 592174, adult female, at Bagnen (= Bagnin, on label), 17.31N, 120.23E (E. Dickinson, personal commun.), 6000 ft, Lepanto, Mountain Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 28 December 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 931). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Whitehead (1899: 211) noted that he obtained only one specimen. The locality Bagnin is written on Whitehead's label and shown on the map in Whitehead (1899: 83). Between 3 November 1894 and 14 January 1895, Whitehead had stayed for some weeks at Bucay on the Abra River. Then, ill with dysentery, he ascended to an Igorroti village, where he was based for several weeks (Whitehead, 1899: 84). The specimen remains unique (Dickinson et al., 2000: 37).

Stasiasticus montis Hartert

Stasiasticus montis Hartert, 1896d: 540 (Mount Arjuno, east Java).

Now *Bradypterus montis* (Hartert, 1896). See Hartert, 1920: 469, and Dickinson et al., 2000: 39–40.

Lectotype: AMNH 592175, adult male, collected on Gunung Arjuna (= Mount Arjuno), 9000–10,000 ft, 07.45S, 112.34E (USBGN, 1982a), eastern Java, Indonesia, in January 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, only noting that he had two male specimens with the same data. In his type list, Hartert (1920: 469) did not distinguish between the two specimens. AMNH 592175 bears the Rothschild type label, and it was so cataloged at AMNH. To validate Hartert's intent and to avoid confusion in interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate AMNH 592175 the lectotype of *Stasiasticus montis*. AMNH 592176 with the same label data becomes the paralectotype.

The genus *Stasiasticus* was described in the same paper (Hartert, 1896d: 539) and the label of the lectotype is noted "Type of gen. & spec.".

Bradypterus montis timorensis Mayr

Bradypterus montis timorensis Mayr, 1944a: 158 (Mt. Mutis (1800 meters), Timor).

Now *Bradypterus timorensis* Mayr, 1944. See Dickinson et al., 2000: 41–42.

Holotype: AMNH 308007, adult male, collected on Mount Mutis, 1800 m, 04.35S, 124.15E (Times Atlas), Timor Island, Indonesia, on 1 March 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 3175). From the Georg Stein Expedition.

Comments: In the original description, Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype and noted (Mayr, 1944a: 136) that

two specimens (male and female) of the new subspecies were collected. The paratype is AMNH 345901, female, collected on Mt. Mutis on 1 March 1932, by G. Stein (no. 3176).

This expedition by Georg Stein and his wife, Clara, was sponsored jointly by AMNH and ZMB, supported by J. Sterling Rockefeller. In this case, both specimens were retained at AMNH. Stein did not write an account of this expedition as his home and all of his notebooks were destroyed during World War II (Stresemann, 1967: 186–187).

Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus Ogilvie-Grant

Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus Ogilvie-Grant, 1895b: 40 (mountains of Lepanto in Northern Luzon).
Now *Bradypterus caudatus caudatus* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1895). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 341, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 608.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 598245, adult female, collected on Mount Data, 7500 ft, 16.51N, 120.52E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 418), Mountain Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 25 January 1895, by John Whitehead (no. A48); and AMNH 598246, adult male, collected at 8000 ft in Lepanto, Mountain Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 27 January 1895, by J. Whitehead (no. A62).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Ogilvie-Grant did not designate a type or say how many specimens he had. Warren and Harrison (1971: 98) listed a male syntype in BMNH and referred to the female syntype in AMNH (fide Hartert, 1920: 484), stating in error that only two specimens were collected. Hartert (1920: 484) listed the specimen that is now AMNH 598245 as the "Type of ♀. –J.W." This does not serve to designate a lectotype. Whitehead (1899: 222) said that "not more than three specimens were captured in the several months spent in the Luzon highlands"; the third specimen, AMNH 598246, is also a syntype, even though it had not been recognized as such previously. It has now been added to the AMNH type collection.

The genus *Pseudotharrhaleus* was described by Ogilvie-Grant (1895b: 40) at the same time, with *P. caudatus* as the type species.

Pseudotharraleus (sic) *unicolor* Hartert

Pseudotharraleus (sic) *unicolor* Hartert, 1904b: 74 (Mount Apo, South Mindanao).
Now *Bradypterus caudatus unicolor* (Hartert, 1904). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 341–342, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 608.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598247, female, collected on Mount Apo, 3000 ft, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippines, in November 1903, by Johannes (= John) Waterstradt (no. 114). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had a single specimen for description. Dickinson et al. (1991: 342) noted that the specimen is a young bird and that *Pseudotharrhaleus griseipectus* Mearns, 1909 is a synonym. Dickinson (personal commun.) wrote me that W. Goodfellow was listed in error in Dickinson et al. (1991: 341) as the collector of this holotype.

Androphilus accentor Sharpe

Androphilus accentor Sharpe, 1888b: 390 (Kina Balu).
Now *Bradypterus accentor* (Sharpe, 1888). See Watson et al., 1986a: 30, and Smythies, 2000: 522.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 588291, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 8000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 3 February 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 1939). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sharpe (1888b: 391) described both male (no. 1939) and female (no. 2087), giving Whitehead's number for each; thus they were syntypes. Both labels are marked "Type RBS[harpe]" and both bear Rothschild type labels. However, Hartert (1920: 485) listed only the male (no. 1939) as the type, thereby making it the lectotype. The female, AMNH 588290, collected on Kinabalu, 8000 ft, on 29 February 1888, by Whitehead (no. 2087) is accordingly the paralectotype. Because it bears a Rothschild type label, it has been retained in the type collection, with a label explaining its status. Two additional specimens collected on Kinabalu by Whitehead, AMNH 588292 and 588293, have no type status.

Androphilus everetti Hartert

Androphilus everetti Hartert, 1896a: 69 (Bonthain Peak, South Celebes).

Now *Bradypterus castaneus castaneus* (Büttikofer, 1893). See Watson et al., 1986a: 30, White and Bruce, 1986: 340, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 608–609.

Lectotype: AMNH 588294, adult female, collected at Indrulaman, in the foothills of Gunung Lompobattang (= peak near Bonthain), 05.22S, 119.58E (Times Atlas), southern Sulawesi Island (= Celebes), Indonesia, in October 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but mentioned that he had a "series of both sexes", nor did he subsequently (Hartert, 1896b: 151) say how many specimens he had. Hartert (1920: 485) only later designated as lectotype a female from Indrulaman. Six specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but only AMNH 588294 was from Indrulaman. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 588295 and 588296, adult males, AMNH 588297, 588298, and 588299, adult females, all collected on "Bonthian Peak" between 5500 and 7000 ft in October 1895. Everett himself collected in the area around Indrulaman, at about 2300 ft in the foothills, and J.M. Dumas with native helpers collected at the higher altitudes around Tasoso and above (Hartert, 1896b: 149). Indrulaman is shown on the map in Stresemann (1940) as location 70, at ca. 05.30S, 120.05E.

See Drovetski et al. (2004) for recent mitochondrial studies indicating non-monophyly of *Bradypterus*.

Androphilus disturbans Hartert

Androphilus disturbans Hartert, 1900c: 238 (Mt. Mada, Buru).

Now *Bradypterus castaneus disturbans* (Hartert, 1900). See White and Bruce, 1986: 340, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 608–609.

Holotype: AMNH 588301, immature male, collected on Mount Mada, 3000 ft, ca. 03.15S, 126.10E, Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1898, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert noted that Dumas had marked his single specimen "♀"; however, this is an error, as Dumas clearly marked his specimen "♂". Alfred Everett, already suffering his fatal illness, had sent his assistant, Dumas, to Buru to make this collection. Hartert (1920: 485) decided on the basis of specimens later collected on Buru by Stresemann that *disturbans* was a subspecies of *B. castaneus*. See Drovetski et al. (2004) for recent mitochondrial studies indicating non-monophyly in *Bradypterus*.

Mt. Mada is shown on some maps as Mt. Madang.

Androphilus disturbans musculus Stresemann

Androphilus disturbans musculus Stresemann, 1914a: 136 (Gunung Panaia (Mittel-Seran)).

Now *Bradypterus castaneus musculus* (Stresemann, 1914). See White and Bruce, 1986: 340, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 608–609.

Holotype: AMNH 588305, adult female, collected on Gunung Panaia, 7500 ft, Seram (= Seran) Island, 03.00S, 129.00E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Indonesia, on 18 August 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 875). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Stresemann gave his unique field number for the holotype in the original description. His type series comprised four specimens. The three paratypes are: AMNH 588306 (Stresemann no. 713), immature male, Gunung Sofia, 4500 ft, 21 June 1911; AMNH 588307 (715), immature female, G. Sofia, 4000 ft, 22 June 1911; AMNH 588308, adult female, G. Hoale, 3000 ft, 8 July 1911. Recent mitochondrial studies by Drovetski et al. (2004) indicate non-monophyly of *Bradypterus*.

Bathmocercus vulpinus Reichenow

Bathmocercus vulpinus Reichenow, 1895: 160 (Aruwimi Flum. (Africa occidentalis)).

Now *Bathmocercus rufus vulpinus* Reichenow, 1895. See Urban et al., 1997: 82–83.

Holotype: AMNH 588911, unsexed, collected on the Aruwimi River, Congo (Kinshasa), by William Bonny on the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. The description is of the male,

and the above specimen is apparently the only one in male plumage collected by Bonny. It is marked "Type" and bears a Rothschild type label. The female was described as a separate species (see below).

Bonny was a member of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition led by H.M. Stanley. The Aruwimi River camp at Yambuya was occupied by part of the expedition, including Bonny, from 15 June 1887 to 14 February 1888 (see Jameson, 1890), and his specimens were probably collected during that time. Yambuya is at 01.17N, 24.34E (Times Atlas).

The genus *Bathmocercus* was also described in the same paper (Reichenow, 1895: 159).

Bathmocercus murinus Reichenow

Bathmocercus murinus Reichenow, 1895: 160 (Aruwimi Flum. (Africa occidentalis)).

Now *Bathmocercus rufus vulpinus* Reichenow, 1895. See Hartert, 1920: 483, and Urban et al., 1997: 82–83.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 588912, unsexed, collected on the Aruwimi River, Congo (Kinshasa) by W. Bonny on the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. This specimen is in female plumage and matches the description; it is apparently the only such specimen collected by Bonny. It is marked "Type" and bears a Rothschild type label. See above for the description of the male and information on the collecting locality.

Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni Hartert

Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni Hartert, 1930b: 79 (Kofo (Anggi gidji)).

Now *Megalurus macrurus stresemanni* Hartert, 1930. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597818, adult male, collected at Koffo (= Kofo), Lake Giji (= Anggi gidji), 01.23S, 133.53E (Times Atlas), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 12 June 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1107). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. Six specimens were collected, presumably including the holotype. Mayr's expedition to Dutch New Guinea in 1928 was sponsored by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH and by Lord Walter Rothschild. His collections, including the types, were divided between AMNH and the Rothschild Collection, with representative sets of specimens also going to MZB and ZMB. Specimens that were in the Rothschild Collection are now in AMNH. Of the five paratypes of this form, all of them from the type locality, one came directly to AMNH: AMNH 293904 (Mayr no. 1086), adult male; three came via the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 597819 (1113) and 597820 (1082), adult males, and AMNH 597822 (1100), adult female (but sex questioned by Hartert, 1930: 79), all collected on 11 and 12 June 1928. The remaining paratype is probably in ZMB.

Megalurus timoriensis mayri Hartert

Megalurus timoriensis mayri Hartert, 1930b: 79 (Ifaar).

Now *Megalurus macrurus mayri* Hartert, 1930. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293901, adult male, collected at Ifaar, 02.34S, 140.31E (USBGN, 1982), Lake Sentani, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2625).

COMMENTS: Mayr's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. See previous type entry for the deposition of Mayr's specimens. The holotype of *M. t. mayri* came directly to AMNH. Hartert listed nine males, seven females, and six immature males, presumably including the holotype. Of the 21 paratypes, 18 came to AMNH: AMNH 293895–293897, 293897bis, 293898–293900, 293902, 293903, directly via Sanford; and 597809–597817, via the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 293898 and 597810 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. Three paratypes are unaccounted for and are possibly in ZMB or MZB.

Ifaar was the government station on Lake Sentani in former Dutch New Guinea.

Megalurus timoriensis montanus Mayr and Gilliard

Megalurus timoriensis montanus Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 9 (summit grasslands of Mt. Hagen,

Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Megalurus macrurus montanus* Mayr and Gilliard, 1951. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348221, adult male, collected at the summit camp, Mount Hagen, 12,000 ft, 05.45S, 144.05E (Times Atlas), Eastern Highlands, Papua New Guinea (= Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 20 July 1950, by William Lamont on the Gilliard Mount Hagen Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The number of specimens collected was not given, either in the original description or in the later report on both the 1950 and 1952 expeditions (Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 346); however, measurements were given for two males and two females (Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 9), including the holotype. Additionally, there are two unsexed specimens from the summit grasslands. Paratypes are AMNH 705119–705123.

Dickinson (2003: 577) tentatively included *montanus* in *M. macrurus alpinus*, and this may be correct. *M. m. alpinus* has been identified in high altitude grasslands in southeastern Papua New Guinea and in the Snow Mountains of Papua Province, Indonesia, overlapping the range of *montanus*. However, the entire complex of taxa needs to be re-examined, especially the anomalous mid-mountain form from Telefomin (Gilliard and LeCroy, 1961: 48) that seems closest to the high-altitude *alpinus*.

Megalurus timoriensis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard

Megalurus timoriensis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 9 (Tomba, south slope of Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Megalurus macrurus wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard, 1951. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348222, adult male, collected at Tomba, south slope of Mount Hagen, 05.45S, 144.05E (Times Atlas), Eastern Highlands, Papua New Guinea (= Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 27 July 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard. From the Gilliard Mount Hagen Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description, but the number of specimens was not. Measurements were not given for the entire series nor were specimens listed in Mayr and Gilliard (1954: 346). Specimens in addition to the holotype collected in 1950 in the mid-mountain grasslands of the Hagen and Kubor ranges are paratypes: AMNH 705124–705147. AMNH 705133 was sent to the AM in 1953 and AMNH 705138 and 705139 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Megalurus timoriensis alpinus Mayr and Rand

Megalurus timoriensis alpinus Mayr and Rand, 1935: 8 (Mt. Albert Edward, southwest slope, Altitude 3680 meters, Territory of Papua).

Now *Megalurus macrurus alpinus* Mayr and Rand, 1935. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 420136, adult male, collected on the southwest slope of Mount Albert Edward, 3680 m, 08.35S, 147.20E (Times Atlas), Wharton Range, Papua New Guinea, on 2 July 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand. From the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 745).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. A total of six males and eight females was collected on Mt. Albert Edward and at Murray Pass. The 13 paratypes are: AMNH 420131–420135 and 420142–420149. AMNH 420146 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

The collecting localities of the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition are described by Archbold and Rand (1935: 565–572), and the entire bird collection is reported on by Mayr and Rand (1937).

Megalurus timoriensis muscalis Rand

Megalurus timoriensis muscalis Rand, 1938: 4 (Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly; south New Guinea).

Now *Megalurus timoriensis muscalis* Rand, 1938. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 426547, adult male, collected on Lake Daviumbu, 07.33S, 141.15E (Times Atlas), middle Fly River,

Papua New Guinea, on 9 September 1936, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and George H.H. Tate. From the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 5154).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Nine males and three females were collected (Rand, 1942a: 329); only 10 of the 11 paratypes were cataloged at AMNH: AMNH 426543–426546 and 426548–426553, all from Lake Daviumbu. AMNH 426548 and 426552 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Rand (1942a) published an account of the birds collected, and Rand and Brass (1940) published a summary of the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition.

Megalurus alisteri Mathews

Megalurus alisteri Mathews, 1912a: 345 (Napier Broome Bay, North-West Australia).
Now *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597870, adult male, collected at Pago Mission (= mission station, as on label), 14.10S, 126.42E (Times Atlas), Napier Broome Bay, Western Australia, Australia, on 30 October 1909, by G.F. Hill. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5742) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. The holotype bears both a Mathews and a Rothschild type label; also present is a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 445, opp. p. 384, text p. 385), where the illustrated bird is confirmed as the type of *M. a. alisteri*. In his catalog, Mathews listed two specimens from the same locality collected by Hill. AMNH 597871 (Mathews no. 5743), immature male collected on 13 May 1910, is a paratype. AMNH 597872, an immature male collected by Hill at Napier Broome Bay on 17 June 1910, is probably also a paratype although not found in Mathews' catalog.

Hill (1911) published information on his collecting localities and field notes. He was based for 10 months in 1909 and 1910 at the newly established mission station on Napier Broome Bay and collected between the bay and the Drysdale River. Hill gave the coordinates of the station as 14.06S, 126.40E, today known as Pago Mission.

Megalurus alisteri dulciei Mathews

Megalurus alisteri dulciei Mathews, 1912a: 345 (Cooktown, Queensland).
Now *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews, 1912. See Watson et al., 1986a: 41, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597854, unsexed, collected at Cooktown, 15.29S, 145.15E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5895) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; opposite number 5895 he listed a single specimen of this form, obtained from H.C. Robinson and cataloged in October or November 1910. The specimen bears a Mathews and a Rothschild type label. The number "555" that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this form in Mathews (1908a: 74).

Megalurus alisteri melvillensis Mathews

Megalurus alisteri melvillensis Mathews, 1912e: 92 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).
Now *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews, 1912. See Watson et al., 1986a: 41, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597868, adult male, collected 10 mi east of Gordon Point, 11.31S, 130.27E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 6 June 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 3619). From the Mathews Collection (no. 13641) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; only the single specimen was cataloged. The holotype bears in addition to the Mathews and Rothschild type labels the yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1922a: pl. 445, opp. p. 384, text p. 385), where the illustrated specimen is confirmed as the type of *melvillensis*.

Megalurus alisteri oweni Mathews

Megalurus alisteri oweni Mathews, 1912a: 345 (New South Wales).

Now *Megalurus timoriensis alisteri* Mathews, 1912. See Watson et al., 1986a: 41, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 702.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597858, unsexed, collected in New South Wales, Australia, in December 1889. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2161) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Only the single specimen was cataloged. The number "555" that appears on the Mathews Collection label is the number given to this species in Mathews (1908a).

Mathews (1912a: 345) called attention to the fact that the name *Megalurus galactotes* Temminck had been erroneously applied to the Australian bird, referring instead to an African species. He supplied the name *Megalurus alisteri oweni*, a subspecies recognized by Watson et al. (1986a: 41).

Megalurus palustris andrewsi Bangs

Megalurus palustris andrewsi Bangs, 1921: 592 (Meng-ting, Burma border).

Now *Megalurus palustris toklao* (Blyth, 1843). See Watson et al., 1986a: 42, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 579.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143478, adult male, collected at Meng-ting, 1700 ft, 23.30N, 99.03E (Times Atlas), Yunnan Province, China, on 18 February 1917, by Roy Chapman Andrews and Edmund Heller on the Asiatic Zoological Expedition 1916–1917 (no. 491).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. One paratype was collected: AMNH 143477, adult male from Malipa, Myanmar, 14 March 1917. Andrews and Andrews (1918: 233–243) described their stay at Meng-ting.

Megalurus gramineus dubius Mathews

Megalurus gramineus dubius Mathews, 1912a: 344 (Mannam, South Australia).

Now *Megalurus gramineus goulburni* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 703–704.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597911, adult male, collected near Mannum (= Mannam), 34.50S, 139.20E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 22 October 1909 by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6204) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype, which bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The type locality is written "nr. Mannum" on Ashby's label. Another specimen from the Mathews Collection, AMNH 597912, was collected at Mannum on 12 December 1910 and may be a paratype, but I was unable to find it in Mathews' catalog and do not know when it came into his possession.

Watson et al. (1986a: 43) accepted only one subspecies in Australia, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 703–704) recognized three, with South Australian birds included in *M. p. goulburni*.

Megalurus gramineus goulburni Mathews

Megalurus gramineus goulburni Mathews, 1912a: 344 (Goulburn, New South Wales).

Now *Megalurus gramineus goulburni* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 703–704.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597914, adult male, collected at Goulburn, 34.47S, 149.43E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, in May 1892. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7942) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number for the holotype in the original description; the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The number that Mathews wrote on his type label (7952) is incorrect. AMNH 597915 (7943), a female from Goulburn collected in May 1892, is a paratype. These specimens were part of a collection obtained from T. Thorpe and cataloged in February 1911; they are the only two New South Wales specimens of *M. gramineus* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

In addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1922a: pl. 444, opp. p. 375, text p. 376), where it is confirmed as the type of *goulburni*.

Megalurus gramineus halmaturinus Mathews

Megalurus gramineus halmaturinus Mathews, 1912c: 43 (Kangaroo Island, South Australia).

Now *Megalurus gramineus goulburni* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 703–704.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597898, adult male, collected on the spit off Kingscote, 35.40S, 137.39E (Times Atlas), Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 10 December 1911, by S.A. White (no. 473). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10255) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description, and the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 597899 (Mathews no. 10253), male, AMNH 597900 (10254), male, and AMNH 597901 (10373), female, collected at Kingscote, Kangaroo Island, on 10 December 1911. One paratype is in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.). AMNH 597902–597905, collected at Birchmores Lagoon, Kangaroo Island, on 17 April 1912 are not paratypes, as they were collected after the 2 April 1912 publication date of *M. g. halmaturinus*.

Watson et al. (1986a: 43) recognized only *M. g. gramineus* for all Australian birds, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 703–704) recognized three, with Kangaroo Island birds included in *M. gramineus goulburni*.

Megalurus gramineus thomasi Mathews

Megalurus gramineus thomasi Mathews, 1912a: 344 (Lake Muir, West Australia).

Now *Megalurus gramineus thomasi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 703–704.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597889, adult male, collected at Lake Muir, 34.28S, 116.35E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, on 24 April 1911, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9740) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, and the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels, as well as Mathews' yellow "Figured" label. It was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 444, opp. p. 375, text p. 377), where it is confirmed as the type of *thomasi*, but the date was incorrectly given as 26 April 1911. None of the April specimens in AMNH taken by Carter was collected on the 26th. While AMNH 597885–597893 are all Mathews specimens collected by Carter at Lake Muir in March, April, and December 1911, the holotype was the only specimen that Mathews entered in his catalog. Thus, the status of these additional specimens cannot be determined. It is particularly unlikely that Mathews received the December specimens before the publication of his "Reference-List" in January 1912.

Megalurus gramineus wilsoni Mathews

Megalurus gramineus wilsoni Mathews, 1912a: 344 (Victoria).

Now *Megalurus gramineus goulburni* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 703–704.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597918, adult female, collected at Western Port, 38.22S. 145.20E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 10 March 1909, by Thomas H. Tregellas (no. 183). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5099) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. A single Tregallas specimen of this species was cataloged on 10 September 1910. AMNH 597919, a female collected at Westernport on the same date, is probably a paratype, although I did not find it in Mathews' catalog; it was exchanged by AMNH to the FMNH in the 1960s. AMNH 597917, immature male, collected at Somerville, Victoria, on 10 April 1909 by L.G. Chandler was cataloged by Mathews as number 4955 and is a paratype of *M. g. wilsoni*. Its Mathews collection label is marked "Type" and it bears a blank Rothschild type label upon which has been pencilled "Unpublished" and "Not a type" in a hand unknown. It is initialed, but I am unsure of the letters. I, too, have found no indication that it was ever designated as a type.

In addition to the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a yellow "Figured" label. It was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 444, opp. p. 375, text pp. 376–377), where it is confirmed as the type of *wilsoni*.

Mathews (1913a: 211) specified the type locality of *wilsoni* as Western Port, the collecting locality of the holotype. Watson

et al. (1986a: 43) included *wilsoni* as a synonym of *M. gramineus gramineus*, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 703) have included Victoria within the range of *M. gramineus goulburni*.

[*Poodytes gramineus milligani* Mathews]

Poodytes gramineus milligani Mathews, 1921a: 137, new name for *Megalurus striatus* Milligan, 1903, preoccupied by *Megalurus*? *striatus* Jerdon, 1841. As such, it has the same type as *Megalurus striatus* Milligan, which is in the WAM (Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 81; Anonymous, 1968: 29).

Bowdleria punctata vealeae Kemp

Bowdleria punctata vealeae Kemp, 1912: 124 (Umawera, Hokianga, North Island).
Now *Megalurus punctatus vealeae* (Kemp, 1912). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 580.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598191, unsexed adult, collected at Umawera, Hokianga Harbour, ca. 35.35S, 172.40E, North Island, New Zealand, in August 1907, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description in Mathews' *Austral Avian Record*, Kemp said that the type from Umawera, Hokianga, was then in his possession; he gave only a single measurement. I was unable to determine when the specimen passed to Mathews, as I did not find it listed in Mathews' catalog.

The holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. A note on the latter, "Figured by Lodge in the Birds of New Zealand", refers to a watercolor by George Edward Lodge. It was among 89 watercolors commissioned by the New Zealand government in the early 1900s to illustrate a replacement edition, never published, of Buller's *Birds of New Zealand*. The plates were published much later, with a text by Sir Charles Fleming (1982: 338–340), and the painting of *M. p. vealei* (sic) is the upper figure in plate 78.

Sibley and Ahlquist (1987: 64–65) considered *Bowdleria* probably congeneric with *Megalurus* on the basis of their DNA-DNA hybridization studies, although Olson (1990) thought anatomical differences between the two genera were sufficient for recognition. *Bowdleria* was retained in the *Checklist of the Birds of New Zealand* (Turbott, 1990: 202).

Cincloramphus cruralis clelandi Mathews

Cincloramphus cruralis clelandi Mathews, 1912a: 338 (Perth, West Australia).
Now *Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 708.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587760, unsexed, collected at Mindigong, Perth, 31.58S, 115.49E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, in September 1907. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2094) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not give any information about the type other than it was from Perth, adding that the range of the subspecies was "South-West Australia". However, the above specimen bears both a Mathews type label with his catalog number, and a Rothschild type label. Mindigong appears on the Mathews Collection label. This is the only Perth specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and I consider it the holotype.

Mathews (1930: 569) said that this form was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 436, upper fig., opp. p. 297, text p. 298). This is paratype AMNH 587780 (Mathews no. 5196), female, Lake Yanchep, 31.32S, 115.33E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, 14 November 1904, obtained by Mathews from WAM (no. 7057) and cataloged by him on 10 September 1910.

Cincloramphus cruralis rogersi Mathews

Cincloramphus cruralis rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 338 (Derby, North-West Australia).
Now *Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 708.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587759, adult male, collected at Derby, 17.19S, 123.38E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, by J. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5195) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen bears, in addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels and Tunney's label, a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews

(1922a: pl. 436, lower fig., opp. p. 297, text p. 298) where it is confirmed as the type of *rogersi*. The specimen, cataloged by Mathews on 10 September 1910, was obtained from WAM.

Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi Iredale

Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi Iredale, 1911: 97 (Yalgo, West Australia).
Now *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986a: 45, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 706–707, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 580.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587779, adult male, collected at Wururga, 28.24S, 116.29E (Times Atlas), Yalgoo (= Yalgo) G[old] F[ields], 1050 ft, Western Australia, Australia, on 14 August 1903, by F.L. [Whitlock] (no. 313). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5198) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Iredale described only the male and gave the Mathews catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen was obtained from WAM, and the number "6033" on Whitlock's label may be that museum's number. Also present are Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 437, right fig., opp. p. 306, text p. 307), where the figured male is confirmed as the type of *mathewsi*.

When the name *rufescens* Vigors and Horsfield was found to be based on a misidentification (see below under *Cincloramphus mathewsi vigorsi*), Iredale's name was the next available name for the species. Schodde and Mason (1999: 706), following Wolters, placed *C. mathewsi* in the subgenus *Maclennania*. Del Hoyo et al. (2006: 580) suggested that because of the striking morphological differences *mathewsi* might be better placed in a separate genus.

Cincloramphus mathewsi alisteri Mathews

Cincloramphus mathewsi alisteri Mathews, 1912a: 339 (East Murchison, West Australia).
Now *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986a: 45, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 706–707, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 580.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587778, adult male, collected in the East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 24 October 1909, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3902) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The single specimen was among a collection made by Whitlock in the East Murchison and at Lake Way, cataloged by Mathews on 27 December 1909.

Cincloramphus mathewsi horsfieldi Mathews

Cincloramphus mathewsi horsfieldi Mathews, 1912a: 339 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).
Now *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986a: 45, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 706–707, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 580.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587784, adult male, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.00S, 136.42E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, on 2 January 1906 (incorrectly dated 1905), by Wilfred Stalker (no. 106). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2101) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Stalker's collection around Alexandria was made for Sir William Ingram (see Whittell, 1954: 680) and reported on by Collingwood Ingram (1907), from whom Mathews acquired the collection (Mathews, 1942: 51). The three specimens listed in Ingram's (1907: 406) report came to AMNH. There are two paratypes: AMNH 587785 (Mathews no. 2102, Stalker no. 106), male, 20 January 1906; and AMNH 587827 (2103, 30), May [1905]. This latter specimen was originally sexed as ♂, but this has been crossed out and ♀ added in pencil, which appears to be correct, as the specimen is much smaller than the other males.

The number "539" that appears in pencil on the reverse of Stalker's label refers to the number of the species in Mathews (1908a). Stalker was listed as William Stalker in Ingram (1907) and in Whittell (1954: 680–681); his correct name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi).

Cincloramphus mathewsi subalisteri Mathews

Cincloramphus mathewsi subalisteri Mathews, 1912a: 339 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986a: 45, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 706–707, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 580.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587763, adult male, collected at Parry (= Parry's) Creek, 1000 ft, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 mi west of Trig Station, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 9 November 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 312). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2099) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. A second specimen from Parry Creek is a paratype: AMNH 587764 (Mathews no. 2098), collected 14 March 1909, Rogers no. 670.

Mathews (1909b: 11, 1910b: 110), in his reports on Rogers' 1908 and 1909 collections, listed these two specimens as *Cincloramphus rufescens*. He (Mathews, 1909b: 1) noted that Rogers camped about 25 mi from Wyndham on Parry Creek.

[*Cincloramphus mathewsi vigorsi* Mathews]

Mathews (1912a: 339) provided *Cincloramphus mathewsi vigorsi* as a new name for *Anthus rufescens* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, preoccupied by *Anthus rufescens* Temminck, 1820. As such *vigorsi* has the same type as *Anthus rufescens* Vigors and Horsfield. Mathews (1912a: 339) did not designate a type for *vigorsi*; nevertheless, AMNH 587797, adult male, collected at Goulburn, New South Wales, Australia, in November 1890, by T. Thorpe bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels that are marked with Mathews' catalog number 7975 and the name *Cincloramphus mathewsi vigorsi*. I can find no evidence that this name was ever introduced as anything other than a replacement name, and the indication that the specimen is a type is evidently an error. I have retained this specimen in the type collection because it bears the type labels and was cataloged as a type at AMNH, but I have added another label to indicate its status.

Because *Anthus rufescens* Vigors and Horsfield is a junior primary homonym of *Anthus rufescens* Temminck, it is permanently invalid (ICZN, 1999: 59, Art. 57.2), and *C. rufescens mathewsi* Iredale, 1911, becomes the next available name.

Poodytes gramineus normani Mathews

Poodytes gramineus normani Mathews, 1914b: 97 (Normanton, North Queensland).

Now *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986a: 45, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 706–707, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 580.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587814, adult female, collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 2 April 1914, by Robin Kemp (no. 4263). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18477) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews originally placed this form in *Poodytes* (= *Megalurus*) *gramineus*, a small species of *Megalurus*; and it was said to differ from *P. gramineus goulburni* "in being paler above; the red rump very noticeable; a distinct spotted band across the throat". Later, Mathews (1915a: 133) realized his error and listed it as *Ptenoedus* (= *Cincloramphus*) *mathewsi normani*, saying that it "Differs from *P. m. horsfieldi* in the manner stated". In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Normanton, north Queensland. In his catalog, only this single specimen is entered; few specimens were cataloged after 1913, usually types.

Because Mathews originally placed this form in "*Poodytes*" *gramineus,* it is reasonable to assume that he was considering only the smaller females of *Cincloramphus mathewsi*, a species that shows extreme sexual size dimorphism. Of the eight female specimens collected at Normanton in 1914 that had been in the Mathews Collection, three (AMNH 572944, 572949, and 572953) were originally identified as *Anthus australis*, and so were not part of Mathews' type series. Of the other five, only AMNH 587814 agrees with the original description, having "the red rump very noticeable [and] a distinct spotted band across the throat". While it does not bear a Mathews type label, its Mathews Collection label is marked "type" in Mathews' hand, and it is the only specimen in the group that he entered in his catalog. It bears a Rothschild type label, and I consider it the holotype. The remaining four female specimens, AMNH 587815, 587816, 587817, and 587818, are paratypes. AMNH 587817 is perhaps a juvenile male, as it is larger than

the others and has the band across the lower throat streaked rather than spotted (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 707).

Eremiornis carteri assimilis Montague

Eremiornis carteri assimilis Montague, 1913: 181 (Hermite Island, Monte Bello Group).
Now *Eremiornis carteri* North, 1900. See Watson et al., 1986a: 46, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 705.

Syntype: AMNH 597987, adult male, collected on Hermite Island, 20.28S, 115.32E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 507), Montebello Islands, Western Australia, Australia, on 6 June 1912, by Paul D. Montague (no. 39a). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15792) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Montague said only that the type was from Hermite Island, collected in June 1912; wing measurements of 53–58 mm were given. Later, Montague (1914: 634) reported on his entire collection from the Montebello Islands and listed a male, wing 60 mm, and a female, wing 51 mm, of this species. My measurement of the wing of the male is 60 mm; it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There seems no doubt that this specimen was part of Montague's type series (see LeCroy, 2003: 45–46); there are no syntypes in WAM (Ron Johnstone, personal commun.), and the fate of the female is unknown.

Eremiornis carteri rogersi Mathews

Eremiornis carteri rogersi Mathews, 1913a: 192 (Hall's Creek, Kimberley Gold Fields (Northwest Australia)).
Now *Eremiornis carteri* North, 1900. See Watson et al., 1986a: 46, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 705.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597971, adult male, collected at Halls Creek, 18.17S, 127.38E (Times Atlas), Kimberley Gold Fields, Western Australia, Australia, on 20 July 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 705). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3817) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection. He did not state how many specimens he had, but AMNH 597972 (Mathews no. 3818), adult female (marked as a pair with 3817), collected on the same date by Rogers (no. 706) is a paratype.

Cichlornis whitneyi Mayr

Cichlornis whitneyi Mayr, 1933a: 4 (Santo Island, New Hebrides).
Now *Megalurulus whitneyi whitneyi* (Mayr, 1933). See Ripley, 1985, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 582.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224398, adult male, collected on Espiritu Santo (= Santo) Island, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), on 8 December 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24155).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description, which was based on this single specimen. The genus *Cichlornis* was described at the same time (Mayr, 1933a: 2–4).

In Beck's unpublished Journal "D" (AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives), under the date of 9 December 1926, he noted "I visited the west side of Santo, but was unfortunate in being only able to get [to] 2500 feet, as the ridge ran no higher at our anchorage. I got a single small bird that was different, one specimen."

Bregulla (1992: 241–242) and Mayr and Diamond (2001: 391) retained *whitneyi* in the genus *Cichlornis*.

Cichlornis llaneae Hadden

Cichlornis llaneae Hadden, 1983: 23 (Crown Prince Range, 5000 ft (1550 m), central Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, approximately 6°19′S, 155°30′E).
Now *Megalurulus whitneyi llaneae* (Hadden, 1983). See Ripley, 1985, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 582.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 824713, adult unsexed, collected in the Crown Prince Range, 5000 ft (1550 m), ca. 06.19S, 155.30E, central Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 June 1979, by Don Hadden.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype and only specimen was given in the original description. A nest and egg were collected at the same time and are in AMNH.

Mayr and Diamond (2001: 391) retained the genus *Cichlornis* and gave full species status to *llaneae*.

Cichlornis grosvenori Gilliard

Cichlornis grosvenori Gilliard, 1960: 1 (Wild Dog Range, Whiteman Mountains, central New Britain).

Now *Megalurulus whitneyi grosvenori* (Gilliard, 1960). See Ripley, 1985, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 582.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 708127, adult female, collected at Camp no. 12, 5200+ ft, Wild Dog Range, Whiteman Mountains, 05.50S, 150.00E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 18 December 1958, by E. Thomas and Margaret Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The single paratype is AMNH 777991, male?, collected at the same camp on 22 December 1958.

A watercolor of this bird by Margaret Gilliard was reproduced in Gilliard (1961: 273); see Gilliard and LeCroy (1967) for a report on the birds collected on this expedition.

Mayr and Diamond (2001: 391) retained the genus *Cichlornis* and gave full species status to *grosvenori*.

For a recent study of the mitochondrial phylogeny of *Locustella* and related genera, see Drovetski et al. (2004).

Calamoherpe tenuirostris Brehm

Calamoherpe tenuirostris Brehm, 1831: 440 (bei Kahla an der Salle).

Now *Locustella naevia naevia* (Boddaert, 1783). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 613.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 455266, immature male, captured at Kahla, 50.48N, 11.35E (Times Atlas), Germany, died in captivity 15 February 1827. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm gave a wide range for this form but mentioned only a single specimen, "ein Männchen wurde im September 1826 bei Kahla an der Saale gefangen". A second specimen at AMNH identified in Brehm's hand as *tenuirostris* was collected long after the description was published. Should another specimen be found, then Hartert (1918a: 30), by listing the above specimen as the type, designated it the lectotype.

Locustella strepitans Brehm

Locustella stepitans Brehm, 1855: 233 (in Galizien).

Now *Locustella fluviatilis* (Wolf, 1810). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 614.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455283, adult male, collected at Lubartow, 51.29N, 22.38E (Times Atlas), Poland. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not say how many specimens he had. The specimen from Lubartow (= Ljubartow, as on label) was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918a: 30). Its original label appears to be Count Wodzicki's. Brehm labeled it *Sylvia fluviatilis strepitans* and added "No. 690", the significance of which I have been unable to discover. Hartert (1918a: 30) gave the date "5 June 1853", which does not appear on the original label or in the description. I did not find other specimens in the collection labeled *strepitans* by Brehm.

Locustella Wodzickii Brehm

Locustella Wodzickii Brehm, 1855: 234 (Wolica in Galizien).

Now *Locustella luscinioides luscinioides* (Savi, 1824). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 614.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455273, immature female, collected at Wolica, Poland, on 20 August 1853, by Count Wodzicki. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not say how many specimens he had. Hartert (1918a: 30) designated this specimen the lectotype; it is the only Wolica specimen that came to AMNH and the only one labeled "*Wodzickii*". This does not appear to be in Brehm's hand and may be one of the relabeled specimens mentioned by Hartert (1918a: 5). However, in this case Wodzicki's original label remains, with the name being written on the back along with "No. 738", the significance of which I have not discovered.

Calamoherpe subflavescens Elliot

Calamoherpe subflavescens Elliot, 1870: 243 (Dahouria, in Central Asia).

Now *Locustella fasciolata fasciolata* (Gray, 1861). See Hartert, 1909: 545, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 616.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 7300, juvenile male, collected at Dauriya (= Dahouria), 49.57N, 116.55E (Times Atlas), Russia, no date given. From the collection of Mme. Verday.

COMMENTS: In 1869, when Elliot began a lengthy residence abroad in order to study in European institutions, he was asked by the Administration of the newly formed AMNH to purchase specimens for the museum. This specimen was selected from the collection of Mme. Verday by Elliot as part of his purchases (Anonymous, 1915: 137–138) and was the only example he had (Elliot, 1870: 244). Madame Verday's name has been variously spelled; I have used the spelling given by Elliot in the original description of this taxon.

For 1861, not 1860, as the publication date of Gray's description of *fasciolata*, see Duncan (1937: 72).

For recent studies of relationships among warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus* and related genera, based on mtDNA sequences and morphology, see Leisler et al. (1997) and Helbig and Seibold (1999).

Caricicola Bonelli Brehm

Caricicola Bonelli Brehm, 1855: 236 (in Italien).

Now *Acrocephalus melanopogon melanopogon* (Temminck, 1823). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 616.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455513, adult male, collected at Pisa, 43.43N, 10.24E (Times Atlas), Italy, in April. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm gave no information concerning his specimens except that both *C. bonelli* and *C. melanopogon* were from Italy and that *bonelli* had a much longer bill. This specimen appears to have a very long bill because the base of the bill is damaged and some of the feathers are missing. It is labeled "*Caricicola Bonelli*" by Brehm, with *melanopogon* added above, and is the male, collected in April, that Hartert chose as the lectotype of *C. bonelli*. AMNH 455515, a female from Pisa, also collected in April, is labeled "*Caricicola Bonelli*" by Brehm, with "*Bonelli*" marked out and *melanopogon* written above. I consider this specimen a paralectotype of *bonelli*, even though its bill appears normal. AMNH 455514, a male collected at Pisa is not labeled "*Bonelli*" by Brehm and I do not consider it a paralectotype. Brehm labeled it *Caricicola melanopogon communis*, but neither Hartert nor I have discovered the source of this name.

Sylvia striata Brehm

Sylvia striata Brehm, 1822: 287 (Neustadt a/d Orla).

Now *Acrocephalus paludicola* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, 1923a: 54, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 617.

Probable Lectotype: AMNH 455399, male, collected at Neustadt, 50.45N, 11.44E (Times Atlas), on the Orla River, Germany, on "9 April 1810". From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 31) was not certain that this specimen should be considered the type, because Brehm (1822: 294) said: "Ich bemerkte diesen Vogel zuerst am 23. April 1811 bei Neustadt a/d. Orla." The date 9 April 1810 and the name *Caricicola striata* appear on this specimen in Brehm's hand; the locality is given as "Orl[a]thal". Hartert wrote on the Rothschild type label: "Must be the type of *Sylvia striata* Brehm .... I think the date [in the description] or on the label is wrong! Not the only instance!!" It is the only specimen from the Orla Valley that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, although Brehm (1822: 287) noted that he obtained a pair. (Original description not seen.)

Calamoherpe tritici Brehm

Calamoherpe tritici Brehm, 1831: 449 (Greifswald, Ahlsdorf).

Now *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 617–618.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 455480, adult male, and AMNH 455481, adult female, collected at Greifswald, 54.06N, 13.24E (Times Atlas),

Germany, on 6 June 1826. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm, in his original description, mentioned the localities of Greifswald and Ahlsdorf. Hartert (1918a: 31) listed both of the above specimens as types of *tritici*, thus not designating a lectotype. Seven specimens were cataloged at AMNH as *tritici*, four of which were collected after the date of the description. In addition to the above two syntypes, former AMNH 455482, collected at Ahlsdorf on 8 May 1828, was exchanged to ZFMK. It is the specimen mentioned by Brehm (1831: 449) as having been collected in 1828 at Ahlsdorf and is a third syntype.

Calamoherpe juncorum Brehm

Calamoherpe juncorum Brehm, 1831: 1015 (Renthendorf, 1830, and Görlitz).

Now *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 617–618.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455499, adult male, collected at Renthendorf (= hiesieger Gegend, on label), 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 3 May 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm mentioned that this form first appeared at Renthendorf in August 1830, but the date on the lectotype is May 1830; also, he mentioned two additional specimens: a young female collected on 12 August, and a young bird collected on 1 September 1830.

Hartert (1918a: 31) considered the above male, labeled *juncorum* by Brehm, to be the type (= lectotype). Five specimens were cataloged at AMNH as *juncorum*, three having been sent on exchange to ZFMK. Two of these, former AMNH 455500 and 455501, were collected in August 1830 at Renthendorf and are paralectotypes if they were labeled *juncorum* by Brehm. Former AMNH 455503 was collected before the publication date of the description and, if labeled *juncorum* by Brehm, is probably also a paralectotype. The one additional specimen remaining at AMNH, AMNH 455502, was collected after the date of the description.

Calamoherpe ambigua A.E. Brehm

Calamoherpe ambigua A.E. Brehm, 1857: 467 (bei Valencia und Murcia beobachtet).

Now *Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus* (Hermann, 1804). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 620–621.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455328, adult male, collected at Játiva, 39.00N, 00.32W, Valencia, Spain, on 19 June 1856, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, A.E. Brehm did not designate a type or say how many specimens were collected. Hartert (1918a: 30) designated the specimen collected on 19 June as the lectotype. Two paralectotypes, collected in July, are AMNH 455326 and 455327.

Hartert (1921: 2144) noted that *A. scirpaceus* Hermann, 1804 was an earlier name than *A. strepera* Vieillot, 1817, which had been used for this species previously.

Calamoherpe piscinarum Brehm

Calamoherpe piscinarum Brehm, 1831: 447 (Renthendorf).

Now *Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus* (Hermann, 1804). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 620–621.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455362, male juvenile, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 20 September 1828. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm mentioned that he had a pair of young birds collected on 20 September 1828 and another juvenile collected in August 1826.

Hartert (1918a: 30) considered the male juvenile collected on 20 September 1828 to be the type (= lectotype). This is the only specimen of this nominal form retained by AMNH. Five specimens cataloged as *piscinarum* were exchanged to ZFMK; the only one of these collected before the publication date of the description was former AMNH 455366, a juvenile female, collected on 20 September 1828. It is a paralectotype.

Calamoherpe pinetorum Brehm

Calamoherpe pinetorum Brehm, 1848: cols. 5, 8–10 (Lübs in Mecklenburg).

Now *Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus* (Hermann, 1804). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 620–621.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 455368, adult male, collected at Lübz (= Lübs), 53.28N, 12.03E (Times Atlas), Mecklenburg, Germany, on 15 May 1843, by H. Zander. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm based his description on a specimen he had been sent by Zander from Lübz in Mecklenburg. He noted on his label of this specimen that it was collected in Lübz in conifer forest ("Nadelwalde"), and he also marked it "Urexemplar". Other specimens in his possession were mentioned from Renthendorf, Pommern, and Görlitz. Specimens collected in some of these localities and before the publication date of the name were exchanged to ZMB; they would be paratypes if labeled *pinetorum* in Brehm's hand.

Calamoherpe crassirostris Brehm

Calamoherpe crassirostris Brehm, 1855: 235 (im Morgenlande).

Now *Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus* (Hermann, 1804). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 620–621.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455439, adult male, collected in Upper Egypt ("Oberegyptan", as on label), on 10 May 1850, by Oskar or Alfred Brehm (according to Hartert, 1918a: 31). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not say how many specimens he had. AMNH 455439 is the only specimen marked *crassirostris* in Brehm's hand and was listed as the type (= lectotype) by Hartert (1918a: 31); three additional specimens cataloged as *crassirostris* are marked *gracilirostris* and were collected after the above description was published; they have no type status. All of the specimens remain in AMNH.

Calamoherpe orientalis Brehm

Calamoherpe orientalis Brehm, 1855: 235 (im Morgenlande).

Now *Acrocephalus scirpaceus scirpaceus* (Hermann, 1804). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 620–621.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455331, adult female, collected in Upper Egypt ("Oberegyptan", as on label), in March 1850, by Oskar Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not say how many specimens he had. The above specimen is the only one labeled *orientalis* by Brehm that came to AMNH; it was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918a: 31). Two of three additional specimens cataloged at AMNH as *orientalis*, AMNH 455329 and 455330, were from Spain, were not labeled *orientalis* by Brehm, and were collected after the description was published. The third (undated) specimen, AMNH 455332, was from Cape Colony, and it is doubtless the specimen referred to by Brehm (1855: 235, footnote) as a specimen of his "*Cal. rufescens*". It was labeled *rufescens* by Brehm and undoubtedly was purchased by him in Berlin. It was collected by Krebs and still retains the number "XI.196", which refers to its number in the list of Krebs' eleventh shipment of specimens to Lichtenstein in Berlin (see Ffollett and Liversidge, 1971: 224 and LeCroy, 2003: 100–101). It is a specimen of *Acrocephalus b. baeticatus*.

Acrocephalus albotorquatus Hartlaub

Acrocephalus albotorquatus Hartlaub, 1880: 212 (Lado).

Now *Acrocephalus baeticatus cinnamomeus* Reichenow, 1908. See Hartert, 1928: 214, Urban et al., 1997: 108.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594688, adult male, collected in Lado, Sudan, on 28 July 1879, by Emin Pasha (no. 401). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartlaub noted that he had a single specimen with a white neckband in Emin Pasha's collection from Lado. He stated that the type was in Bremen, but at some point the specimen was obtained by Rothschild. Hartert (1928: 214) drew attention to the fact that this is an aberrant individual of *A. baeticatus*.

Under *A. cinnamomeus*, in a superspecies with *baeticatus*, Traylor (*in* Watson et al., 1986a: 63) listed *A. albotorquatus* as a nomen oblitum, the name having not been used for more than 50 years. Traylor was technically

incorrect, as the Code then in effect (ICZN, 1985) did not use this term, and authors wanting to preserve stability by not recognizing an unused senior synonym were required to refer the case to the Commission for a ruling (Art. 23b and Art. 79c). The current Code (ICZN, 1999) allows reversal of precedence (Art. 23.9). I suggest that this article be applied with reference to Hartlaub's name, and thus *Acrocephalus baeticatus cinnamomeus* Reichenow, 1908, becomes a nomen protectum and *Acrocephalus albotorquatus* Hartlaub, 1880, becomes a nomen oblitum.

Lado was described by Hartlaub (1880: 210) as lying on the banks of the Bahr Djébel (= White Nile) at 05°01′33″N and 31°49′36″E. This would be near the town of Mongalla, 05.12N, 31.42E (Times Atlas), and east of Mount Lado, 05.10N, 31.32E (Times Atlas).

Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi Hartert

Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi Hartert, 1907d: 26 (Djarkent, Turkestan).
Now *Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi* Hartert, 1907. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 625.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594403, adult male, collected at Panfilov (= Djarkent), 44.10N, 80.01E (Times Atlas), Kazakhstan, on 3 May 1900 (= 21 April 1900, Russian date), by N. Zarudny (no. 1566). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Zarudny's number of the holotype. The date of 21 April, given on the original label, was the date according to the Julian calendar (Hartert, 1920: 464); 3 May was the date according to the Gregorian calendar. Hartert did not say how many specimens he had, but three additional specimens collected by Zarudny at Djarkent at the same time would have been part of Hartert's type series. The paratypes are AMNH 594404 (Zarudny no. 1564), male, 21 April; AMNH 594405 (1567), female, 22 April; and AMNH 594406 (1585), female, 26 April.

Calamoherpe major Brehm

Calamoherpe major Brehm, 1855: 235 (in Galizien, selten in Deutschland).
Now *Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 30, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 625.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455285, unsexed adult, collected at Wolica in Galicia, Poland, on 6 May 1853, by Count Wodzicki (no. 722). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not indicate how many specimens he had. Hartert (1918: 30) designated the Wolica specimen the lectotype; it still retains the Count Wodzicki label. Eleven specimens were cataloged at AMNH as *major*; eight of these remain at AMNH. In addition to the lectotype, only AMNH 455286, from Rodathal, collected 4 May 1832, was labeled *major* by Brehm and so is a paralectotype. Three specimens, AMNH 455289, 455290, and 455291, were exchanged to ZFMK; if any are labeled *major* by Brehm, they also are paralectotypes.

Calamoherpe griseldis Hartlaub

Calamoherpe griseldis Hartlaub, 1891: 7 (Nguru).
Now *Acrocephalus griseldis* (Hartlaub, 1891). See Urban et al., 1997: 116, and Leisler et al., 1997: 485.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594411, unsexed adult, collected at Nguru, no date, by Emin Pasha. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartlaub noted that he had a single specimen. AMNH 594411 is the only specimen of this form, collected before the publication of the name, that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It no longer bears the original Emin Pasha label. One Rothschild Museum label is marked "Emin Pasha coll. received 1893 in Mus. W. Rothschild, Type, Calamoherpe griseldis Hartl., Nguru." A note on the second Rothschild Museum label, in a hand unknown, reads "nach Sharpe = Phyllostrophus sharpei Shelley und eine *Calamocichla*!". The reference is to Sharpe (1903: 206).

Chapin (1954: 713) gave the coordinates of the Nguru Mountains, Tanzania, as 05.50S–06.15S, 37.32E–37.44E. Hartlaub (1891: 2) noted that "In dem Distrikte Nguru, deutsches Ostafrika, ist es eine 'Monda' (?) benannte Station, wo viel erbeutet wurde".

This is probably Mhonda, 06.07S, 37.36E (Times Atlas).

Acrocephalus stentoreus harterti Salomonsen

Acrocephalus stentoreus harterti Salomonsen, 1928: 119 (Laguna de Bai, Philippines).
Now *Acrocephalus stentoreus harterti* Salomonsen, 1928. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 328.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594488, adult male, collected at Laguna de Bay (= Laguna de Bai), 14.23N, 121.15E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420), Luzon Island, Philippines, on 11 January 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Salomonsen noted that he had a single male specimen from the Rothschild Collection with the above data.

Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus Hartert

Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus Hartert, 1924c: 21 (Ampenan, northern Lombok).
Now *Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus* Hartert, 1924. See White and Bruce, 1986: 344–345, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 699.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 594491, adult male, collected at Ampenan, 08.35S, 116.05E (Times Atlas), northern Lombok Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in June 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Everett collected two specimens of this form (see Hartert, 1896g: 593, where it is listed as *Acrocephalus longirostris*). Neither in his original description nor in his list of Rothschild types did Hartert (1928: 214) distinguish between these two specimens, which bear the same data. A Rothschild type label is attached only to AMNH 594491, indicating Hartert's intent that that specimen be the type, and in order to confirm Hartert's intent and remove ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 594491 the lectotype of *Acrocephalus stentoreus lentecaptus*. AMNH 594492 becomes a paralectotype.

Measurements are given in the original description for five specimens. Perhaps Hartert borrowed specimens from other museums, as there are no other Lombok specimens from the Rothschild Collection in AMNH.

Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae Hartert

Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae Hartert, 1924c: 21 (Nangamessi Bucht, nicht weit von Waingapu).
Now *Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae* Hartert, 1924. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 699.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 594489, adult female, collected near Waingapu, 09.40S, 120.16E (Times Atlas), on Nangawesi (= Nangamessi) Bay, Sumba Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in February 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Doherty collected only two female specimens of this form (see the original description and Hartert, 1896f: 580, where they are listed as *Acrocephalus australis*). A Rothschild type label is tied only on AMNH 594489, establishing Hartert's intent for that specimen to be the type, but neither in his original description nor in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection (Hartert, 1928: 214) did he distinguish between the two specimens. In order to confirm Hartert's intent, I hereby designate AMNH 594489 the lectotype of *Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae*, thereby removing any ambiguity in the older literature. AMNH 594490 becomes the paralectotype.

White and Bruce (1986: 344) considered *sumbae* to be a synonym of *A. stentoreus celebensis*, and they provided a discussion.

Acrocephalus australis carterae Mathews

Acrocephalus australis carterae Mathews, 1912a: 343 (North-West Australia (Derby)).
Now *Acrocephalus australis gouldi* Dubois, 1901. See Watson et al., 1986a: 68, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 698–699.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594519, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), near Derby, King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 12 April 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1569). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8681) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype. In addition to the Rogers label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1922a: pl. 442, opp. p. 354, text p. 355),

where it is confirmed as the type of *carterae*. Mathews did not say how many specimens he examined, only giving the range of the form as northwest Australia. Paratype AMNH 594521, unsexed, from the Strelly River, collected in August 1907, bears Mathews catalog number 2137 and was cataloged by him prior to 1910. A second specimen with the same data was not found in the Mathews catalog.

Acrocephalus australis mellori Mathews

Acrocephalus australis mellori Mathews, 1912a: 342 (Mannam, South Australia)

Now *Acrocephalus australis australis* (Gould, 1838). See Watson et al., 1986a: 68, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 698–699.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594512, adult male, collected at Mannum (= Mannam), 34.50S, 139.20E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 21 December 1907, by Edwin Ashby (no. 159). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2138) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype, which bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The range of the form was given as Victoria and South Australia. There are two Mathews specimens, collected before the January 1912 publication date of *mellori*, that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and that qualify as paratypes: AMNH 594510 (Mathews no. 4897), male nestling, and AMNH 594511 (4898), female nestling, Caulfield, Victoria, 24 November 1909, cataloged by Mathews on 6 July 1909. AMNH 594517 (11637), male, Murray Bridge, South Australia, 9 September 1910, is not a paratype, as it was not cataloged until 4 April 1912, indicating that it was not received until after publication of the name. Mathews (1930: 590) listed *mellori* as a synonym of *australis*.

Acrocephalus australis inexpectatus Mathews

Acrocephalus australis inexpectatus Mathews, 1912e: 92 (New South Wales).

Now *Acrocephalus australis australis* (Gould, 1838). See Watson et al., 1986a: 68, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 698–699.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594505, adult male, collected at Parramatta, 33.50S, 150.57E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, in October 1909, by Schräder. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4614) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype, which bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels. New South Wales was given as the type locality and the range of the form, but Parramatta is the collecting locality of the holotype as noted by Mathews (1913a: 209). The field label bears the numbers "551", which refers to the number of *Acrocephalus australis* in Mathews' (1908a), and "1043", the significance of which I have not discovered. There are at least four paratypes: AMNH 594506–594509 (Mathews nos. 4611–4613 and 5990, all cataloged in 1910) collected by Schräder at Parramatta in October 1909.

Acrocephalus australis melvillensis Mathews

Acrocephalus australis melvillensis Mathews, 1912d: 77 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Acrocephalus orientalis* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1847). See Watson et al., 1986a: 69, and Schodde and Mason (1999: 700).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594413, adult sex ?, collected 10 mi southeast of Snake Bay, 11.22S, 130.38E (Times Atlas), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 9 January 1912, by John P. Rogers (no. 2962). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11728) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Mathews cited his catalog number as 11728; however, this was incorrectly copied as 11723 on his green type label and on the Rothschild type label. The entry opposite 11728 in the catalog is a single specimen of "*Acrocephalus gouldi*" with the correct data. This specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 442, opp. p. 354, text pp. 355–356), where it is confirmed as the type of *melvillensis*. It is the only Melville Island specimen of *A. orientalis* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Tatare familiaris Rothschild

Tatare familiaris Rothschild, 1892: 109 (Laysan).

Now *Acrocephalus familiaris familiaris* (Rothschild, 1892). See Watson et al., 1986a: 70, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 628.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 594841, adult male, collected on Laysan Island, Hawaii, on 18 June 1891, by Henry Palmer (no. 1092). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild did not designate a type nor did he say how many specimens he examined, although he described both male and female. Hartert (1920: 464) designated the specimen bearing Palmer's number 1092 as the type (= lectotype). There are six paralectotypes that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 594842 (Palmer no. 1072) male, 594843 (1086) male, 594844 (1091) male, 594845 (1095) female, 594846 (1088) female, and 594847 (1197) male on Palmer label, female on Rothschild label; all were collected in June 1891 by Henry Palmer.

This Laysan Island subspecies is now extinct.

Sylvia aequinoctialis Latham

Sylvia aequinoctialis Latham, 1790: 553 (Christmas Island, Pacific Ocean).

Now *Acrocephalus aequinoctialis aequinoctialis* (Latham, 1790). See Murphy and Mathews, 1929: 1, Watson et al., 1986a: 70, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 628–629, and Cibois et al., 2008.

Neotype: AMNH 190543, adult male, collected on Kiritimati (= Christmas) Island, 02.00N, 157.30W (Times Atlas), Line Islands, Republic of Kiribati, on 12 February 1921, by Rollo Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 541).

COMMENTS: Murphy and Mathews (1929: 1–2) found it necessary to designate a neotype for *Sylvia aequinoctialis* Latham when they revised the "*Conopoderas*" warblers collected by the Whitney South Sea Expedition in Polynesia. They stated, "Although this warbler was named one hundred and forty years ago and has since been collected on two or more occasions, no specimen appears to have found its way into a natural history museum previous to the series obtained by Messrs. Beck and Quayle of the Whitney Expedition. The species proves to be of rather unexpected appearance, being of a gray and white cast and equally different from the yellow representatives of *Conopoderas* of the Marquesas and Society Groups on the one hand, and the brownish races of the Tuamotus on the other." The locality given by Latham (1790: 553) was "Christi Natalis" (= Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean).

Conopoderas caffra consobrina Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas caffra consobrina Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 13 (Motane Island, Marquesas Group).

Acrocephalus mendanae consobrina (Murphy and Mathews, 1928). See Watson et al., 1986a: 71, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 630, Cibois et al., 2007: 1161, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195481, adult male, collected on Mohotane (= Motane) Island, 10.00S, 140.33W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 22 November 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6445).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Murphy and Mathews based their description on "specimens from Motane collected in November 1922." The following are paratypes: AMNH 195474–195480, 195482–195495, 195529, 195530, and 199965. AMNH 195474, 195493, and 199965 were exchanged with the Rothschild Collection and, when that collection was purchased by AMNH, were recataloged as AMNH 594910, 594912, and 594911, respectively; AMNH 195480 was exchanged with ZMB in July 1936. AMNH 195478, 195479, 195486, 195491, and 195494 are not now in AMNH and may have been exchanged with other institutions, although the catalog was not so marked.

Recent mtDNA studies by Cibois et al. (2007) indicated that *Acrocephalus* populations in the Marquesas are polyphyletic. Their proposed classification included populations from the southern Marquesas in the species *A. mendanae*; Cibois et al. (2008) extended their study to include *Acrocephalus* populations in the Society Islands.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *consobrinus* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments. He (Dickinson, corrigenda 2.1 for 2003: 585) then noted that the subspecific name *consobrina* is invariable and retains the spelling of the original description (ICZN, 1999: 38, Art. 31.2.1, and 1999: 44, Art.

34.2.1). In Latin, *consobrina* means "female cousin"; as a noun in apposition, it is therefore invariable.

Conopoderas caffra fatuhivae Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas caffra fatuhivae Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 14 (Fatuhiva Island, Marquesas Group).
Now *Acrocephalus mendanae fatuhivae* (Murphy and Mathews, 1928). See Watson et al., 1986a: 71, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 630, Cibois et al., 2007, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195588, adult male, collected on Fatu Hiva Island, 10.27S, 138.39W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 30 November 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6588).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The description was based on "Specimens from Fatuhiva collected during November and December, 1922". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 195582–195587 and 195589–195611. Of these, AMNH 195586, 195603, and 195611 were exchanged with the Rothschild Collection, and when that collection was purchased by AMNH, they were recataloged as AMNH 594913, 594915, and 594914, respectively. AMNH 195599 was "Taken by Mr. Morden to Acad. Sci. Leningrad July 1929". AMNH 195589, 195597, 195602, 195606, and 195610 are not now in the AMNH collection and may have been exchanged with other institutions, although the catalog is not so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *fatuhivae* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments. Recent mtDNA studies by Cibois et al. (2007) indicated nonmonophyly among populations of *Acrocephalus* in the Marquesas. Their proposed classification includes *fatuhivae* in the species *A. mendanae*.

Conopoderas caffra idae Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas caffra idae Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 15 (Huahuna Island, Marquesas Group).
Now *Acrocephalus percernis idae* (Murphy and Mathews, 1928). See Watson et al., 1986a: 71, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 630, Cibois et al., 2007, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195504, adult male, collected on Ua Huka (= Huahuna) Island, 08.55S, 139.32W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 9 November 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 5984).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description, and the type series included only "Specimens from Huahuna collected during November, 1922", thus excluding specimens collected in October 1921. The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 195496–195503 and 195505–195528. Of these, AMNH 195503 and 195509 were exchanged with the Rothschild Collection; when this collection was purchased by AMNH, the specimens were renumbered AMNH 594917 and 594916, respectively. AMNH 195506 was exchanged to the ZMB in July 1936. I did not find AMNH 195496, 195505, 195510, 195511, or 195519 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *idae* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments. Recent mtDNA studies by Cibois et al. (2007) have indicated nonmonophyly of southern and northern Marquesan populations of *Acrocephalus*, and their proposed classification included the Ua Huka population in the species *A. percernis*.

Conopoderas caffra dido Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas caffra dido Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 16 (Huapu Island, Marquesas Group).
Now *Acrocephalus mendanae dido* (Murphy and Mathews, 1928). See Watson et al., 1986a: 71, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 630, Cibois et al., 2007, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 190460, adult male, collected on Ua Pou (= Huapu) Island, 09.25S, 140.00W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 3 October 1921, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 1514).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Huapu collected during

October, 1921 and September and November, 1922". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 190461–190465 and 195421–195453. Of these, AMNH 190465, 195431, 195433, and 195449 were exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when AMNH purchased that collection, they were renumbered 594923, 594921, 594920, and 594922, respectively. I did not find AMNH 195426, 195428, 195429, 195438, and 195445 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *dido* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments. Recent mtDNA studies by Cibois et al. (2007) showed that Marquesan populations of *Acrocephalus* were polyphyletic. Their proposed classification included *dido* in *Acrocephalus mendanae*.

Conopoderas caffra aquilonis Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas caffra aquilonis Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 17 (Eiao Island, Marquesas Group).
Now *Acrocephalus percernis aquilonis* (Murphy and Mathews, 1928). See Watson et al., 1986a: 72, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 630, Cibois et al., 2007, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195357, adult male, collected on Eiao Island, 08.00S, 140.40W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 2 October 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 5277).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Eiao collected during September and October, 1922". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 195358–195394 and 221834. Of these, AMNH 195374, 195380, and 195383 had been exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when AMNH purchased that collection, they were renumbered AMNH 594924, 594926, and 594925, respectively. AMNH 195367 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. I did not find AMNH 195364, 195368, 195378, 195379, 195385, and 195388 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *aquilonis* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments. Recent mtDNA studies by Cibois et al. (2007) showed that populations from the northern Marquesas comprised an independent lineage; their proposed classification included *aquilonis* from Eiao in the species *A. percernis*.

Conopoderas caffra postrema Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas caffra postrema Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 17 (Hatutu Island, Marquesas Group).
Now *Acrocephalus percernis postremus* (Murphy and Mathews, 1928). See Watson et al., 1986a: 72, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 630, Cibois et al., 2007, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195395, adult male, collected on Hatuta'a (= Hatutu) Island, 07.56S, 140.33W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 27 September 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 5184).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Hatutu collected during September and October, 1922". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 195396–195420. Of these, AMNH 195397 and 195418 had been exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when AMNH purchased that collection, they were renumbered AMNH 594928 and 594929, respectively. I did not find AMNH 195402, 195406, and 195414 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *postremus* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments. Recent mtDNA studies by Cibois et al. (2007) included *postremus* in the northern Marquesas lineage of *Acrocephalus*, species *A. percernis* in their proposed classification.

Conopoderas atypha palmarum Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas atypha palmarum Murphy and Mathews, 1929: 12 (Anaa Island, Tuamotus).
Now *Acrocephalus atyphus palmarum* (Murphy and Mathews, 1929). See Watson et al., 1986a:

72, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 629, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 190439, adult male, collected on Anaa Island, 17.25S, 145.30W (Times Atlas), Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia, on 21 October 1921, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 1720).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Anaa, collected during October, 1921". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 190437, 190438, 190440–190447. Of these, AMNH 190447 had been exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when this collection was purchased by AMNH, it was renumbered AMNH 594970. AMNH 190446 was exchanged to NRM on 14 June 1929. I did not find AMNH 190438 and 190444 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *palmarum* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments.

Conopoderas atypha niauensis Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas atypha niauensis Murphy and Mathews, 1929: 13 (Niau Island, Tuamotus).

Now *Acrocephalus atyphus niauensis* (Murphy and Mathews, 1929). See Watson et al., 1986a: 72, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 629, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 199952, adult male, collected on Niau Island, 16.09S, 146.20W (Times Atlas), Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia, on 13 September 1921, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 1329).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and measurements were given for 17 males and 3 females. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Niau, collected during September, 1921, and August, 1922". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 190427–190436 and 195613–195621. Of these, AMNH 190430 and 195617 had been exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when that collection was purchased by AMNH, they were renumbered 594971 and 594972, respectively. AMNH 195616 was exchanged to CM on 15 June 1929 and AMNH 195618 to NRM on 14 June 1929. I did not find AMNH 190432 and 195620 in the collection, and these may have been exchanged with other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *niauensis* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments.

Conopoderas atypha flavida Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas atypha flavida Murphy and Mathews, 1929: 16 (Napuka Island, Tuamotus).

Now *Acrocephalus atyphus flavidus* (Murphy and Mathews, 1929). See Watson et al., 1986a: 73, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 629, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195802, adult male, collected on Napuka Island, 14.05S, 141.20W (Times Atlas), Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia, on 11 December 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6736).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Napuka collected during December, 1922". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 195803–195805. AMNH 195803 was exchanged to the DMNH.

Dickinson (2003: 585) listed *flavidus* as a subspecies of *A. caffer* and referenced other treatments.

Conopoderas vaughani rimitarae Murphy and Mathews

Conopoderas vaughani rimitarae Murphy and Mathews, 1929: 20 (Rimitara Island, Austral Group).

Now *Acrocephalus rimitarae* (Murphy and Mathews, 1929). See Graves, 1992: 37–40, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 629–630, and Cibois et al., 2008.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 190503, adult male, collected on Rimatara (= Rimitara) Island, 22.40S, 152.45W (Times Atlas), Tubuai (= Austral) Islands, French Polynesia, on 29 March 1921, by Ernest H. Quayle on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 841).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series was said to include "Specimens from Rimitara, collected during March and April, 1921". The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 190494–190538 (including 190533bis), 199955, and 836179–836188. Of these, AMNH 190509, 190529, 190530, and 190536 had been exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when AMNH purchased that collection, they were renumbered AMNH 594984, 594987, 594985, and 594586 respectively. AMNH 190498 was exchanged to CM on 15 June 1929, AMNH 190510 and 190514 to ZMB in July 1936, and 190519 to NRM on 14 June 1929. I did not find AMNH 190516 and 190533 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to another institution without the catalog having been so marked.

Calamocichla ansorgei Hartert

Calamocichla ansorgei Hartert, 1906c: 52 (Durque de Braganza, in Northern Angola).

Now *Acrocephalus rufescens ansorgei* (Hartert, 1906). See Watson et al., 1986a: 74, Urban et al., 1997: 119, and Dean, 2000: 223.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598502, adult male, collected at Duque de Braganza (= Durque de Braganza), now Calandula, 09.06S, 15.53E (Dean, 2000: 370), Angola, on 2 August 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 850). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Ansorge's field number for the holotype in the original description and noted that he collected a single male.

Calamocichla cunenensis Hartert

Calamocichla cunenensis Hartert, 1903c: 62 (Cunene River).

Now *Acrocephalus gracilirostris cunenensis* (Hartert, 1903). See Watson et al., 1986a: 76, Urban et al., 1997: 121, and Dean, 2000: 223.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598555, adult unsexed, labeled as collected on the Cunene River, Angola (but see below), on 3 April 1880, by Axel W. Eriksson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert's description was based on Eriksson's single specimen. The number "741", cited by Hartert in the original description, appears on Eriksson's label, but in quite different ink and hand. Rothschild's partial list of acquisitions, in the Department of Ornithology Archives, is annotated on 15 April 1902: "recd from Marsden S. African skins (Ericsson coll). 720 skins". The number "741" may be a number given this specimen by Marsden; the Rothschild Collection had no catalog. In his list of Rothschild Collection types, Hartert (1920: 464) noted that the specimen probably came from south of the Cunene River; however, Chapin's notes indicate that it may have been from east or north of the Cunene River. W.R.J. Dean's (personal commun.) studies indicate that if the Cunene River is the correct locality, then this specimen was probably collected by Eriksson's assistant; if the date is correct, then it was collected at Omaruru. On the original label, the date is written "3/4 1880" and was interpreted as 3 April by Hartert in the original description. While it is possible to interpret this as March/April 1880, a spot-check of other specimens collected by Eriksson indicated that he routinely wrote the date in this manner with the day first, followed by the month, including AMNH 595052 *Hippolias i. icterina* collected at Omaruru on "19/3 1880". I am inclined to accept the date as correct and the collecting locality as Omaruru, 21.26S, 15.56E (Dean et al., 2006: 171), Namibia.

Calamocichla zuluensis Neumann

Calamocichla zuluensis Neumann, 1908c: 96 (Eschowe, Zululand).

Now *Acrocephalus gracilirostris gracilirostris* (Hartlaub, 1864). See Urban et al., 1997: 121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598553, adult [female], collected at Eshowe (= Eschowe), 28.54S, 31.28E (Times Atlas), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, from the R.B. and J.D.S. Woodward Collection (no. 15). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann noted that all of the types of forms described in the above paper were in the Rothschild Collection and that the type was a female from Eschowe. He probably based the sex on its smaller measurements (given in the description), as it is unsexed on the original label. In Hartert's (1920: 464) list of Rothschild types,

he listed it only as an adult. AMNH 598553 is the only specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Sharpe (1897, and Sharpe et al., 1897) reported on the Woodward Collection and listed (Sharpe, 1897: 505) "No. 15. One adult from Eschowe" as *Acrocephalus baeticus*. This specimen was acquired by Rothschild and is the holotype listed above.

An adult male "collected by C.H.B. Grant in the Inhambane District on the 29th of June, 1906", and listed by Neumann (1908c: 96) in the original description as being a specimen of *C. zuluensis* and in the BMNH, is a paratype. It may or may not be the male for which measurements are given. Dean (personal commun.) has told me that on the above date Grant was collecting at Coguno (24.23S, 23.33E) and that he (Dean) was unable to find this specimen in BMNH in 2003.

The Woodwards (Sharpe et al., 1897: 408) described their collecting locality at Eschowe.

Hypolais Arigonis A.E. Brehm

Hypolais Arigonis A.E. Brehm, 1857: 467 (Játiva de San Felipe).

Now *Hippolais opaca* Cabanis, 1850. See Hartert, 1918a: 31, Watson et al., 1986a: 79, Svensson, 2001: 198–199, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 636.

Lectotype: AMNH 455227, adult male, collected at Játiva, 39.00N, 00.32W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 3 July 1856, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, A.E. Brehm did not designate a type; Hartert (1918a: 31) designated the specimen bearing the unique date of 3 July 1856 as the lectotype. There are six paralectotypes, AMNH 455228–455233, collected by A.E. Brehm in Játiva in 1855 and 1856 and labeled *arigonis* by C.L. Brehm.

Urban et al. (1997: 130) treated *opaca* as a subspecies of *H. pallida*, but studies by Helbig and Seibold (1999) on the phylogenetic relationships among reed warblers suggested (Helbig and Seibold, 1999: 258) a revised classification. For this taxon they retained the genus *Hippolais*, subgenus *Iduna*, superspecies *pallida*, allospecies *opaca*. Dickinson (2003: 586) listed it as *Iduna pallida opaca*.

Chloropeta natalensis major Hartert

Chloropeta natalensis major Hartert, 1904b: 73 (Canhoca).

Now *Chloropeta natalensis major* Hartert, 1904. See Urban et al., 1997: 124, and Dean, 2000: 224.

Holotype: AMNH 608895, adult male, collected at Canhoca, 09.15S, 14.41E (Dean, 2000: 342), Angola, on 23 December 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 1545). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert cited Ansorge's field number of the holotype. There are four paratypes, AMNH 608896, 608898, 608899, and 608900, collected by Ansorge in Angola in May, June, and July 1903. AMNH 608897 is not a paratype, as it was collected in August 1908 after the description was published.

Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni Amadon

Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni Amadon, 1954: 141 (mouth of River Luapula, Lake Mweru, Northern Rhodesia (9°23′S, 28°30′E)).

Now *Chloropeta gracilirostris bensoni* Amadon, 1954. See Urban et al., 1997: 128.

Holotype: AMNH 708881, adult male, collected at the mouth of the Luapula River on Lake Mweru (09.23S, 28.30E, as given in the original description), Zambia, on 20 September 1953, by C.W. Benson (no. 2078).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The description was based on six specimens, including the holotype, collected by Benson in the same locality and three specimens collected by H. Brédo at Nkole, near the southern end of Lake Moero (= L. Mweru) in January 1938 and examined by Chapin in RMCA (see Chapin, 1953b: 450–452). One paratype is AMNH 708882, female, presented to AMNH by Benson along with the holotype. The three specimens in RMCA are also paratypes (Louette et al., 2002: 42), and the other four paratypes collected by Benson are probably in BMNH.

Cisticola lateralis vincenti Chapin

Cisticola lateralis vincenti Chapin, 1953a: 84 (160 kilometers west of Baraka, Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo).

Now *Cisticola lateralis modestus* (Bocage, 1880). See Urban et al., 1997: 145–146.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593409, adult male, collected 160 km west of Baraka, 04.09S, 29.05E (Times Atlas), Lake Tanganyika, Congo (Kinshasa), on 16 January 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 4090). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapin noted that the type bore the above data. His type series comprised another adult male from the same locality: AMNH 593408, collected on 13 January 1909; two subadult males from Duque de Bragança (AMNH 593413 and 593414); an adult male from Bango (AMNH 593415); and six males and three females from Luluabourg. Only four males and three females from Luluabourg were cataloged at AMNH: AMNH 258364–258370; the whereabouts of the other two males are not known. All of these specimens are paratypes. AMNH 600045, collected at Duque de Bragança, was originally identified as *Prinia ansorgei* and would not have been included in Chapin's type series.

Cisticola chubbi marungensis Chapin

Cisticola chubbi marungensis Chapin, 1932: 6 (Ketendwe, 6050 feet, Marungu highland, Belgian Congo).

Now *Cisticola chubbi marungensis* Chapin, 1932. See Urban et al., 1997: 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 289577, adult male, collected at Ketendwe, 6050 ft, 07.32S, 29.47E (Chapin, 1954: 678), Marungu highland, Congo (Kinshasa), on 23 February 1929, by J. Sterling Rockefeller, Charles B.G. Murphy, and Allan L. Moses on the Tanganyika Expedition (no. 237).

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number in the original description. Paratypes include an adult male, two adult females, and an immature female, not mentioned by Chapin but collected at the same time: AMNH 289578–289581.

Cisticola neumanni Hartert

Cisticola neumanni Hartert, 1901c: 13 (Mount Kenya).

Now *Cisticola hunteri* Shelley, 1889. See Lynes, 1930: 336–344, 651, and Urban et al., 1997: 153–154.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593580, [unsexed immature], collected at Camp 20, western slope of Mount Kenya, 10,000 ft, 00.10S, 37.19E (Times Atlas), on 27 August 1899, by H.J. Makinder (no. 46). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Makinder's "no. 46" for the holotype in the original description but no date of collection; in his later listing of Rothschild types, he (Hartert, 1920: 465) incorrectly gave the collecting date as 7 August 1899. On the field label and in his own clear hand, the collector wrote the date as "27 August 1899" and his name as "H.J. Makinder"; Hartert spelled it "Mackinder". No other specimens from Mt. Kenya came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

V.G.L. van Someren (1922: 216) called attention to the immature condition of the holotype.

Cisticola hunteri immaculata van Someren
Cisticola hunteri masaba Lynes

Cisticola hunteri immaculata van Someren, 1922: 216 (Bumasifa, Mt. Elgon).

Now *Cisticola hunteri* Shelley, 1889. See Lynes, 1930: 336–344, 637, and Urban et al., 1997: 153–154.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593607, adult male, collected at Bumasifwa (= Bumasifa), 01.11N, 34.22E (Polhill, 1988: 29), Mount Elgon, Uganda, on 24 March 1916, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as the type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection bearing the above data. AMNH 593607 is the only van Someren specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. He listed a type series of two males (probably including the holotype), two females, and one juvenile.

Lynes (1930: 343) noted that *C. h. immaculata* was preoccupied by *Hemipteryx immaculata* Hartlaub, 1866 = *Cisticola ayresii*, and he renamed it *C. h. masaba*. Both names are now in the synonymy of monotypic *C. hunteri* (Watson et al., 1986a: 91). Apparently Hartert overlooked van Someren's name in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, but the specimen does bear

a Rothschild type label and the van Someren label is marked "Subsp. nov." in his hand. The two female paratypes are in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 47).

Cisticola chiniana ukamba Lynes

Cisticola chiniana ukamba Lynes, 1930: 670 (Masongaleni, Ukamba Distr., Kenya Col.).
Now *Cisticola chiniana ukamba* Lynes, 1930. See Parkes, 1987, and Urban et al., 1997: 159.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593298, adult male, collected at Masongaleni, 02.29S, 38.03E (Polhill, 1988: 221), Kenya, on 11 August 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Contra Watson et al. (1986a: 94), van Someren (1922: 210) did not name his birds *semifasciata*. He incorrectly identified them as *Cisticola semifasciata* Reichenow, and Lynes (1930: 670), finding that they were without a name, supplied *Cisticola chiniana ukamba*, designating as type the above specimen and noting that it was in the Rothschild Collection. There are four male specimens from Masongaleni collected on 11 August; however, my measurements of AMNH 593298 match measurements of wing 66 mm and tail 57 mm, which were given in the original description. My measurements of the other three specimens are: AMNH 593299, 67 mm, tail partly missing; AMNH 593300, 64 mm and 56 mm; AMNH 593301, 65 mm and 60.5 mm. AMNH 593298 bears van Someren's field label, a Rothschld Collection label, and a blank BMNH type label, filled in by Lynes. It is undoubtedly the specimen he intended as the holotype; the specimen was never in BMNH. It is figured in pl. 10 of Lynes (1930), but the color shown is much too brown. The type was not listed in Hartert's type lists, as the name was published after the last of Hartert's lists of types in Rothschild's general collection. Subsequent type lists prepared by Hartert dealt with the Mathews Collection.

Lynes (1930: 269) listed as part of his type series 24 specimens (including the type) that he examined in the Rothschild Collection, collected by Ansorge, V.G.L. van Someren, and N. van Someren; these 23 paratypes are now AMNH 593285–593297 and 593299–593308. Of these, I did not find the Ansorge specimen, AMNH 593285, in the collection. Other paratypes listed in the original description are in other collections, including RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 45).

Cisticola chiniana victoria Lynes

Cisticola chiniana victoria Lynes, 1930: 264, 671 (Kisumu, Victoria Nyanza).
Now *Cisticola chiniana victoria* Lynes, 1930. See Parkes, 1987, and Urban et al., 1997: 159.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593267, adult male, collected at Kisumu, 00.03S, 34.47E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 13 December 1916, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: van Someren (1922: 210) had identified his specimens as *C. fischeri* Reichenow. Lynes (1930: 264, 671) found this identification to be incorrect and the specimens were left without a name. He supplied the name *Cisticola chiniana victoria*, designated as the type a male collected at Kisumu on 13 December 1916 by van Someren, and noted that it was in the Rothschild Collection. That specimen, now AMNH 593267, is the only Kisumu specimen collected on 13 December 1916 that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. As in the taxon above, this specimen bears a van Someren label, a Rothschild Collection label, and a blank BMNH type label, which has been filled in by Lynes. For the same reason as previously, it was not listed as a type by Hartert.

Lynes (1930: 265) noted that, as part of his type series, he had examined 22 specimens (including the type) in the Rothschild Museum, collected by Emin, V.G.L.van Someren, Cook and Turner (for Meinertzhagen); the 21 paratypes are: 593261–593266, 593268–593281, and 593284. Other paratypes listed by Lynes are in other institutions, including two in RMCA listed by Louette et al. (2002: 46).

Cisticola fortis Lynes

Cisticola fortis Lynes, 1930: 321 (Pedreira, Bihe District, Angola).
Now *Cisticola chiniana fortis* Lynes, 1930. See Parkes, 1987, Urban et al., 1997: 162, and Dean, 2000: 226–227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593512, adult male, collected at Cuquema (= Pedreira), 12.29S,

16.49E (Dean, 2000: 376), Bié, Angola, on 5 November 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 520). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Lynes, in his original description, designated as the type "an adult male in fresh Summer dress collected by Dr. Ansorge, 5 November 1904, at Pedreira, Bihe District, Angola" and said that it was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 593512 is the only Rothschild Collection specimen that bears those data. It has, in addition to Ansorge's field label and a Rothschild Museum label, a blank British Museum type label that has been noted by Lynes "propose for Summer Type of Cisticola fortis"; someone has marked out "Summer".

A second specimen, AMNH 593510, an adult male in winter plumage, collected at N'Gungo, Angola, on 30 July 1901, by C.H. Pemberton, also bears a blank British Museum type label, annotated by Lynes "propose for Winter Type of Cisticola fortis". To this someone has added "Co-" in front of "Type". While Lynes (1930: 323, pl. 11, fig. 47) did describe the winter plumage of the adult male, there is no evidence that he intended to confer type status. He did, in fact, attribute the type specimen pictured in plate 11, figure 47 to Pemberton, but that is an error, as the data given for the specimen are those of the holotype collected by Ansorge. Because AMNH 593510 bears a type label, it has been retained in the type collection, but a label has been added to indicate the error.

Lynes (1930: 324) listed his type series, 14 of which, including the holotype, were collected by Ansorge, Pemberton, Callewaerts, Bohndorff, and Grauer and were held in the Rothschild Collection. The 13 paratypes, now in AMNH, are 593510, 593511, and 593513–593523. Other paratypes are in other collections, including 10 in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 46–47).

Cisticola floweri Hartert

Cisticola floweri Hartert, 1910d: 12 (Sennaar and Barankwa on the Blue Nile).

Now *Cisticola ruficeps scotoptera* (Sundevall, 1850). See Hartert, 1920: 465, Lynes, 1930: 632, 662, and Urban et al., 1997: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594322, unsexed adult, collected at Sennaar, 13.31N, 33.38E (Times Atlas), Sudan, 28 July 1909, by S.S. Flower (no. S.F. 870). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Flower's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined, but because he only mentioned the two localities in the original description, I have considered AMNH 594523, the Barankwa specimen labeled *Cisticola floweri* by Hartert, the only paratype. AMNH 594324, collected by Flower in September 1907 at Roseirea, was originally identified as *S. erythrogenys* and later identified as *Cisticola ruficeps scotoptera* juvenile. I have not considered this a paratype. I have no way of knowing when two specimens collected by Butler at Gedaref in 1901 came into Rothschild's possession, but they were never labeled *C. floweri* by Hartert nor was the locality mentioned, and I have not considered them paratypes. They are the two specimens annotated by O. Neumann as being like the "types of *ruficeps*" (Hartert, 1920: 465) and are AMNH 594320 and 594321. AMNH 594320 also bears two large green labels affixed by Lynes, on which the director of the Franfurt Museum commented that the specimen was very similar to the type of *C. ruficeps scotoptera*, held in that institution.

Cisticola ansorgei Neumann

Cisticola ansorgei Neumann, 1906b: 114 (Caconda).

Now *Cisticola rufilatus ansorgei* Neumann, 1906. See Lynes, 1930: 238–240, Urban et al., 1997: 168, and Dean, 2000: 227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593189, adult male, collected at Caconda, 13.43S, 15.05E (Dean, 2000: 371), Angola, on 7 (not 2) September 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 893). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann gave the collecting date of the type as 2 September, but Hartert (1920: 466) has already called attention to this error; it is the only Caconda male collected in September 1904, is marked "Typus" by Neumann, and bears a Rothschild type label. Neumann (1906b: 114) examined a series of 18 specimens (including the holotype). The 17

paratypes are AMNH 593190–593206; I did not find AMNH 593205 in the collection. The range was given as Benguela; two specimens collected in July 1906 in Mossamedes by Ansorge are not considered paratypes.

Cisticola distincta Lynes

Cisticola distincta Lynes, 1930: 240 (Kidong Valley, Kenya Colony).

Now *Cisticola lais distinctus* Lynes, 1930. See Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993: 359, and Urban et al., 1997: 171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 263393, adult male, collected on a rocky hill north of Quarantine Station in the Kedong (= Kidong) Valley, 01.04S, 36.23E (Chapin, 1954: 679), Kenya, 1 June 1926, by Frank P. Mathews and James P. Chapin, on the Ruwenzori-Kivu Expedition (no. 408).

COMMENTS: Lynes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed (Lynes, 1930: 243) his type series, only one specimen of which, in addition to the holotype, is in AMNH: paratype AMNH 263394, adult female from the same locality.

Cisticola blanfordi sobatensis Neumann

Cisticola blanfordi sobatensis Neumann, 1904a: 164 (Diek am Akobo).

Now *Cisticola marginatus marginatus* (Heuglin, 1869). See Hartert, 1920: 466, Lynes, 1930: 380–381, 389–390, 620, Urban et al., 1997: 173–174, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 449–450.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 593734, adult male, collected at Diek, 07.47N, 33.03E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Akobo River, Sudan, on 28 May 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 1255). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as type a male collected at Diek on the Akobo River on 28 May 1901. Both specimens that he collected at that locality have the same data. Neumann (1906a: 270) listed his number 1255 as the type, thus designating it the lectotype. The second specimen, and the only other one from Sudan that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, is a paralectotype: AMNH 593735 (Neumann no. 1254). Neumann (1906a: 270) listed a third specimen collected at Tädo am Akobo on 23 May 1901 (Neumann no. 1241), and that specimen would also be a paralectotype.

Neumann's field number was incorrectly copied onto the Rothschild type label as "1253"; his number "1255" as cited above is the correct number.

Cisticola erythrogenys djamdjamensis Neumann

Cisticola erythrogenys djamdjamensis Neumann, 1904a: 163 (Abera in Djamdjam, 3100 m).

Now *Cisticola lugubris* (Rüppell, 1840). See Hartert, 1920: 466, Lynes, 1930: 380–381, 385–388, 628, Urban et al., 1997: 174, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 450.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593717, adult female, collected at Abera, 3100 m, 06.27N, 38.28E (USBGN, 1982b), Ethiopia, on 16 December 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 429). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann noted that he had collected a female and a male juvenile and designated the female as the type. Neumann (1906a: 269) listed these two specimens and noted that the specimen he had previously considered a juvenile male was possibly a female. The paratype is AMNH 593718 (Neumann no. 428) with the same locality and date.

Cisticola carruthersi kavirondensis van Someren

Cisticola carruthersi kavirondensis van Someren, 1922: 214 (Kisumu Swamp).

Now *Cisticola carruthersi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909. See Hartert, 1928: 215, Lynes, 1930: 408–410, 641, Urban et al., 1997: 179–180.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593818, adult male, collected in the Kisumu swamp, Kenya, 2 July 1912, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 593818 is the only van Someren specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The whereabouts of a male and a female paratype are not known.

These specimens were listed by van Someren (1916: 454) as *C. lugubris*. Kisumu is at 00.03S, 34.47E (Times Atlas).

Cisticola tinniens oreophila van Someren

Cisticola tinniens oreophila van Someren, 1922: 214 (Kenia).

Now *Cisticola tinniens oreophilus* van Someren, 1922. See Lynes, 1930: 554–555, 654, and Urban et al., 1997: 181.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594344, unsexed but published as a male, collected on Mount Kenya (= Kenia), 7000 ft, ca. 00.09S, 37.19E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 12 February 1919, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to have been collected on 12 February 1919 and to be in the Rothschild Collection. Three specimens now in AMNH have labels stamped "Kenia. Feb./19, 7000 ft". AMNH 594344 has had "12" added to the date; its label is marked "Type", and it bears a Rothschild type label. No other specimens are from Mt. Kenya.

Of six males, four females, and two juveniles listed by van Someren, the following paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 594345, unsexed, Kenia, Feb. 1919; AMNH 594346, unsexed immature, Kenia, Feb. 1919; AMNH 594347, male, Naivasha hills, August, 1917; AMNH 594348, female, Kinangop, 18 June 1917; and AMNH 594349, female, "Burnt Forest", 22 September 1918. The other two female paratypes are in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 49).

Cisticola tinniens perpulla Hartert

Cisticola tinniens perpulla Hartert, 1920: 466 (Bailundu country, Benguella).

Now *Cisticola tinniens perpullus* Hartert, 1920. See Lynes, 1930: 552–554, 655, Urban et al., 1997: 181, and Dean, 2000: 228.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594338, adult male, collected in Bailundo (= Bailundu) country, Benguela, Angola, on 18 August 1901, by C. Hubert Pemberton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert's type of *C. t. perpulla* with the above data is the only Pemberton specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. There are four paratypes, all Ansorge specimens: AMNH 594340, male juvenile, Quando River, 20 December 1904; AMNH 594341, male, and 594342, female, Bulu-bulu, 4 October 1904; and AMNH 594343, female, Cuanhangamma River, 17 September 1904.

Dean (2000: 369) placed Bailundo (Teixeira da Silva) at 12.12S, 15.52E.

Cisticola robusta schraderi Neumann

Cisticola robusta schraderi Neumann, 1906a: 265 (Senafe-Pass).

Now *Cisticola robustus schraderi* Neumann, 1906. See Lynes, 1930: 421–422, 661, and Urban et al., 1997: 183.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593842, male, collected at Senafe, 7500 ft, 14.43N, 39.26E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 10 January 1903 (not 1902), by Gustav Schrader. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Two males in the Rothschild Collection comprised Neumann's type series. The male collected on 10 January 190[3] was designated the type in the original description. AMNH 593843, male, from Senafe, 7000 ft, collected on 31 December 1902 is the paratype.

Cisticola natalensis inexpectata Neumann

Cisticola natalensis inexpectata Neumann, 1906a: 268 (Abassi-See).

Now *Cisticola natalensis inexpectatus* Neumann, 1906. See Lynes, 1930: 447–448, 638, and Urban et al., 1997: 186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593991, adult male, collected on Lake Abassi, 07.04N, 38.27E (Chapin, 1954: 639), Ethiopia, on 5 (not 4) December 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 352). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Neumann cited his unique field number of the holotype, the original label of which bears both male and female symbols. Neumann (1906a: 268) listed two additional specimens, his numbers 98 and 99 from Badattino, now AMNH 593819 and 593821. These are paratypes of *C. n. inexpectatus*; however, Lynes (1930: 638) examined them and found them to be juvenile specimens of *C. robustus robustus* and noted the labels accordingly.

Cisticola simplicissima Neumann

Cisticola simplicissima Neumann, 1908e: 47 (Kukema River, Bihé, Angola).

Now *Cisticola fulvicapilla dispar* Sousa, 1887. See Lynes, 1930: 515–517, 663, Urban et al., 1997: 196, Dean, 2000: 230.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594251, male, collected on the Cuquema (= Kukema) River, Bié, Angola, on 8 December 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 870). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann apparently had a single specimen when he named *C. simplicissima*. R. Dowsett (personal commun.) has suggested that Ansorge's collecting locality was probably near Pedreira, 12.29S, 16.49E (Dean, 2000: 376), as 4 days earlier he was at Caiala, 12.19S, 17.07E (Dean, 2000: 371).

Hartert (1920: 467) synonymized *simplicissima* with *C. angusticauda*; Lynes (1930: 663) considered the type of *simplicissima* to be an immature specimen and a synonym of *C. fulvicapilla dispar*. Labels written by Lynes and attached to this type and to an adult male, AMNH 594261, collected by Ansorge at Cassoc show that Lynes had compared AMNH 594251 with the Berlin type of *C. angusticauda* and did not agree with Hartert that they were the same. He had sent the Cassoc specimen to Lisbon. Comparison was made there with the type of *Cisticola dispar* Sousa, and the reply was that it was identical in color and measurements and had the same first primary width. Lynes found that *angusticauda* had longer, narrower tail feathers and a first primary that was shorter and more sharply pointed than in *C. f. dispar*. Comparison of more recently collected immatures of *C. f. dispar* with Neumann's type confirms Lynes' analysis.

Lynes frequently attached to specimens characteristic large light green labels on which he wrote helpful notes. The above type bears a green label, which reads: "For Dr. Hartert. This does *not* compare with TYPE of *Cisticola angusticauda* Rchw. wh. I have before me now ex Berlin Mus. I am sure about that. angusticauda is not with Cisticola it has v. long narrow tail feathers and other diffs. Of form. Especially it has a minute needle pointed first primary. I have told Dr. Stresemann of my view. Whether angusticauda should be with Apalis, Dryodromas, Euprinoides or what??? *simplicissima* Neum. seems to me *very* near true C. ruficapilla A. Smith. Cisticola- H. Lynes."

A second white label by Lynes also appears on this specimen: "H. Lynes 18/1/26. The bird ex BM which you & Kinnear compared with TYPE angusticauda ex Berlin Mus. on 13/1/26 was *I find* a topotype of Bohm's from Gonda 150 m East of Lake Tanganyika rec. in exch. From Berlin. typ. loc. of angusticauda is *KAKOMA* (150 MILES e. of Lake Tanganyika. typ. loc. of simplicissima is *KUKEMA* River Angola!!"

Cisticola hypoxantha Hartlaub

Cisticola hypoxantha Hartlaub, 1881a: 624 (Magungo).

Now *Cisticola brachypterus hypoxanthus* Hartlaub, 1881. See Lynes, 1930: 474–476, 637, and Urban et al., 1997: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 594088, immature male, collected at Magungo, 02.15N, 31.30E (Chapin, 1954: 695), Lake Albert, Uganda, on 19 November 1879, by Emin Pasha (= Emin Bey) (no. 122). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartlaub said that he had a single specimen. Hartert (1920: 467) called attention to the immaturity of the type and noted that Hartlaub mistakenly gave the collecting date as December 11; the date on Emin's label is quite clearly 19.11.79. Watson et al. (1986a: 111) did not recognize *C. b. hypoxanthus*.

This form was listed as a new species in two different Hartlaub publications, both apparently published in April 1881. Duncan (1937: 73) gave April 1881 as the date of publication of part 4 of the 1880 *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, which includes p. 624. Hartlaub's (1881b: 83–128) report on Emin's complete collection, where (Hartlaub, 1881b: 89) this taxon is listed as a new species, also appeared in April 1881, according to the contents page of the volume; the date "February 1881" that appears at the bottom of the first page of this article evidently refers to the date of the meeting at which the paper was read. However, Hartlaub (1881b: 89) there referred to the description in the *Proceedings*, including the page number. Hartlaub may therefore be considered the First Reviser (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.1). This is also in accordance with Recommendation 24B (ICZN, 1999: 31), as

most attributions of authorship refer to publication in the *Proceedings*.

Cisticola cisticola neurotica Meinertzhagen

Cisticola cisticola neurotica Meinertzhagen, 1920: 25 (Sidon on the Syrian coast).

Now *Cisticola juncidis neuroticus* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Lynes, 1930: 88–89, 651, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 458.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592592, adult male, collected at Säida (= Sidon), 33.32N, 35.22E (Times Atlas), Lebanon, on 30 October 1919, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen listed the type in the Rothschild Collection, citing the above data. He did not say how many specimens he examined, although he gave measurements for more than one. Only one paratype came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 592593, a male collected at Artuft on 1 November 1918. A specimen in the Rothschild Collection (now AMNH 592594) from Mesopotamia was excluded from the type series.

[*Cisticola Juncidis constans* Lynes]

Cisticola Juncidis constans Lynes, 1938: 167 (Lombasang (Lompo Batang) 1100 m, S. Celebes).

Now *Cisticola juncidis constans* Lynes, 1938. See White and Bruce, 1986: 351, and Coates et al., 1997: 439.

In the original description of this form, Lynes gave Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype and said that it was in AMNH; his type series comprised 20 Heinrich specimens (see Stresemann, 1940: 98–100) from southern Sulawesi Island (Lombasang, Oeroe and Lalolei), including the holotype. Lynes would have seen these specimens in Berlin, where Stresemann was still studying them. Heinrich's expedition was jointly sponsored by AMNH and ZMB, between which institutions the collection was to be divided, with types to come to AMNH (Stresemann, 1931c: 7). However, because of the outbreak of World War II, some of these specimens were not sent to AMNH, and the holotype and all of the paratypes of *Cisticola juncidis constans* remain in ZMB. The holotype is ZMB 46.187 (Heinrich's no. 5150) (S. Frahnert, personal commun., 2007).

Cisticola exilis normani Mathews

Cisticola exilis normani Mathews, 1914b: 98 (Norman River, Queensland).

Now *Cisticola juncidis normani* Mathews, 1914. See Lynes, 1930: 101–102, 652, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 709–710.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592728, unsexed, collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 16 May 1914, by Robin Kemp (no. 4547). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews listed the type of *normani* as from Norman River, but gave no further information. Lynes (1930: 652) listed as the type a specimen collected at Normanton on 16 May 1914 by Kemp and judged the specimen to be an immature male. AMNH 592728 is the only Kemp specimen of this form in AMNH that was collected on 16 May 1914, and thus Lynes' listing serves to designate it the lectotype of *C. e. normani*. It bears a Rothschild type label and a note in Mathews' hand on the back of Kemp's field label "Type *C. e. normani*".

Mathews (1914b: 98) gave the range of *normani* as "Gulf of Carpentaria in Queensland to McArthur River in the Northern Territory". All 17 specimens of this form, including the lectotype, listed as having been examined by Lynes (1930: 102) in the Rothschild Collection, came to AMNH. Fifteen specimens from Normanton are paralectotypes of *normani:* AMNH 592729–592743. AMNH 592729 and 592733 were exchanged to BMNH in March 1970. AMNH 592727, a specimen from Fitzroy Vale dated 24 February 1882, listed by Lynes as collected by Kemp, was, as pointed out by Schodde and Mason (1979: 49), collected in eastern coastal Queensland by Lumholtz. It is a paratype of *Cisticola juncidis laveryi* Schodde and Mason, 1979. Because *C. exilis* and *C. juncidis* had not been recognized as separate species when Mathews named *normani*, his specimens from Normanton and Glenore on the Norman River, included in *C. exilis alexandrae* by Lynes (1930: 197), are also paralectotypes of

normani: AMNH 593116–593122. I did not find any Mathews specimens from the McArthur River. Northern Territory specimens of *Cisticola exilis* or *C. juncidis* in AMNH were either not Mathews specimens or were from farther west than the McArthur River.

Cisticola cisticola arabica Hartert

Cisticola cisticola arabica Hartert, 1917a: 458 (Hajeilah).

Now *Cisticola juncidis uropygialis* (Fraser, 1843). See Lynes, 1930: 102–104, 618, Watson et al., 1986a: 117, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 458.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592745, adult male, collected at Hujaylah (= Hajeilah), 2080 ft, 14.59N, 43.37E (USBGN, 1976b), Yemen, on 1 April 1913, by G. Wyman Bury (no. 583).

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Bury's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. His type series comprised three specimens collected by Bury at Hajeilah and "others" from Lahej. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 592744, male, and 592746, female, from Hajeilah collected by Bury, and AMNH 592747, male, and 592748, female, from Lahej collected by W. Dodson.

Bury's collection was first reported on by Sclater (1917), where birds of this form were listed as *Cisticola cisticola aridula* (Sclater, 1917: 156). Bury (*in* Sclater, 1917: 135) described Hajeilah as a "small township about 30 miles from Bajil, and 2080 feet above sea-level" in the foothills. Bājil is at 14.58N, 43.14E (Times Atlas).

Cisticola terrestris nakuruensis van Someren

Cisticola terrestris nakuruensis van Someren, 1922: 207 (Nakuru plains).

Now *Cisticola brunnescens nakuruensis* van Someren, 1922. See Lynes, 1930: 163–166, 650, and Urban et al., 1997: 211.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592912, adult male, collected on the Nakuru plains, on 16 May 1918, from the V.G.L. van Someren Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that the type was a male from Nakuru plains collected on 16 May 1918, had the crown plain, and was in the Rothschild Collection. Of the specimens of *nakuruensis* that came to AMNH from Rothschild, five have the locality written as "Nakuru plains" in a hand different from that on all of the other labels of *nakuruensis*, which are labeled "Nakuru" in van Someren's hand. Of these five, three are female and two are male, all collected on 16 May 1918. Hartert (1928: 215) did not further distinguish between the two male specimens. Lynes (1930: 650) indicated a type and gave measurements of wing, 54 mm, and tail, 26 mm. My measurements of AMNH 592912 are identical to those of Lynes. Taking this into account with the fact that this specimen also bears a Rothschild type label and that the back of its field label is annotated "type of C. terr. nakuruensis", I consider it to be the lectotype indicated by Lynes. AMNH 592921, the second male, now a paralectotype, measures wing 53 mm and tail 27 mm. In the original description, van Someren noted that specimens from Escarpment, Naivasha, Nakuru, and southern Kavirondo were included in *nakuruensis*; this would include all Rothschild specimens from those localities collected prior to February 1920 (the closing date of the manuscript; van Someren, 1922: 3), because van Someren worked in the Rothschild Collection while writing his paper. The following AMNH specimens are paralectotypes (with collectors' names in parentheses): males: AMNH 592907, Escarpment (Doherty); AMNH 592908, Nakuru (Turner for Meinertzhagen); AMNH 592909, Nakuru (J.P. Cook); AMNH 592913–592920, 592922–592925, Nakuru (van Someren); AMNH 592921, Nakuru plains (van Someren); females: AMNH 592880, Escarpment (Doherty); AMNH 592926–592928, Nakuru (van Someren); and 592929–592931, Nakuru plains (van Someren). Nakuru is at 00.17S, 36.04E (Polhill, 1988).

It is necessary to correct some of the information that I sent M. Louette (see Louette et al., 2002: 48) prior to my having investigated the type of *nakuruensis* in depth. As noted above, AMNH 592912 is the lectotype, having been so indicated by Lynes (1930: 650). There also have proven to be a great many more paralectotypes of *nakuruensis* than I had identified.

Cisticola terrestris mauensis van Someren

Cisticola terrestris mauensis van Someren, 1922: 207 (Mau).

Now *Cisticola ayresii mauensis* van Someren, 1922. See Lynes, 1930: 152–154, 646, and Urban et al., 1997: 214.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592869, adult male, collected at Mau, Kenya, on 18 January 1917, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that the type was a male in the Rothschild Collection, collected at Mau on 18 January 1917. AMNH 592869 is the only specimen of this form with these data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; it bears a Rothschild type label and a small field label annotated "*Type* mauensis". Nine specimens, including the holotype, were examined by van Someren. Six paratypes are now in AMNH: AMNH 592873 and 592875–592879; the other two paratypes are in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 48). Polhill (1988) gave the coordinates of the Mau Escarpment as ca. 00.35S, 36.03 E.

Cisticola exilis alexandrae Mathews

Cisticola exilis alexandrae Mathews, 1912a: 343 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).

Now *Cisticola exilis alexandrae* Mathews, 1912. See Lynes, 1930: 195–197, 616, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593112, adult female, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.00S, 136.42E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, on 24 July 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2139) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Lynes (1930: 616) questioned the July date, stating that while this specimen is in summer dress, other July birds are in winter dress. Whittell (1954: 680–681) reported that Stalker collected in the Alexandria area from January 1905 to January 1906. Ingram (1907: 407), in his report on this collection, listed only this single female, collected on 24 July 1905, and noted that it was markedly paler than other specimens of *C. exilis*, but he refrained from naming it as he had only the single specimen. A spot-check of specimens collected by Stalker, as listed by Ingram (1907), showed that the numbers on Stalker's specimens (in this case 552) refer to the number of that species in Mathews (1908a) and must have been added later. Therefore, it is not possible to confirm the date of collecting from numbers on Stalker's specimens.

Stalker was listed as William Stalker in Ingram (1907) and by Whittell (1954: 680–681); however, his given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi).

Cisticola exilis parryi Mathews

Cisticola exilis parryi Mathews, 1912d: 77 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Cisticola exilis alexandrae* Mathews, 1912. See Lynes, 1930: 195–197, 655, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593091, adult male, collected on Parry Creek, 15.32S, 128.09E (USBGN, 1957b), 5 mi west of Trig. Station Headquarters, alt. 10 ft, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 29 January 1909, by John P. Rogers (no. 595). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2147) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He did not indicate how many specimens he had, but he cataloged 11 Parry Creek specimens, including the type, all of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The 10 paratypes are: AMNH 593092–593101 (Mathews nos. 2140–2146, 2148–2150), all collected by Rogers between 9 November 1908 and 9 January 1909.

Cisticola exilis tormenti Mathews

Cisticola exilis tormenti Mathews, 1912d: 77 (Point Torment, North-west Australia).

Now *Cisticola exilis alexandrae* Mathews, 1912. See Lynes, 1930: 195–197, 669, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593102, adult female, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 4 April 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1521). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8713) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number for the holotype in the original description. In addition to the Rogers label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the

specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1922a: pl. 443, top fig., opp. p. 364, text pp. 365–366), where the figured female is confirmed as the type of *tormenti*. Mathews did not say how many specimens he examined, but he cataloged three specimens in addition to the holotype from Point Torment. These paratypes are AMNH 593103–593105 (Mathews nos. 8712, 8714, and 8715).

Cisticola exilis melvillensis Mathews

Cisticola exilis melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 43 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Cisticola exilis lineocapilla* Gould, 1847. See Lynes, 1930: 194–195, 647, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 593040, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 29 November 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2546). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11329) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined, but he cataloged five specimens in addition to the holotype, all collected in 1911; they are paratypes AMNH 593041–593045 (Mathews nos. 11330–11334). There are two additional specimens collected at Coopers Camp on 7 March 1912, but I have not considered these paratypes as they apparently were not in Mathews' hand when he cataloged the above specimens on 20 March. Mathews description of *melvillensis* was published on 2 April 1912. Specimens collected east of Gordon Point, Melville Island, in May and June 1912 were collected after the publication date.

Cisticola exilis mixta Mathews

Cisticola exilis mixta Mathews, 1912a: 343 (Queensland).

Now *Cisticola exilis exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Lynes, 1930: 188–192, 648, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592980, female, collected on Bartle Frere, 17.23S, 145.49E (USBGN, 1957b), Queensland, Australia, on 19 May 1900, by E. Olive (no. 72). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5891) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he did not say how many specimens he examined but gave the range of the subspecies as Queensland. Four specimens from the Mathews Collection are considered paratypes: AMNH 592981 (Mathews no. 5892), male, collected on Bartle Frere on 19 May 1900 by E. Olive; AMNH 592986 (2151), male, AMNH 592987 (2152), male, and AMNH 592988 (2153), female, collected at Cairns in July 1908. Notes on the labels of the latter two specimens indicate that Lynes questioned the sex marked on the Mathews label. Mathews' description was published in January 1912, and two additional specimens collected at Cairns by G. Schraeder in June 1911 could have been in his possession when *mixta* was named, but I was unable to find them in the Mathews catalog. AMNH 592985 is a specimen taken at Cairns on 14 January 1885 by T.H. Bowyer-Bower (no. 66) and bears Mathews number 16860. This specimen was not cataloged until 15 May 1913 and was reported on later (Mathews, 1915c: 57). This specimen is not a paratype. Mathews (1942: 53) noted that the Bowyer-Bower collection was given to him by the collector's mother.

Mathews (1913a: 210) specified the type locality of *mixta* as Bartle Frere, the collecting locality of the holotype. Lynes considered *mixta* to be intermediate between *C. e. exilis* and *C. e. diminutus* but closer to *exilis*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 711) show Bartle Frere and Cairns within the range of *diminutus*.

Cisticola exilis exaggerata Mathews

Cisticola exilis exaggerata Mathews, 1922a: 373 (Southern Victoria, Tasmania (?), South Australia).

Now *Cisticola exilis exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Lynes, 1930: 188–192, 631, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711–712.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592961, adult male, collected at Carrum, 38.05S, 145.08E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 16 June 1912, by J.A. Ross for T.M. Tregellas.

From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, no type was mentioned nor did Mathews say how many specimens he had. AMNH 592961 bears a BMNH type label, but it was never in BMNH. The type label was filled in by Lynes: "Type of *Cisticola exilis exaggerata* Mathews. B. of Austr. IX p. 373. Marked by G.M.M. himself on 21 Sept. 1926. HL." By listing this unique specimen as the type, Lynes (1930: 631) designated it the lectotype. Tregellas' original label bears the following note on the reverse: "After much trouble, this specimen was obtained for me by J.A. Ross in the Carrum Swamp, where they inhabit the rushy bottom. Non-migrant. Scarce." On the front of this label appears "Type of *exaggerata*" in Mathews' hand and the number "552", which is the number of *Cisticola exilis* in Mathews (1908a).

In the original description, the type locality was given as a range. No Mathews specimens from Tasmania came to AMNH. A single South Australian specimen had belonged to Mathews, AMNH 592960 (Mathews no. 11638) from Scheutze's Landing, Murray River, collected on 10 January 1912. Mathews obtained the specimen from Ashby and cataloged it on 4 April 1912. It is a paralectotype.

There are four additional Victoria specimens of *Cisticola exilis* from the Mathews Collection, AMNH 592965–592968, all collected on 22 or 23 April 1908. AMNH 592967 has the usual Tregellas label and the other three have small field labels with data in what appears to be Tregellas' hand, although two of them are said to have come from the Coles Collection. I did not find them in the Mathews catalog and do not know when they came into Mathews' possession, but because the description of *exaggerata* was not published until 1922, they probably also should be considered paralectotypes.

Cisticola exilis diminuta Mathews

Cisticola exilis diminuta Mathews, 1922a: 373 (Cape York, N.Q., North Queensland).

Now *Cisticola exilis diminutus* Mathews, 1922. See Lynes, 1930: 192–195, 627, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592990, adult female, collected at Patison Creek, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 8 November 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 1910). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type or say how many specimens he had. He did, however, list Cape York, North Queensland, as the range. As in the previous form, Lynes has attached a blank BMNH type label and written on it "? type of C. exilis diminuta Mathews. B. Austr. IX p. 373 typ loc. C. York. It is his only one from C. York." The "?" has been marked out and "yes" written on the label. This is the only northern Queensland specimen from the Mathews Collection that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; it has "Type of *diminuta*" on the reverse of the Kemp label in Mathews' hand. Should there be any question of its status as a holotype, then Lynes (1930: 627) having listed it as the type would serve as lectotypification.

Cisticola exilis polionota Mayr

Cisticola exilis polionota Mayr, 1934a: 14 (Baining District, New Britain).

Now *Cisticola exilis polionotus* Mayr, 1934. See Coates, 1990: 86–88, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 391, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 465.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 332816, adult male, collected at Latromat, Baining area, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 June 1932, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 42905).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He (Mayr, 1934a:1) noted that he had studied specimens collected by Coultas in New Britain in 1932 and 1933; these specimens are from Blanche Bay and the Baining area (AMNH 332812–332820, 333405–333414, 334408, and 334409) and from Tol Plantation, Wide Bay (AMNH 334393–334407). Also available to Mayr at this time were specimens collected in Rabaul by Rollo Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition in 1928: AMNH 223937–223949. All of these specimens are paratypes.

Coultas' unpublished journal (Archives, AMNH Dept. of Ornithology) records that

on 21 June the expedition was in its base camp at Latromat, where cisticolas were collected. From Coultas' sketch map, Latromat is just south and west of Malabunga, 04.25S, 152.05E (Papua New Guinea, 1984).

Suya waterstradti Hartert

Suya waterstradti Hartert, 1902: 568 (Gunong Tahan).

Now *Prinia atrogularis waterstradti* (Hartert, 1902). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 430.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598322, adult male, collected on Gunong Tahan, 5000–7000 ft, 04.38N, 102.14E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2632), Malaysia, in October 1901, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Waterstradt collected a single specimen of this form.

Prinia hodgsonii pallidior Koelz

Prinia hodgsonii pallidior Koelz, 1950: 8 (Sihor, Kathiawar, India).

Now *Prinia hodgsonii hodgsonii* Blyth, 1844. See Watson et al., 1986a: 135, and Rasmusson and Anderton, 2005: 472.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803071, adult male, collected at Sihor, 21.42N, 71.58E (Lozupone et al., 2004: 162), Kathiawar Peninsula, India, on 25 January 1949, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: Although Koelz (1950: 8) said that the type was deposited in AMNH, it was in fact sent to FMNH and cataloged there as FMNH 246514. It was later returned to AMNH to avoid confusion as to its whereabouts. Apparently, there was only one specimen.

Prinia gracilis yemenensis Hartert

Prinia gracilis yemenensis Hartert, 1909: 609 (Scheik Osman bei Aden).

Now *Prinia gracilis yemenensis* Hartert, 1909. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600065, adult male, collected at Sheikh 'Othman or Shaykh 'Uthmān (= Scheik Osman), 12.53N, 44.58E (Times Atlas), near Aden, southern Arabia, on 20 November 1898, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 8). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Ogilvie-Grant's unique field number of the type in the original description. He did not mention other specimens but gave the range of the form as southern Arabia. Ogilvie-Grant (1900a) reported on three collections made in southern Arabia in 1898 and 1899, including his own and one by A. Blayney Percival and W. Dodson. He (Ogilvie-Grant, 1900a: 244) noted that the Percival-Dodson collection was in BMNH with an almost complete duplicate set in the Rothschild Collection. *Prinia gracilis* was listed in this paper as *Burnesia gracilis*, and three of the seven specimens listed by Ogilvie-Grant (1900a: 255) were collected by Dodson and came to AMNH from the Rothschild Collection; they are thus paratypes of *Prinia gracilis yemenensis*: AMNH 600066–600068. Strangely, Ogilvie-Grant did not list his own specimen, which became Hartert's holotype of *yemenensis*.

Prinia gracilis irakensis Meinertzhagen

Prinia gracilis irakensis Meinertzhagen, 1923a: 147 (Baghdad).

Now *Prinia gracilis irakensis* Meinertzhagen, 1923. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 432–433.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600086, adult female, collected at Baghdad, 33.20N, 44.26E (Times Atlas), Iraq, on 9 January 1923, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen designated as type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection bearing the above data; it is the only such specimen in AMNH. Meinertzhagen (1923a: 148) gave measurements of five males and females but did not say that the specimens were all from his collection. Only one additional specimen of *irakensis* came to AMNH, AMNH 600087, received by Rothschild on date unknown from Rev. Jourdain and collected at Nasiriyeh on 1 March 1917. It is possibly a paratype.

Prinia gracilis stevensi Hartert

Prinia gracilis stevensi Hartert, 1923b: 132 (North Lakhimpur, Upper Assam).

Now *Prinia gracilis stevensi* Hartert, 1923. See Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 472.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600116, adult male, collected at Hessamara, 27.23N, 94.20E (Luzupone et al., 2004: 68), northwestern Lakimpur, northeastern Assam, on 28 December 1905, by H. Stevens (no. 345). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Stevens' unique field number of the holotype in his original description. Noting that Stevens had presented a pair to the Rothschild Collection, he gave a wing measurement for a single female, paratype AMNH 600117.

Prinia sonitans Swinhoe

Prinia sonitans Swinhoe, 1860: 50 (Amoy).
Now *Prinia flaviventris sonitans* Swinhoe, 1860. See Cheng, 1987: 839, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 434.

Syntype: AMNH 600316, adult male, collected on Hsia-men Tao (= Amoy Island), 24.30N, 118.07E (USBGN, 1968b), Fujian, China, on 10 April 1858, by R. Swinhoe (no. 35).

COMMENTS: Swinhoe (1860) reported on the birds he had collected on Amoy in the previous 5 years. In the original description, he did not designate a type or say how many specimens he had collected. He noted that the described male was collected on 9 April (perhaps prepared as a specimen on 10 April), but no year was mentioned; the female was also described. Sharpe (1883: 205) listed (as *Burnesia sonitans*) four Swinhoe specimens of this form in BMNH, two of which were from Amoy, but were undated. The taxon is not listed in Warren and Harrison (1971), and no 9 April specimen is present in BMNH (Michael Walters, personal commun.). Because AMNH 600316 was collected by Swinhoe within the 5 years prior to 1860, I think it to be a syntype of *Prinia sonitans*. It was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of Rothschild Collection type specimens and had not previously been included with the types in AMNH.

Prinia mistacea immutabilis van Someren

Prinia mistacea immutabilis van Someren, 1920: 93 (Nakuru Lake).
Now *Prinia subflava melanorhyncha* (Jardine and Fraser, 1852). See Watson et al., 1986a: 145, and Urban et al., 1997: 222.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599914, adult male, collected on the Nakuru Plains (as on label), on 15 May 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschld Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection and to bear the above data; AMNH 599914 is the only van Someren specimen with these data. In his later paper, not in *Ibis* as stated in the description but in *Novitates Zoologicae*, van Someren (1922: 218) listed localities from which specimens of *immutabilis* had been obtained. Specimens from those localities collected before the publication of the name on 4 March 1920 are considered paratypes: East Africa: Simba, Fort Hall, Kyambu, Nairobi, and Kisumu; Uganda: Jinja, Lugalambo, Kyetume, Entebbe, Bugoma, Toro, Chambura, and Masindi. The AMNH catalog numbers are: AMNH 599880–599892, 599894–599897, 599900, 599904, 599905, 599907–599909, 599916–599918, 599925, 599929, and 599930. Lake Nakuru is at ca. 00.21S, 36.05E (Polhill, 1988).

Prinia mistacea graueri Hartert

Prinia mistacea graueri Hartert, 1920: 457 (Northwestern shores of Lake Tanganyika, near Baraka).
Now *Prinia subflava graueri* Hartert, 1920. See Urban et al., 1997: 222.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599951, adult male, collected on the northwestern shores of Lake Tanganyika, near Baraka, 04.09S, 29.05E (Times Atlas), Congo (Kinshasa), on 14 August 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 3233). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Grauer's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said (Hartert, 1920: 458) that he had 16 Grauer specimens in his type series, including the type. The 15 paratypes are: AMNH 599952–599966.

Burnesia reichenowi Hartlaub

Burnesia reichenowi Hartlaub, 1890: 151 (Njangalo).
Now *Schistolais leucopogon reichenowi* (Hartlaub, 1890). See Urban et al., 1997: 245–247.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600171, adult female, collected at Nyangabo (= Njangalo), 01.19N,

30.03E (Chapin, 1954: 714), Congo (Kinshasa), on 28 April 1889, by Emin Pasha (no. 199). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub's description was based on a single specimen. This species is included in the genus *Prinia* by many authors.

Burnesia bairdi (sic) *obscura* Neumann

Burnesia bairdi (sic) *obscura* Neumann, 1908d: 13 (Forest 90 km. west of Lake Albert Edward).
Now *Prinia bairdii obscura* (Newmann, 1908). See Urban et al., 1997: 232.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600256, adult male, collected in the forest 90 km west of Lake Edward (= Albert Edward), Congo (Kinshasa), on 14 (not 8) February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 2043). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann cited Grauer's unique field number of the type in the original description. There are four paratypes: AMNH 600255 and 600257–600259 from Lake Kivu and Lake Edward.

Apalis pulchra murphyi Chapin

Apalis pulchra murphyi Chapin, 1932: 9 (Sambwe, 6100 feet, Marungu, Belgian Congo).
Now *Apalis pulchra murphyi* Chapin, 1932. See Urban et al., 1997: 259.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 289597, adult male, collected at Sambwe, 6100 ft, 07.36S, 29.52E (Chapin, 1954: 723), Congo (Kinshasa), on 28 February 1929, by J.S. Rockefeller and C.B.G. Murphy on the Tanganyika Expedition (no. 309).

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. There are two adult female paratypes: AMNH 289598 and 289599.

Apalis nigriceps collaris van Someren

Apalis nigriceps collaris van Someren, 1915a: 107 (Bugoma forest).
Now *Apalis nigriceps collaris* van Someren, 1915. See Urban et al., 1997: 271.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598889, adult male, collected in the Bugoma forest, ca. 01.20N, 31.05E (Polhill, 1988: 23), Uganda, on 16 October 1913, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type an adult male in the Rothschild Collection collected in the Bugoma forest on 16 October 1913. Tied together with it and sharing a label is an immature male specimen presumably collected at the same time. Both of these birds are clearly marked as males on the original label, but one of them, AMNH 598890, has all of the signs of immaturity referred to by van Someren in his description. The sex of this immature has been incorrectly copied onto the Rothschild label as a female and Hartert (1920: 460) mistakenly referred to "Types: ♂♀". It is a paratype of *A. n. collaris*.

In the original description, van Someren referred to specimens from Mabira, Kyetume, Bugoma, and Ituri forests in Uganda. Paratypes in AMNH, in addition to AMNH 598890, are two birds from the Mabira forest: AMNH 598891, male, collected 5 May 1914, and AMNH 598892, female, collected 25 June 1914. In his description, van Someren did not say how many specimens he had or whether he had examined specimens in the Rothschild Collection taken by others; I have only considered van Someren specimens to be paratypes. Additional paratypes are in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 39).

Apalis binotata marungensis Chapin

Apalis binotata marungensis Chapin, 1932: 8 (Kasangala, 7050 feet, Marungu highland, Belgian Congo).
Now *Apalis personata marungensis* Chapin, 1932. See Urban et al., 1997: 267.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 289593, adult male, collected at Kasangala, 7050 ft, 07.41S, 29.52E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Marungu highland, Congo (Kinshasa), on 4 May 1929, by J.S. Rockefeller and C.B.G. Murphy on the Tanganyika Expedition (no. 323).

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 289594, adult male, Sambwe, 28 February 1929; AMNH 289595, immature male, Ketendwe, 23 February 1929; and AMNH 289596, adult female, Pande, 1 May 1929.

Tricholais flavotorquata Hartlaub

Tricholais flavotorquata Hartlaub, 1881a: 624 (Magungo).
Now *Apalis flavida caniceps* (Cassin, 1859). See Chapin, 1953b: 282, and Urban et al., 1997: 263.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598830, adult male, collected at Magungo, 02.15N, 31.30E (Chapin, 1954: 695), Uganda, on 1 December 1879, by Emin Pasha (no. 184). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub (1881a: 624) based his description on a single specimen. This form was listed as a new species in two different Hartlaub publications, both apparently published in April 1881. The name was not listed by Watson et al. (1986a: 161). Chapin (1953b: 282) cited 1880 as the publication date of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* and 1881 as the date of Hartlaub's (1881b) second paper. However, Duncan (1937: 73) gave April 1881 as the publication date of part 4 of the 1880 *Proceedings*, which includes p. 624. Hartlaub's (1881b: 83–128) report on Emin's entire collection, where (Hartlaub, 1881b: 89) this form is listed as a new species, also appeared in April 1881 according to the contents page of the volume; the date "February 1881" that appears at the bottom of the first page of his article evidently refers to the date of the meeting at which the paper was read. Hartlaub (1881b: 89) there referred to the description in the *Proceedings*, including the page number. Hartlaub may therefore be considered the First Reviser (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.1). This is also in accordance with Recommendation 24B (ICZN, 1999: 31), as most attributions of authorship refer to publication in the *Proceedings*.

This type had not previously been included with the AMNH types.

Apalis flavida malensis Neumann

Apalis flavida malensis Neumann, 1905a: 78 (Schambala-Fluss, Male-Land).
Now *Apalis flavida flavocincta* (Sharpe, 1882). See Watson et al., 1986a: 162, and Urban et al., 1997: 263.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598833, adult male, collected at the K'ulecho Shet' (= Shambara = Schambala River), 06.30N, 37.12E (USBGN, 1982b), Ethiopia, on 21 January 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 631). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1906a: 278) had the single specimen. Confusion exists concerning the original description of this subspecies. The original description was by Neumann (1905a: 78) in the May issue of *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, on p. 76 of which he noted that these were preliminary descriptions that would be expanded upon in the last part of his paper to appear in the October issue of *Journal für Ornithologie*. The last part of his paper appeared in two parts, one in the October 1905 issue and the other in April 1906. Neumann (1906a: 278) did expand on his earlier description, but unfortunately this treatment was also labeled "nov. subsp.". Meanwhile, Reichenow's (1905) third volume of *Die Vögel Afrikas* had been published. On p. 612, published in October 1905 (Reichenow, 1905: 880), *malensis* is referred to as a Neumann manuscript name, when in fact it had already been published in May. Watson et al. (1986a: 162) and other authors incorrectly refer to the description as Neumann *in* Reichenow (1905: 612).

Apalis bamendae strausae Boulton

Apalis bamendae strausae Boulton, 1931: 53 (Mt. Rungwe, 5,650 ft., Tanganyika Territory).
Now *Apalis chapini strausae* Boulton, 1931. See Urban et al., 1997: 277.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 416491, adult male, collected on Mount Rungwe, 5650 ft, 09.08S, 33.40E (Polhill, 1988: 339), Tanzania, on 11 June 1929, by Rudyerd and Laura Boulton, on the Mrs. O. Straus Central African Expedition (no. 2799).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Boulton designated as holotype his specimen number 2799. There is one paratype: AMNH 416492, adult male, collected in the same locality on 16 June 1929.

Dryodromus rufifrons turkanae van Someren

Dryodromus rufifrons turkanae van Someren, 1920: 93 (Meuressi, Turkwell River).
Now *Urorhipis rufifrons smithi* (Sharpe, 1895). See Watson et al., 1986a: 172, and Urban et al., 1997: 289.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598940, adult female, collected at Meuressi, Turkwel (= Turkwell) River, ca. 01.54N, 35.20E–03.05N, 36.09E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, in January 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, van Someren noted that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. Although he had seven specimens in his type series, the holotype was the only one that came to AMNH.

Phyllergates cinereicollis Sharpe

Phyllergates cinereicollis Sharpe, 1888c: 479 (Kina Balu).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus cinereicollis* (Sharpe, 1888). See Smythies, 2000: 531–532, Dickinson, 2003: 563.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592475, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 4000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 10 February 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 2101). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sharpe did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined, but later he (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 279–280) listed five specimens. Hartert (1920: 467) designated the specimen bearing Whitehead's number 2101 as the lectotype; it is Sharpe's (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 280) specimen "b". Warren and Harrison (1971: 118) listed as holotype a specimen collected on 15 February 1887; however, it cannot be the holotype as none was so designated in the original description. Sharpe (1888c: 478) had in hand Whitehead's entire collection when this form was described (i.e., the five specimens listed in the later joint paper). The specimen referred to by Warren and Harrison was Sharpe's specimen "a" and is the specimen referred to by Whitehead (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 280) as the only one collected in 1887, badly shot up and "useless for identification"; it is a paralectotype. The other three specimens are in AMNH and are also paralectotypes: "c" and "d", AMNH 592478 (Whitehead no. 2312) and AMNH 592476 (Whitehead no. 2315), male and female, 26 March 1888, and "e", AMNH 592477 (Whitehead no. 2288), female, 23 March (not 26 May) 1888. Specimen "e" bears Whitehead's number 2288, indicating that it was collected before specimens collected on the 26 March (nos. 2312 and 2315) and that Sharpe was in error with regard to the date.

Both AMNH 592475 and 592476 were marked "Type RBS[harpe]" in Sharpe's hand and bear Rothschild type labels, but because the male was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1920: 476), the female becomes a paralectotype. It remains in the AMNH type collection but with an added label to explain its status.

White and Bruce (1986: 350), Smythies (2000: 531), and others spelled the species name "*cuculatus*", considering the original spelling to be the correct one. However, Dickinson (2003: 563) followed most authors and considered the emended name to be in prevailing usage (ICZN, 1999: 42, Art. 33.2.3.1).

Phyllergates cucullatus philippinus Hartert

Phyllergates cucullatus philippinus Hartert, 1897d: 517 (Benguet, North Luzon).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus philippinus* (Hartert, 1897). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 335.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592481, adult male, collected in Benguet, northern Luzon, on 2 March 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 276). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert only said that the type, in the Rothschild Collection, was collected in Benguet by John Whitehead and referred to Ogilvie-Grant's report on this collection, where Ogilvie-Grant (1894b: 510) identified the species as *Phyllergates cinereicollis* without giving the number of specimens. Later, Hartert (1920: 468) listed Whitehead's specimen number 276 as the type, thus designating it the lectotype. A second Benguet specimen, AMNH 592480, female collected on 10 February 1894, is a paralectotype. A third Luzon specimen, AMNH 592482, collected by Whitehead in Lepanto on 15 December 1894 and reported on by Ogilvie-Grant (1895d: 448), may also be a paralectotype, but I do not know whether it was in Rothschild's possession and available to Hartert when *P. c. philippinus* was described.

Phyllergates everetti Hartert

Phyllergates everetti Hartert, 1897d: 517 (3000 and 4000 feet in S. Flores).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus everetti* (Hartert, 1897). See White and Bruce, 1986: 350–351, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 423.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592483, adult male, collected above 3500 ft, south Flores Island, Indonesia, in November 1896, by collectors for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert noted in the original description that he had two specimens, a male and a female, but did not designate a type. Later, Hartert (1920: 468) listed the male as the type, thus designating it the lectotype. The female, AMNH 592483, becomes the paralectotype.

Hartert (1897d: 513) wrote that Everett made Nanga Ramu (= Nanga Roma) his headquarters, and Everett noted that this part of the country was better known as Mangarai. Also see Mees (2006: 12) regarding this locality.

Phyllergates cucullatus hedymeles Stresemann

Phyllergates cucullatus hedymeles Stresemann, 1932: 46 (Wawokaraeng (ein Gipfel des Lompo Batang), 2200 m).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus hedymeles* (Stresemann, 1932). See White and Bruce, 1986: 350–351, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 423.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300174, adult male, collected at Wawokaraeng, 2200 m, Mount Lompobattang, 05.22S, 119.58E (Times Atlas), Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 18 September 1931, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 5575) on the Heinrich Expedition of 1931.

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Later, Stresemann (1940: 102) noted that he had 13 specimens from Lompo Batang. Of the 12 paratypes from Wawokaraeng and Lombasang, 7 were deposited in AMNH: AMNH 300173, 300175–300178, 300183, and 300184. The remaining paratypes are probably in ZMB.

Phyllergates cucullatus meisei Stresemann

Phyllergates cucullatus meisei Stresemann, 1931a: 45 (Latimodjong-Gebirge, 2200 m.).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus meisei* (Stresemann, 1931). See White and Bruce, 1986: 350–351, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 423.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 292894, adult male, collected at 2200 m in the Latimojong Mountains, 03.30S, 120.05E (USBGN, 1982a), Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 14 June 1930, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 418) on the Heinrich Expedition 1930.

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Later, Stresemann (1940: 102) noted that he had six specimens. Of the five paratypes, three came to AMNH: AMNH 292895, male, and 292896 and 292897, females. The remaining paratypes are probably in ZMB.

[*Phyllergates cucullatus stentor* Stresemann]

Phyllergates cucullatus stentor Stresemann, 1938a: 47 (Tanke Salokko im Mengkoka-Gebirge, 1500 m, SO Celebes).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus stentor* (Stresemann, 1938). See White and Bruce, 1986: 350–351, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 423.

HOLOTYPE: Adult male, collected at Tanke Salokko, 1500 m, Mengkoka Mountains, 03.39S, 121.15E (Times Atlas), Sulawesi Island (= Celebes), Indonesia, on 11 January 1932, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 6514).

COMMENTS: Under the funding agreement for the Heinrich Expedition, all types were to come to AMNH. However, probably due to the outbreak of World War II, this type remained in ZMB, number ZMB 34.2229 (S. Frahnert, in litt. 7 April 2005). Stresemann (1940: 102) noted that he had 13 specimens, including the type. Seven of the 12 paratypes came to AMNH: 300179–300182 and 300185–300187. The other paratypes are probably in Berlin.

Phyllergates everetti dumasi Hartert

Phyllergates everetti dumasi Hartert, 1899d: 31 (Mt. Mada, Buru).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus dumasi* (Hartert, 1899). See White and Bruce, 1986: 350–351, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 423.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592485, adult male, collected on Mount Madang (= Mount Mada), 3000 ft, ca. 03.15S, 126.10E, Buru

Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1898, by J. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined. Later, Hartert (1900c: 238) noted that Dumas had collected four specimens on Mt. Mada. Still later, Hartert (1920: 468) designated a male collected on Mt. Mada in September 1898 as the lectotype. There are two specimens bearing these data, but AMNH 592485 bears the Rothschild type label and Hartert has written "Type" on the field label. Because it was Hartert's intention that this specimen should be considered the type and and because it bears the Rothschild type label, I hereby designate it the lectotype of *Phyllergates everetti dumasi* to avoid possible confusion in interpreting the older literature. The paralectotypes are AMNH 592486, male, and AMNH 592487 and 592488, females, all collected on Mt. Mada by Dumas in September 1898.

Phyllergates cucullatus batjanensis Hartert

Phyllergates cucullatus batjanensis Hartert, 1912: 2 (Batjan, 5000–7000 feet).

Now *Orthotomus cucullatus batjanensis* (Hartert, 1912). See White and Bruce, 1986: 350–351, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 423.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 592508, adult male, collected on Bacan (= Batjan) Island, 5000–7000 ft, 00.35S, 127.30E (USBGN, 1982a), Moluccas, Indonesia, in July 1902, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert designated a type in the original description and said that two males were obtained, both of which bear the same data. Neither the original description nor Hartert's (1920: 468) later listing of Rothschild types distinguished between them. Only AMNH 592508 bears the Rothschild type label, signifying Hartert's intent to designate that specimen the type, and it has been so considered since publication of the description. To avoid possible confusion in interpretation of the older literature, I hereby designate AMNH 592508 the lectotype of *Phyllergates cucullatus batjanensis*. AMNH 592509 becomes the paralectotype.

Orthotomus chloronotus Ogilvie-Grant

Orthotomus chloronotus Ogilvie-Grant, 1895c: 2 (Cape Engano, N.E. Luzon).

Now *Orthotomus castaneiceps chloronotus* Ogilvie-Grant, 1895. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 332–333.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592424, adult male, collected at Cape Engaño, 18.35N, 122.08E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 419), northern point of Palaui Island, off northeastern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 22 April 1895, by John Whitehead (no. A.279). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ogilvie-Grant (1896: 117, and pl. 3, fig. 1) noted that he had a single specimen.

Watson et al. (1986a: 181) and other authors have included *chloronotus* as a subspecies of *O. atrogularis*, but see Dickinson et al. (1991: 333) for a discussion.

Orthotomus ruficeps rubicundulus Chasen and Kloss

Orthotomus ruficeps rubicundulus Chasen and Kloss, 1931: 279 (Sirhassen Island, South Natuna Islands).

Now *Orthotomus sericeus rubicundulus* Chasen and Kloss, 1931. See Smythies, 2000: 532–533, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 425.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 592445, adult male, collected on Serasan Island (= Sirhassen Island), 02.30N, 109.03E (USBGN, 1982a), South Natuna Islands, Indonesia, on 23 September 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chasen and Kloss designated as type an adult male with wing measuring 55 mm. They had in their type series four specimens of this form, including the holotype, which they had borrowed from Rothschild. They labeled each of these specimens with a long narrow label on which is typed "Orthotomus ruficeps rubicundulus Chas. & Kloss", with AMNH 592445 being additionally marked "Type". The wing of this specimen measures 55 mm. The three paratypes are AMNH 592447, adult male with wing 54 mm, AMNH 592448 and 592449, females with wings measuring 50 and 53 mm, respectively, all from Sirhassen Island, collected by Everett on 23 September 1893. A fifth specimen, AMNH 592446,

adult male, was apparently not borrowed and is not a paratype. This form was described too late to have been included in any of Hartert's lists of Rothschild types, and the holotype bears only an AMNH type label.

Camaroptera griseoviridis harterti Zedlitz

Camaroptera griseoviridis harterti Zedlitz, 1911: 342 (Canhoca, Nord-Angola).

Now *Camaroptera harterti* Zedlitz, 1911. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 482.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 599740, adult male, collected at Canhoca, 09.15S, 14.41E (Dean, 2000: 372), Angola, on 20 November 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 1198). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Zedlitz said that the type in the Rothschild Collection was collected at Canhoca on 20 November 1903 by Ansorge. Three specimens bearing those data were collected by Ansorge, and Hartert (1920: 459) designated the above specimen with Ansorge's unique field number as the lectotype. This specimen has "*Typus" written on Ansorge's label by Zedlitz and bears the Rothschild type label.

Zedlitz (1911: 344–345) borrowed widely for his study of *Camaroptera*, and he labeled those specimens he used with the name and his initials. There are only two additional specimens of *harterti* so labeled by Zedlitz and now in AMNH: paralectotypes AMNH 599741, male, Canhoca, 20 November 1903, Ansorge number 1199, and AMNH 599745, male, Canhoca, 23 November 1903, Ansorge number 1234. I have not considered other Ansorge specimens identified as *harterti* to be part of Zedlitz's type series.

See Hartert (1920: 459) and Urban et al. (1997: 296) for summaries of taxonomic treatments. Dickinson (2003: 562) and Dean (2000: 236) treated *harterti* as a subspecies of *C. brachyura* (Vieillot, 1820).

Camaroptera brevicaudata rothschildi Zedlitz

Camaroptera brevicaudata rothschildi Zedlitz, 1911: 331 (Ogowe-Fl., Gabun).

Now *Camaroptera superciliaris* (Fraser, 1843). See Watson et al., 1986a: 190, and Urban et al., 1997: 300.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599777, adult male, collected at lac Avanga (= Abanga River, as on label), 00.56S, 09.45E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Ogowe River, Gabon, on 6 November 1907, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 937). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Zedlitz cited Ansorge's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. As in the previous form, Zedlitz labeled and initialed the specimens he had in his type series. The holotype is so labeled and "*Typus" added. Only one paratype is in AMNH: AMNH 599799, adult male, collected at Komadekke, N'Gounie River, Gabon, by Ansorge.

Camaroptera brevicaudata pulchra Zedlitz

Camaroptera brevicaudata pulchra Zedlitz, 1911: 331 (Canhoca, Angola).

Now *Camaroptera superciliaris* (Fraser, 1843). See Watson et al., 1986a: 190, Urban et al., 1997: 300, and Dean, 2000: 237.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599784, adult female, collected at Canhoca, 09.15S, 14.41E (Dean, 2000: 372), Angola, on 15 November 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 1134, not 1143). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is the only Rothschild specimen bearing the data cited for the holotype; it is marked "pulchra Zedl." and "*Typus" in Zedlitz's hand. Hartert (1920: 459) noted the error in the citation of Ansorge's field number. There is a single paratype in AMNH: AMNH 599782, male from 80 km north of Kasongo Forest, 400 m, collected on 10 February 1909 by Rudolf Grauer (no. 4237).

Calamonastes katangae Neave

Calamonastes katangae Neave, 1909: 130 (Katanga).

Now *Calamonastes undosus katangae* Neave, 1909. See Urban et al., 1997: 305.

Syntype: AMNH 598423, adult female, collected on the upper Lualaba River, western Katanga, Congo (Kinshasa), on 31 May 1907, by S.A. Neave (no. 223). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neave did not designate a type or say how

many specimens were collected. In a later paper, Neave (1910a: 149) listed five specimens, all collected on his second (1907) trip to the Congo, giving his field numbers for them but still not indicating a type, and adding (Neave, 1910a: 81): "The majority of the specimens, including the types, remain in the British Museum". However, as no types had been designated, all specimens in the original type series were syntypes. The AMNH specimen is marked "Calamonastes katangae cotype", initialed by Neave; it had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

The month of collecting on Neave's original label appears to be a poorly written "May". This was read as "März" by Hartert and so entered on the Rothschild Collection label. Neave (1910a: 80, 82, and 1910b: map opp. p. 224) gave the itinerary of his 1907 trip and a map that showed his routes. On 31 March his itinerary gave his location as the Upper Dikulwe River Valley, 3500–4000 ft; on 31 May he was in the Upper Lualaba Valley, high plateau, 4000 ft, at ca. 11.00S, 25.40E.

Sclater (1930: 517) restricted the type locality to the Lufupa River. Warren and Harrison (1971: 279–280) listed a female specimen from the Lufupa River as a syntype, noting that it was labeled "type" and that there was an additional syntype in the collection. The AMNH specimen is a syntype, as is a specimen in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 40).

Calamonastes fasciolatus pallidior Hartert

Calamonastes fasciolatus pallidior Hartert, 1907c: 97 (Sandpits, Benguella).

Now *Calamonastes fasciolatus pallidior* Hartert, 1907. See Urban et al., 1997: 308, and Dean, 2000: 238.

Holotype: AMNH 598428, adult, collected at Uche (= Sandpits), 12.43S, 13.20E (Dean, 2000: 386), Benguela, Angola, on 8 July 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 259). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert cited Ansorge's unique field number of the holotype, which was sexed as a male by Ansorge, but questioned by Hartert, and only listed as an "adult" in the description. Hartert noted that Ansorge sent a series of adult and young specimens; paratypes are AMNH 598429–598435 from Sandpits, Makonjo, and Huxe.

Graueria vittata Hartert

Graueria vittata Hartert, 1908c: 8 (Primeval forest, 90 km. west of Lake Albert Edward, 1600 m. above sea-level).

Now *Graueria vittata* Hartert, 1908. See Urban et al., 1997: 310–311.

Holotype: AMNH 588497, adult male, collected in the primeval forest, 90 km west of Lake Edward (= Albert Edward), 1600 m, ca. 00.25S, 29.30E (Polhill, 1988: 53), on 8 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 1987). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert cited Grauer's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had six specimens, including the type, from Lake Albert Edward and the Rugege forest, southeast of Lake Kivu. Paratypes are AMNH 588496 and 588498–588501. AMNH 588498 was exchanged with RMCA on 12 April 1950 (see Louette et al., 2002: 50–51).

G. vittata is the type species of the genus *Graueria*, described at the same time.

Eremomela flaviventris saharae Stoneham

Eremomela flaviventris saharae Stoneham, 1925: 77 (Sahara Desert).

Now *Eremomela icteropygialis alexanderi* Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918. See Watson et al., 1986a: 197, and Urban et al., 1997: 319.

Lectotype: AMNH 599353, adult male, collected at Zinder, 13.46N, 08.58E (Times Atlas), Niger, on 4 February 1920, by A. Buchanan (no. 311). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Stoneham did not designate a type in the original description; Hartert (1928: 213) subsequently designated Buchanan's specimen number 311 as the lectotype. Stoneham (1925: 77) said that there were nine specimens from the "Sahara Desert" in the Rothschild Collection, but Hartert (1928: 213) noted that Stoneham studied 11 specimens from Aïr, Damergu, and Zinder. The 10 paralectotypes are AMNH 599354–599363 from Asben (= Aïr), Damergu, and Zinder.

Eremomela flaviventris tardinata Hartert

Eremomela flaviventris tardinata Hartert, 1923c: 149 (Sagayo).

Now *Eremomela icteropygialis griseoflava* Heuglin, 1862. See Watson et al., 1986a: 198, and Urban et al., 1997: 319.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599365, adult male, collected at Zagayu (= Sagayo), 02.57S, 33.45E (Polhill, 1988), Tanzania, on 2 November 1922, by Arthur Loveridge (no. R.8050). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: AMNH has two Loveridge specimens from Rothschild, a male and a female, collected on the same date and bearing the same number "R.8050". In the original description, Hartert listed the male as the type, thus identifying it as the holotype, but he tied the type label on the female. Later, Hartert (1928: 213) listed the type as a female, without comment, and it is this specimen that incorrectly bears the Rothschild type label and has been included in the type collection at AMNH. I have added an AMNH type label to the male and included both in the type collection, with label notes to indicate the problem. The female, AMNH 599364, is the paratype.

Eremomela elegans elgonensis van Someren

Eremomela elegans elgonensis van Someren, 1920: 92 (Kibingei River, S. Elgon).

Now *Eremomela canescens canescens* Antinori, 1864. See Dickinson, 2003: 594, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 684.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599395, adult male, collected on the Kibingei River, 00.43N, 34.40E (USBGN, 1978), southern Elgon, Kenya, on 21 April 1917, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that the type bearing the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 599395 is the only specimen collected on 21 April 1917 on the Kibingei River that came to AMNH. The range of the subspecies was given as "Elgon south to Nandi", and van Someren noted that " a large series was collected". Paratypes that came to AMNH are AMNH 599396 and 599397 also from the Kibingei River, AMNH 599398 and 599399 from Kibigori, AMNH 599400 from Kaimosi, and AMNH 599401 and 599402 from Kimiriri. There are three paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 50).

Urban et al. (1997: 327) considered *elgonensis* a valid race of *E. canescens*.

Eremomela badiceps turneri van Someren

Eremomela badiceps turneri van Someren, 1920: 92 (Yala River).

Now *Eremomela turneri turneri* van Someren, 1920. See Urban et al., 1997: 333.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599496, adult male, collected on the Yala River, south Elgon, Kenya, on 7 December 1915, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 389). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that the male type, in the Rothschild Collection, was collected on the Yala River on 7 December 1915 by Turner, but he gave Turner's field number as "289". Only this single specimen of *turneri* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and the cited field number was probably a typographical error. Hartert (1928: 213) listed this type but without a collector's number.

Polhill (1988) gave the coordinates of the Yala River as 00.035N, 34.10E–00.085N, 35.00E.

Apalis ansorgei Hartert

Apalis ansorgei Hartert, 1905c: 95 (Caiala, Bihé, Angola).

Now *Eremomela atricollis* Barbosa du Bocage, 1894. See Hartert, 1907b: 94, Watson et al., 1986a: 204, Urban et al., 1997: 334, and Dean, 2000: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599510, adult male, collected at Caiala, 12.19S, 17.07E (Dean, 2000: 371), Bié, Angola, on 4 December 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 4124). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had the single specimen.

Sylvietta leucophrys chloronota Hartert

Sylvietta leucophrys chloronota Hartert, 1920: 460 (primeval forest north-west of Baraka, N.W. of Lake Tanganyika, 1,900 m.).

Now *Sylvietta leucophrys chloronota* Hartert, 1920. See Urban et al., 1997: 351.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599295, adult male, collected in the primeval forest northwest of Baraka, 04.06S, 29.06E (Chapin, 1954: 645), 1900 m, Kivu, Congo (Kinshasa), on 19 November 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 3852). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Grauer's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said that he had nine specimens, all collected by Grauer. The eight paratypes are: AMNH 599293, 599294, and 599296–599301.

Sylvietta brachyura nilotica Neumann

Sylvietta brachyura nilotica Neumann, 1906a: 279 (Shebesha am Weissen Nil).
Now *Sylvietta brachyura brachyura* Lafresnaye, 1839. See Watson et al., 1986a: 209, and Urban et al., 1997: 339.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599082, adult female, collected at Shabasha (= Shebesha), 14.10N, 32.18E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 23 April 1904, by H.F. Witherby (no. 122). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as type the Witherby specimen in the Rothschild Collection. Additionally, he listed two paratypes: AMNH 599083, female, Naikhala, 7 February 1904, collected by N.C. Rothschild, Henley and Wollaston; and AMNH 599086, female?, Gneum, Akobo River, 21 May 1901, collected by Oscar Neumann (no. 1234).

Sylvietta ansorgei Hartert

Sylvietta ansorgei Hartert, 1907c: 97 (Huxe).
Now *Sylvietta rufescens ansorgei* Hartert, 1907. See Urban et al., 1997: 344, and Dean, 2000: 241.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599221, adult male, collected at Uche (= Huxe), 12.43S, 13.20E (Dean, 2000: 386), Angola, on 28 June 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 152). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Ansorge's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He had specimens of both males and females from Loanda, Huxe, and Sandpits; paratypes are: AMNH 599222–599229, all collected by Ansorge in 1903–1905.

Sylvietta isabellina macrorhyncha van Someren

Sylvietta isabellina macrorhyncha van Someren, 1920: 92 (Tsavo).
Now *Sylvietta isabellina* (Elliot, 1897). See Watson et al., 1986a: 215, and Urban et al., 1997: 345.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599205, adult male, collected at Tsavo, 02.59S, 38.28E (Polhill, 1988: 372), on 30 March 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type the above specimen in the Rothschild Collection. He said that a large series was collected, but the holotype is the only van Someren specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Sylvietta neumanni Rothschild

Sylvietta neumanni Rothschild, 1908: 42 (Forest west of Lake Tanganyika, 2000 m. above the sea).
Now *Hemitesia neumanni* (Rothschild, 1908). See Urban et al., 1997: 58.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 599303, adult male, collected in the primeval forest west of Lake Tanganyika, 2000 m, Congo (Kinshasa), on 28 (not 8) July 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 3137). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild gave Grauer's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. AMNH 599304, female, collected by Grauer on 29 July 1908, is a paratype. There is no indication that the description, published 31 December 1908, included specimens of *S. neumanni* collected by Grauer in November and December 1908 northwest of Baraka.

Polhill (1988) gave the coordinates of Lake Tanganyika as 03.20–08.45S, 29.00–31.15E.

Macrosphenus flavicans ugandae van Someren

Macrosphenus flavicans ugandae van Someren, 1915b: 126 (Mabira).
Now *Macrosphenus flavicans hypochondriacus* (Reichenow, 1893). See Urban et al., 1997: 312–313.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 588467, adult male, collected in the Mabira forest, ca. 00.30N, 32.57E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda, on 14 January 1914, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data. AMNH 588467 is the only male collected in the Mabira forest on 14 January 1914. A "dozen" specimens were collected, of which eight came to AMNH. The seven paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 588466, 588468–588473, but I did not find 588470 in the collection.

For recent phylogenetic studies of *Phylloscopus* and *Seicercus* warblers, see Olsson et al. (2004), Päckert et al. (2004), Olsson et al. (2005), and Johansson et al. (2007).

Cryptolopha budongoensis Seth-Smith

Cryptolopha budongoensis Seth-Smith, 1907: 12 (Budongo Forest, Uganda Protectorate).
Now *Phylloscopus budongoensis* (Seth-Smith, 1907). See Urban et al., 1997: 368.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 450695, adult male, collected on 25 February 1907, and AMNH 450696, adult female, collected on 20 May 1907, in the Budongo Forest, ca. 01.47N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda, by L.M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: D. Seth-Smith, in the original description, designated a male and a female syntype.

Cryptolopha alpina Ogilvie-Grant

Cryptolopha alpina Ogilvie-Grant, 1906: 117 (Eastern Ruwenzori).
Now *Phylloscopus umbovirens alpinus* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1906). See Watson et al., 1986a: 227, and Urban et al., 1997: 363.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 450687, adult male, collected in Ruwenzori East, 10,000 ft, on 1 February 1906, by D. Carruthers (no. 1207); and AMNH 450688, adult female, collected in Ruwenzori East, 12,500 ft, on 18 February 1906, by R.E. Dent (no. 160). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, male and female were described, but no type was designated. In the expanded account of the birds collected on the Ruwenzori Expedition, Ogilvie-Grant (1909a: 407–408) gave the field numbers of the specimens collected and indicated that numbers 1187 and 3131 were the "types of the species". However, this does not constitute a valid designation of a lectotype, and all of the specimens collected remain syntypes. Warren and Harrison (1971: 18) listed a male syntype and mentioned that there were several other syntypes in BMNH. Louette et al. (2002: 50) listed one syntype in RMCA, bearing Carruthers field number 1202. That number and the field numbers on the two specimens listed above are among those in Ogilvie-Grant (1909a: 407–408), and in each case they had a small "d" above them, indicating that they were duplicates. These duplicates were apparently then sold, as Louette et al. (2002: 50) noted that RMCA acquired their specimen from the dealer Rosenberg. Rothschild probably acquired his the same way, and this may be the source of the number "875" stamped on the reverse of the original label of the two AMNH specimens.

Although both of the AMNH specimens were collected in February 1906 and Ogilvie-Grant (1909a: 407–408) gave the February collecting locality as Mubuku Valley, both of the original labels are marked "Ruwenzori East". *Cryptolopha alpina* is illustrated in Ogilvie-Grant (1909a: pl. 12).

Louette et al. (2002: 50) noted that I had sent information that AMNH had one syntype of *C. alpina*, but since then I have found the second syntype listed above.

Phyllopneuste gracilis Brehm

Phyllopneuste gracilis Brehm, 1855: 232 (Orient).
Now *Phylloscopus trochilus acredula* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1907e: 509, Hartert, 1918a: 29, and Urban et al., 1997: 353.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455187, adult male, collected in Wadi Halfa, 21.55N, 31.20E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 3 April 1850, by Oskar Brehm. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1907e: 509) decided that this much elongated specimen collected by Oskar Brehm in Wadi Halfa was the specimen referred to in Brehm's (1855: 232) description as "sehr gestreckt und lang, im Orient"; and by citing it as the type, conferred lectotype status on it. Brehm's label bears the name *Phylopneuste* (sic) *gracilis* in his hand.

AMNH 455188–455193 were cataloged as *gracilis*. AMNH 455188 from Lappland is

identified by Brehm as *Phyopneuste* (sic) *septentrionalis*, but the species name is marked out and no other name supplied. I do not consider this specimen a paralectotype. I did not find AMNH 455189 in the collection. AMNH 455190–455193 were exchanged to ZFMK; if they are identified as *gracilis* in Brehm's hand, they may be paralectotypes.

Due to a typographical error, the page in the AMNH copy of Brehm (1855) on which *gracilis* is described is incorrectly numbered as "332"; 232 is the correct number.

Phylloscopus collybita exsul Hartert

Phylloscopus collybita exsul Hartert, 1907e: 505 (Lanzarote (östliche Canaren)).

Now *Phylloscopus canariensis exsul* Hartert, 1907. See Helbig et al., 1996, Dickinson, 2003: 589, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 651.

Holotype: AMNH 449560, adult male, collected on Lanzarote Island, Canary Islands, on 22 December 1903, by "Hauptmann" Polatzek (no. 2223). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert cited Polatzek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had seven specimens, all of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The six paratypes are: AMNH 449557–449559 and 449561–449563. These were all obtained from Polatzek, but AMNH 449557 and 449558 were collected by Thanner.

As a result of their mitochondrial cytochome *b* analysis, Helbig et al. (1996) found Canary Islands populations of *Phylloscopus collybita* to be highly distinct and recommended that they be recognized as a distinct species.

Sylvia sylvestris Meisner

Sylvia sylvestris Meisner, 1824: 172 (Bern).

Now *Phylloscopus collybita collybita* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1918a: 29, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 649–650.

Syntype: AMNH 455172, adult male, collected at Bern, 46.57N, 07.26E (Times Atlas), Switzerland, by F. Meisner. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In Meisner's original description the number of specimens was not indicated and no type was designated; however, both male and female were described. Hartert (1918a: 29) considered this specimen to be one of Meisner's typical specimens and quoted Brehm's label note: "*Phyllopneuste sylvestris* Meisner, von ihm selbst gesandt, ♂ vere, Bern". Hartert also noted on the reverse of the Rothschild label "Eine Typen von *Sylvia sylvestris* Meisner!!". It seems likely that this is correct, even though this specimen is not dated and Brehm, as was usual, had removed any previous label the specimen may have had. Previously, Hartert (1907e: 501) had listed some of Meisner's types as being in Bremen, and other syntypes may be there.

This specimen was previously mounted and has glass eyes. The bill is entirely missing. It bears a Rothschild type label.

Phyllopneuste orientalis Brehm

Phyllopneuste orientalis Brehm, 1855: 232 (Wady Halfa bei Nubien).

Now *Phylloscopus orientalis* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1918a: 29, Helbig et al., 1995, and Urban et al., 1997: 359.

Holotype: AMNH 455169, adult female, collected at Wadi Halfa, 21.55N, 31.20E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 3 April 1850, by Oskar Brehm. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: AMNH 455169 is the only Brehm specimen that came to AMNH bearing the type locality "Wadi Halfa". Should another Brehm specimen from that locality be found, then the AMNH specimen would be the lectotype designated by Hartert (1918a: 29).

Recent mitochondrial DNA studies (Helbig et al., 1995) indicated that the two members of the Bonelli's Warbler complex, *P. bonelli* (Vieillot, 1819) and *P. orientalis* (Brehm, 1855), should have full species status.

[*Phylloscopus sibilatrix erlangeri* Hartert]

Hartert (1909: 516) provided *Phylloscopus sibilatrix erlangeri* as a nomen novum for *Phylloscopus sibilatrix flavescens* (Erlanger) and noted (Hartert, 1909: 517) that "terra typica" for *erlangeri* was Oum R-Biah in

Morocco. However, as a nomen novum, *erlangeri* would have had the same type(s) as *flavescens*. Erlanger (1899: 256) noted that he had a series of four specimens from Tunisia, thus being syntypes of both *flavescens* and *erlangeri*.

Hartert (1913: 49) noted that *Phylloscopus sibilatrix erlangeri* "is, perhaps, a doubtful race. In the first instance the late Carlo von Erlanger described it as *P. s. flavescens*, a preoccupied name, chiefly on the strength of an aberrant specimen, and I recognized it partly on account of the different song which it is supposed to have." Later, Hartert (1920: 463) incorrectly listed as the type of *Phylloscopus sibilatrix erlangeri* a male, now AMNH 449995, from Orange Wood in the Mehuila, on the Dum-er-Rebia, east of Mazagan, West Morocco, collected on 8 April 1901 by Ernst Hartert (2 years after Erlanger described *flavescens*). At the same time he said: "It is doubtful if this name is valid. I named these paler, more yellowish birds *erlangeri*, because there was already a *Sylvia flavescens* and *Phyllopneuste flavescens* of Gray, but there is no *Phylloscopus flavescens*. I am afraid, therefore, that I wrongly interpreted the Rules of Nomenclature, and that the name *flavescens* may be used." Of course, the types of *flavescens* remained the four specimens that Erlanger had in his type series.

I do not consider that AMNH 449995 has any standing as a type; it remains in the type collection because it bears a Rothschild type label, but another label has been added to explain its status.

Phylloscopus borealis examinandus Stresemann

Phylloscopus borealis examinandus Stresemann, 1913b: 353 (Bali).

Now *Phylloscopus borealis xanthodryas* (Swinhoe, 1863). See Watson et al., 1986a: 242, White and Bruce, 1986: 345–346, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 661.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 449932, adult male, collected on Bali Island (low country), 08.20S, 115.00E (USBGN, 1982a), Indonesia, in March 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann, in the original description, designated as type a male in the Rothschild Collection, collected by Doherty on Bali in March 1896. There were two such specimens in his type series, and Hartert's (1920: 463) listing did not distinguish between them. AMNH 449932 bears the Rothschild type label, has been included in the type collection at AMNH, and has been considered Stresemann's type. In order to avoid confusion when interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate AMNH 449932 the lectotype of *Phylloscopus borealis examinandus*.

Stresemann (1913b: 353) listed a type series of 13 specimens, including the type. Although his specimens from the II Freiburger Molukken-Expedition went to the Rothschild Collection (Stresemann, 1913b: 325), I did not find the molting specimen he mentioned (Stresemann, 1913b: 354) and perhaps it was not retained. There is, however, a male specimen from Sumba that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and would have been available to Stresemann even though it is not listed by him. I consider it a paralectotype. The 12 paralectotypes are: AMNH 449854–449857, two males and two sex ? from southern Flores; AMNH 449858 and 449859, a male and a female from Sumbawa; AMNH 449865 and 449866, a male and a sex ? from Bali; AMNH 449867 and 449868, a male and a sex ? from Alor; and AMNH 449875 and 449876, a male and a female from Sumba.

Phylloscopus occipitalis kail Koelz

Phylloscopus occipitalis kail Koelz, 1939: 71 (Kail, Afghanistan).

Now *Phylloscous occipitalis* (Blyth, 1845). See Watson et al., 1986a: 246, and Dickinson, 2003: 591.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 466349, adult male (wing 67 mm), collected at Kail, Afghanistan, on 3 June 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz said that the type of *kail* was collected at Kail on 3 June 1937 and had a wing measuring 67 mm. The above specimen with those data bears an AMNH type label, and Koelz's label is marked "type" by him. Six of the eight paratypes Koelz listed were cataloged at AMNH: AMNH 466350, male (wing 66 mm), and 466351, female from

Kail; AMNH 466352, female from Iskarjir; AMNH 466353, male, and 466354, female from Gumandru; and AMNH 466355, male from Sanglich. Not in AMNH is the specimen from Daulatshah and one of the specimens from Kail.

Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti Stuart Baker
Phylloscopus trochiloides assamensis Hartert

Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti Stuart Baker, 1913: 36 (Peak near Shillong, Khasia Hills).

Phylloscopus reguloides assamensis Hartert, 1921. See Watson et al., 1986a: 247, and Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 505.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 450245, immature male, collected on the peak near Shillong, 25.34N, 91.53E (Lozupone et al., 2004: 160), Khasia Hills, Meghalaya, India, on 13 June 1908, by E.C. Stuart Baker.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stuart Baker designated a male and a female syntype in the Rothschild Collection, collected on the same date. Hartert (1920: 462) designated the male the lectotype. The female paralectotype is AMNH 450246. Both specimens are immature and were marked that they were taken on the nest. Other specimens mentioned in the description have no nomenclatural standing (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6).

Hartert (1921: 2139) noted that when *Acanthopneuste trochiloides harterti* is included in the genus *Phylloscopus*, it is preoccupied by *Phylloscopus bonelli harterti* Zedlitz, 1912; accordingly he proposed the replacement name, *Phylloscopus reguloides assamensis*, for which the type specimen is the same.

Phylloscopus trochiloides fokiensis Hartert

Phylloscopus trochiloides fokiensis Hartert, 1917b: 43 (Kuatun, Fokien).

Now *Phylloscopus reguloides fokiensis* Hartert, 1917. See Cheng, 1987: 816, and Dickinson, 2003: 591.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450258, adult male, collected at Guadun (= Kuatun), 27.45N, 117.35E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2567), Fujian (= Fokien), China, on 15 April 1897. From the J. de La Touche Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data. It is the only such specimen that came to AMNH and has a wing measuring 59 mm. Hartert did not say how many specimens he examined, but three Guadun specimens from the La Touche and Rickett collections, collected in 1897 and labeled *fokiensis* by Hartert, are here considered Hartert's type series. Paratypes are: AMNH 450259, female, 7 April 1897, wing 57 mm, from the Rickett Collection; and AMNH 450260, female, 9 April 1897, wing 57 mm, from the La Touche Collection. However, measurements given by Hartert in the original description indicate that other paratypes may exist.

Acanthopneuste trochiloides ogilvie-granti La Touche

Acanthopneuste trochiloides ogilvie-granti La Touche, 1922: 55 (Kuatun, N.W. Fohkien).

Now *Phylloscopus davisoni ogilviegranti* (La Touche, 1922). See Watson et al., 1986a: 249, Cheng, 1987: 818, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 669.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450256, adult male, collected at Guadun (= Kuatun), 27.45N, 117.35E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2567), Fujian (= Fohkien), China, on 11 April 1897. From the J. de La Touche Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, La Touche said that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 450256 is the only such specimen that came to AMNH and it is marked "Type" by La Touche. He did not indicate how many specimens he examined, but measurements given indicated that he had at least two males and two females. The only specimen in AMNH that may be a paratype is AMNH 450257, identified by Hartert as *ogilviegranti*, from the La Touche Collection and collected in May 1912. It was originally identified as a male, which symbol has been marked out and "♀ E.H." written in; the wing measures 52 mm. This was probably published as a male by La Touche.

Watson et al. (1986a: 249) incorrectly listed *ogilviegranti* as having been described as a subspecies of *Acanthopneuste davisoni*.

Phylloscopus goodsoni Hartert

Phylloscopus goodsoni Hartert, 1910a: 240 (Lei Muimon).

Now *Phylloscopus reguloides goodsoni* Hartert, 1910. See Alström et al., 1995, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 668.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450282, adult male, collected at Lei Mui Mon, Hainan Island, 19.00N, 109.00E (USBGN, 1968b), China, on 12 January 1903, by Zensaku Katsumata (no. 164). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Hartert designated as holotype the male collected at Lei Muimon on 12 January 1903. The number "164" given for it is not a unique number and also appears on the second specimen, the paratype, AMNH 450283, male, collected on South Hainan on 22 December 1903 by Katsumata.

This form is usually considered a subspecies of *Phylloscopus ricketti*, as provisionally suggested by Hartert (1920: 462). Vaurie (1959: 296) included both *ricketti* and *goodsoni* as subspecies of *P. trivirgatus*, without comment; and Cheng (1987: 818–819) placed it in *P. cantator*, also without comment. Alström et al. (1995) presented morphological evidence that it is better considered a subspecies of *P. reguloides*.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris Stresemann

Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris Stresemann, 1912a: 322 (Gunung [sic] Tahan (Pahang), 5200 f).

Now *Phylloscopus trivirgatus parvirostris* Stresemann, 1912. See Robson, 2000: 440, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 670.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450313, adult male, collected on the Teku Plateau, 5200 ft, Gunong Tahan, 04.34N, 102.17E (Times Atlas), Pahang, Malaysia, on 13 July 1911, by Herbert C. Robinson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data. He did not list his type series, but three additional specimens in the Rothschild Collection would have been available to him: paratypes AMNH 450289, male from Gunong Hijau (= Ijau), 4700 ft, Perak, collected 24 August 1909 by Herbert C. Robinson; and AMNH 450315 and 450316, females, collected on Gunong Tahan, 5000–7000 ft, in October 1901 by J. Waterstradt.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus benguetensis Ripley and Rabor

Phylloscopus trivirgatus benguetensis Ripley and Rabor, 1958: 64 (Haight's Place, Benguet, Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Phylloscopus trivirgatus benguetensis* Ripley and Rabor, 1958. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 327, 328.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 416890, adult female, collected at Haight's Place, 16.38N, 120.44E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 419), Benguet, Luzon, Philippines, on 20 April 1930, by Francisco Rivera.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The range of *benguetensis* was given as the "highlands of Luzon and Mindoro" and measurements were given for 17 specimens. Ripley and Rabor undoubtedly borrowed specimens from several institutions and there is no way to tell from the description which might be paratypes.

Cryptolopha mindanensis Hartert

Cryptolopha mindanensis Hartert, 1903e: 12 (Apo Volcano, 8000 feet, Mindanao).

Now *Phylloscopus trivirgatus mindanensis* (Hartert, 1903). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 327.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450528, adult female, collected on Mount Apo, 8000 ft, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippines, in April 1903, by Walter Goodfellow (no. 142). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the number "142" for the holotype in the original description; it was his (Hartert, 1920: 501) only specimen.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus capitalis Stresemann

Phylloscopus trivirgatus capitalis Stresemann, 1931b: 81 (Matinang-Gebirge: Ile-Ile, 1700 m).

Now *Phylloscopus sarasinorum nesophilus* (Riley, 1918). See Watson et al., 1986a: 253, White and Bruce, 1986: 347, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 292881, adult male, collected on Mount Ile-Ile, 1700 m, 00.58N, 121.48E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2603), Matinan (= Matinang) Mountains, Sulawesi Island (= Celebes), Indonesia, on 8 November 1930, by Gerd Heinrich. From the Heinrich Expedition of 1930 (no. 2514).

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Later, Stresemann (1940: 107) noted that he had a large series from Ile-Ile, 1700 m, and Tanke Salokko, 1500–2000 m. Paratypes that came to AMNH are: AMNH 292879, 292880, 292882–292890, 292890A, and 292891–292893, all from Ile-Ile; and AMNH 300188–300201, all from Tanke Salokko. AMNH 300188 was presented to Col. Richard Meinertzhagen on 10 February 1933 and may now be in BMNH. Other paratypes are probably in ZMB.

AMNH 293145 was originally misidentified by Stresemann and was correctly identified only after reaching AMNH. This specimen is not considered a paratype of *capitalis*.

[*Phylloscopus trivirgatus dryas* Stresemann]

This form was described by Stresemann (1938b: 147). Under the funding agreement for Gerd Heinrich's expedition to Sulawesi, all types were to come to AMNH. However, probably due to the outbreak of World War II, this holotype was never returned and is now in ZMB: ZMB 34.2558, male, Gipfel des Latimodjong, 3000 m, 1 July 1930, Gerd Heinrich number 651 (Frank Steinheimer, personal commun.). Stresemann (1940: 107) only said that he had a large series from the Latimodjong Mountains, from 1500 to 3500 m. Paratypes that came to AMNH are: AMNH 292839–292878.

Acanthopneuste floris Hartert

Acanthopneuste floris Hartert, 1898b: 114 (Flores).
Now *Phylloscopus presbytes floris* (Hartert, 1898). See White and Bruce, 1986: 347–348, and Mees, 2006: 161.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 450391, adult male, collected on South Flores Island, 3500 ft, Indonesia, on 28 October 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined. In his earlier (Hartert, 1897d: 525) report on Everett's collection from Flores, where these birds were referred to *Acanthopneuste presbytes*, he only said that he had a series from 3000 to 3500 ft. Seven Everett specimens from Flores came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920: 462) designated as lectotype a male collected by Everett on South Flores in October 1896. Two specimens bear those data; however, AMNH 450391 has the Rothschild type label, indicating that it was Hartert's intent to designate that specimen as the type, and it was so cataloged at AMNH. To preserve consistency and avoid possible confusion in the future, I hereby designate AMNH 450391 the lectotype of *Acanthopneuste floris*. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 450392–450397, all from about 3500 ft and collected in October and November 1896. Two of the specimens also have the locality "Repok" noted on the back of the field label, which is Gunung Repok, 08.45S, 120.21E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2603).

Phylloscopus trivirgatus henrietta Stresemann

Phylloscopus trivirgatus henrietta Stresemann, 1931d 168 (Gamkonora 1200 m).
Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus henrietta* Stresemann, 1931. See White and Bruce, 1986: 348–349, and del Hoyo et al, 2006: 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 461236, adult male, collected on Gamkunoro (= Gamkonora) Volcano, 1200 m, 01.30N, 127.32E (Times Atlas), Halmahera Island, Indonesia, on 28 April 1931, by Gerd Heinrich on the Heinrich Expedition 1931 (no. 4552).

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. The Heinrich Expedition was jointly sponsored by AMNH and ZMB; all types were to come to AMNH, with remaining specimens divided between the two museums. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 467739–467744, all collected by Heinrich on Gamkunoro between 23 and 30 April 1931.

Cryptolopha everetti waterstradti Hartert

Cryptolopha everetti waterstradti Hartert, 1903a: 9 (Batjan).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus waterstradti* (Hartert, 1903). See White and Bruce, 1986: 348–349, and del Hoyo et al., 2006, 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450390, adult female, collected on Bacan (= Batjan) Island, 00.35S, 127.30E (USBGN, 1982a), northern Moluccas, Indonesia, in July 1902, by Johannes Waterstradt (no. B.81). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Waterstradt's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and said that his type series consisted of 1 specimen from Obi Island and 31 from Bacan, including the holotype. Hartert's (1903b) paper on the birds of Bacan included specimens collected by Doherty and Waterstradt on the island, but all of the paratypes of *waterstradti* were collected by Waterstradt. Paratypes that came to AMNH include AMNH 450381 collected on Obi on 16 April 1902, and 3 of the 30 Bacan specimens: AMNH 450381–450389, collected in June and July 1902 at 5000–7000 ft. There are two paratypes in RMNH (Dekker, 2003: 61).

Acanthopneuste everetti Hartert

Acanthopneuste everetti Hartert, 1899d: 31 (Mt. Mada, Buru).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus everetti* (Hartert, 1899). See White and Bruce, 1986: 348–349, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671–672.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 450372, adult male, collected on Mount Mada, 3000 ft, ca. 03.15S, 126.10E, Buru Island, Indonesia, in August and September 1898, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type either in his original description or in his (Hartert, 1900c: 239) later report on the birds of Buru; however, he described the male, female, and juvenile. Hartert (1920: 461) in his list of Rothschild types only listed the above type as an adult. Three males and one female came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all having been collected on Mt. Mada in August and September 1898. AMNH 450372 bears the Rothschild type label, has "Type" written on the field label by Hartert, and is cataloged as the type at AMNH; I hereby designate it the lectotype of *Acanthopneuste everetti* to avoid the possibility of confusion in the future. AMNH 450373, adult male, 450374, adult male, and 450375, adult female, are paratypes.

These specimens all bear field labels printed with A. Everett's name but were collected by Everett's assistant, J.M. Dumas, after Everett's death. AMNH 295077, male immature, undated, which bears an Everett label but was also collected on Mt. Mada by Dumas (judging by the handwriting), was purchased in 1931 from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg by L.C. Sanford and donated to AMNH. It is not known whether this specimen came to Rosenberg via Rothschild and was seen by Hartert; therefore, I do not consider it a paralectotype.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigula Rothschild *Phylloscopus poliocephalus albigularis* Hartert and Paludan

Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigula Rothschild, 1931: 262 (Mt. Derimapa, 5,000 ft.).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus albigularis* Hartert and Paludan, 1936. See Watson et al., 1986a: 254, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302883, adult male, collected on Mount Derimapa, 5000 ft, Gebroeders Mountains, 03.39S, 135.56E (USBGN, 1982a), Weyland Range, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 23 June 1930, by Fred Shaw Mayer (no. 35).

COMMENTS: Apparently, Shaw Mayer collected a single specimen of this form. His expedition to the Gebroeders Mountains was supported jointly by Rothschild and by AMNH. Both parts of this collection came to AMNH when the Rothschild Collection was purchased in 1931. Hartert and Paludan (*in* Hartert et al., 1936: 218) provided *albigularis* as a nomen novum for *P. t. albigula* Rothschild, 1931, preoccupied by *Phylloscopus indicus albigula* Hesse, 1912.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus cyclopum Hartert

Phylloscopus trivirgatus cyclopum Hartert, 1930b: 65 (Cyclops Mountains).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus cyclopum* Hartert, 1930. See Watson et al., 1986a: 255, and Dickinson, 2003: 592.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450291, adult female, collected in the Cyclops Mountains, 02.32S, 140.36E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 24 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2000). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Of Mayr's three Cyclops Mountain specimens of this form, only AMNH 450291 has data matching that given for the type in the original description. Besides an AMNH type label, it bears Mayr's field label, the reverse of which is marked "T*", and a Rothschild Collection label. Publication of the name was too late for the type to have been listed in any of Hartert's type lists.

The two paratypes are AMNH 294100, male (Mayr no. 2320), and AMNH 294101, female (Mayr no. 2319), both collected 12 September 1928. The male specimen is incorrectly marked "Type!" in Hartert's hand. Mayr's expedition was jointly sponsored by L.C. Sanford for AMNH and Rothschild. The paratypes both are marked with an "s" within a circle, indicating that they were in Sanford's part of the collection that came directly to AMNH; the holotype came with the Rothschild Collection in 1932.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus hamlini Mayr and Rand

Phylloscopus trivirgatus hamlini Mayr and Rand, 1935: 8 (Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus hamlini* Mayr and Rand, 1935. See Coates, 1990: 81–82, and del Hoyo et al., 2006, 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224065, adult male, collected on Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 20 November 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 36034).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The single paratype is AMNH 224065bis, female, collected on 20 November 1928.

On Goodenough Island, Hamlin (AMNH Dept. of Ornithology Archives, Whitney South Sea Expedition Journal T) was camped inland from Mud Bay, 09.25S, 150.20E (Papua New Guinea, 1984).

Phylloscopus trivirgatus moorhousei Gilliard and LeCroy

Phylloscopus trivirgatus moorhousei Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967: 206 (Wild Dog Range, Whiteman Mountains, central New Britain, 5200± ft).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus moorhousei* Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967. See Coates, 1990: 81–82, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 708134, adult male, collected at Camp 12 on Wild Dog Mountain, ca. 5200 ft, Whiteman Range, 05.50S, 150.00E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 December 1958, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series comprised six males (including the holotype), nine females, and one sex ?. Paratypes are: AMNH 777976–777990. I did not find AMNH 777978 in the collection; AMNH 777990 was sent to the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery in Port Moresby.

Specimens from the Gilliard New Britain collection are labeled with altitudes that are too high, due to a malfunction of the altimeter. Approximate altitudes of the various camps are given in the itinerary (Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967: 178).

Phylloscopus trivirgatus matthiae Rothschild and Hartert

Phylloscopus trivirgatus matthiae Rothschild and Hartert, 1924: 52 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus matthiae* Rothschild and Hartert, 1924. See Coates, 1990: 81–82, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450353, adult male, collected on Mussau (= St. Matthias) Island, 01.30S, 149.40E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 15 June 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8557).

COMMENTS: Eichhorn's unique field number was cited in the original description. Only two specimens were collected; the paratype is AMNH 450354, male, collected on 21 July 1923, by Eichhorn (no. 8670). Hartert (1924b) published on Eichhorn's entire Mussau collection.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus bougainvillei Mayr

Phylloscopus trivirgatus bougainvillei Mayr, 1935: 5 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus bougainvillei* Mayr, 1935. See Coates, 1990: 81–82, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 225174, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 January 1928, by Frederick P. Drowne (no. 141), on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr (1936: 17) gave measurements of 12 males and 3 females, but there were 23 specimens in the type series. The 22 paratypes are: AMNH 225169–225173 and 225175–225191. AMNH 225169 was exchanged with ZMB in July 1936.

The Whitney Expedition personnel were camped near the village of Kupei, ca. 06.15S, 155.27E, inland from Arawa Bay. The altitude at the camp was only about 2300 ft, but a trail led from the camp to the top of the ridge at 5200 ft (unpublished journals of Hannibal Hamlin and Frederick Drowne, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

Phylloscopus trivirgatus pallescens Mayr

Phylloscopus trivirgatus pallescens Mayr, 1935: 5 (Kulambangra, Solomon Islands).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus pallescens* Mayr, 1935. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 391, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 671–672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 225198, sex unknown, collected on Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) Island, 08.00S, 157.10E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 27 September 1927, by Joe Hicks, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 28330). Only one specimen was collected (Mayr, 1936: 18). Hicks was a member of the crew of the expedition vessel *France* who had learned to make birdskins.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus becki Hartert

Phylloscopus trivirgatus becki Hartert, 1929: 13 (Guadalcanar).

Now *Phylloscopus poliocephalus becki* Hartert, 1929. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 391.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 220107, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, Solomon Islands, on 20 July 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 26817).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Hartert's (1929) paper in which this name was published dealt with Solomon Islands birds collected by the Whitney South Sea Expedition, which were never part of the Rothschild Collection; thus, this type bears only an AMNH type label. Only part of the collection was sent to England for his study. According to Hartert (1929: 13), the type series comprised three males and one female. Nine specimens were collected on Guadalcanal in July 1927, so it became necessary to determine which ones Hartert had in hand when he described this form. The Whitney label of the holotype has Hartert's newly introduced name written in his characteristic hand and black ink and marked with a red line drawn across the end of the label; two male specimens and the female? are labeled in the same ink and hand, and I have considered them the paratypes. Their measurements agree with those given by Hartert in the original description. The paratypes are: AMNH 220105, male, 20 July 1927, wing 58 mm; AMNH 220106, male, 20 July 1927, wing 59 mm; AMNH 220109, female?, 19 July 1927, wing 56 mm. The wing of the holotype measures 59 mm. I do not consider the following to be paratypes: AMNH 218144, 218145, 220104, and 220108, which are labeled by the same hand that filled in the AMNH type label, itself labeled at AMNH, and AMNH 225201, cataloged later and identified in yet a third hand.

According to Beck's unpublished Journal D (Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH), the *France* was anchored near Cape Hunter (ca. 09.49S, 159.51E) and the expedition personnel spent 20–28 July inland from there, reaching as high as 4000 ft.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus makirensis Mayr

Phylloscopus trivirgatus makirensis Mayr, 1935: 5 (San Cristobal).

Now *Phylloscopus makirensis* Mayr, 1935. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 391, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 672.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 228069, adult male, collected on Makira (= San Cristobal)

Island, 1900 ft, 10.36S, 161.45E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 12 December 1929, by Ernst Mayr, William F. Coultas, and Walter J. Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38674).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr (1936: 18) gave measurements for six males and five females, presumably including the holotype. Seven males, one of which is marked "imm." by Mayr, five females, and three unsexed birds were collected, all of which, except the holotype, are paratypes: AMNH 228067, 228068, and 228070–228081. AMNH 228068 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936, but would have been available to Mayr for the description.

On 12 December 1929, Mayr, Coultas, and Eyerdam were camped in the village of Hunogaraha or Huno Galdaha (Coultas' unpublished journal, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH), 15 mi inland from Kira Kira, 10.30S, 161.55E (Times Atlas).

Mochthopoeus amoenus Hartert

Mochthopoeus amoenus Hartert, 1929: 13 (Kulambangra).

Now *Phylloscopus amoenus* (Hartert, 1929). See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 391.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 220110, adult male, collected on Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) Island, 08.00S, 157.10E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 11 October 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 28508).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Two adult males and a female? had been sent to Hartert for study. As described under *Phylloscopus trivirgatus becki*, the specimens that Hartert examined were labeled with the new name in his characteristic hand and ink. The two paratypes are: AMNH 220111, adult male, collected on 12 October 1927; and AMNH 220112, female?, collected on 13 (not 12) October 1927. Two additional specimens, AMNH 225199 and 225200, cataloged later and not sent to Hartert, are not paratypes.

The genus *Mochthopoeus* was also described here (Hartert, 1929: 12), with *Mochthopoeus amoenus* the type species. Mayr (1944b: 4–5) gave reasons for not recognizing *Mochthopoeus* and noted that the wing measurements of 88.5–90 mm, given by Hartert in the original description, should have been 58–59.5 mm.

Culicipeta tephrocephalus Anderson

Culicipeta tephrocephalus Anderson, 1871: 213 (Bhamo, Burmah)

Now *Seicercus tephrocephalus* (Anderson, 1871). See Alström and Olsson, 1999, Martens et al., 2003: 111, and Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 511.

Neotype: AMNH 450451, adult female, collected at Sinlum, Bhamo, 24.15N, 97.15E (Times Atlas), Myanmar, on 12 May 1908, by H.H. Harington. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Anderson (1871: 213) gave his type locality as Bhamo, in northeastern Myanmar, but he did not say how many specimens he had. He was the Director of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and would have deposited his type material therein. According to information supplied to Alström and Olsson (1999: 555), this material is presumed to have been destroyed during floods that occurred during World War II. In the course of their detailed study of the populations formerly considered to belong to a single species *Seicercus burkii*, they designated the above specimen by AMNH number as the neotype of Anderson's *Culicipeta tephrocephalus*. See also Olsson et al (2004).

Cryptolopha burkii valentini Hartert

Cryptolopha burkii valentini Hartert, 1907e: 497 (Taipaischen).

Now *Seicercus valentini valentini* (Hartert, 1907). See Alström and Olsson, 1999, Martens et al., 2003: 113, and Olsson et al., 2004.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450459, adult male, collected on Taibai Shan (= Taipaischen), 33.57N, 107.45E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2575), Qin Ling Shan (= Tsin-ling Mountains), Shaanxi, China, on 2 June 1905, by collectors for Alan Owston (O.C. no. 132). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1907e: 497) noted that Berezowski and Bianchi incorrectly identified their Gansu birds with *Cryptolopha tephrocephala* (Anderson, 1871), thereby leaving them without a name. Hartert sup-

plied *Cryptolopha burkii valentini* and designated the holotype by citing the specimen number 13205. This number has been written on the reverse of the Owston label and also on the Rothschild type label; it seems to be a combination of the Owston number and the year. All of the specimens of this form bear the Owston number 132, which may indicate the species.

The range of the form was given as southern Gansu and Shaanxi (= Süd-Kansu und Schensi) in the Qin Ling Shan (= Tsin-ling-Gebirge). Paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 450456–450458 and 450460–450481, all collected by Owston's collectors on Taibai Shan in the Qin Ling Shan. I did not find AMNH 450465 in the collection.

Cryptolopha butleri Hartert

Cryptolopha butleri Hartert (*in* Hartert and Butler), 1898b: 50 (Gunong Ijau, 4000 feet).

Now *Seicercus castaniceps butleri* (Hartert, 1898). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 678–679.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 450548, adult male, collected on Gunong Hijau (= Ijau) (Green Mountain), 4000 ft, 04.30N, 100.58E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2632), Perak, Malaysia, in March 1898, by A.L. Butler. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but it was apparent from measurements that more than one specimen was collected. Hartert and Butler (1898: 508) did not add further information. Butler (1899: 10) noted that a number in parentheses after his discussion of a given form indicated how many specimens he had, and that all of the specimens went to the Rothschild Collection. The number "2" follows the writeup of *Cryptolopha butleri* (Butler, 1899: 16). Hartert (1920: 501) listed as the type the male Butler collected in March 1898, thereby designating it the lectotype; the paralectotype is AMNH 450549, adult male, collected on Gunong Hijau, 4000 ft, in April 1898 by Butler.

Cryptolopha montis inornata Robinson and Kloss

Cryptolopha montis inornata Robinson and Kloss, 1920: 99 (Bandar Baroe, Deli, N.E. Sumatra).

Now *Seicercus montis inornatus* (Robinson and Kloss, 1920). See van Marle and Voous, 1988: 180, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 679.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 450574, male, and AMNH 450575, female, collected at Bandar Baru, 03.16N, 98.33E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2600), Deli region, northeastern Sumatra Island, Indonesia, on 26 December 1918, by A.F.C.A. van Heyst (nos. 1316 and 1317, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Robinson and Kloss had only two specimens and designated them types (= syntypes) in the original description, citing van Heyst's field numbers. Both of the original labels are marked "Cryptolopha montis inornata, R&K, Type". Hartert did not list this taxon in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and I have found no indication that either specimen has been designated the lectotype, even though only the male bears a Rothschild type label. I have added an AMNH type label to the female and placed it in the AMNH type collection.

Van Heyst (*in* Robinson and Kloss, 1920: 80) placed Bandar Baroe on the north side of Sumatra, "on the Medan-Toba road at the foot of Mt. Sibajak, at the entrance to the Tengkeh Pass. Birds collected there come from the north slopes of Mt. Sibajak, at a height of 1,000–1,400 m". Mt. Sibayak (= Mt. Sibajak) is at 03.15N, 98.30E, Utara Province (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 215). In the first part of their report on van Heyst's collection, Robinson and Kloss (1919: map opp. p. 73) presented a map showing van Heyst's localities. Van Marle and Voous (1988: 42) spelled the collector's name "van Heijst", but on his field labels he spelled it van Heyst.

Cryptolopha xanthopygia Whitehead

Cryptolopha xanthopygia Whitehead, 1893a: 31 (in montibus insulae Palawanensis).

Now *Seicercus montis xanthopygius* (Whitehead, 1893). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 323.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450576, adult female, collected at Blegi, 1500 ft, Palawan Island, Philippines, on 4 August 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1642). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Whitehead had a single specimen (see Sharpe, 1888a: 199). Blegi was apparently the name of a hill inland from Taguso, 08.49N, 117.53E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 426), where Whitehead (1890: 39) "spent a week on a mountain about 2000 feet high. On this hill I collected *Cryptolopha montis*, but no other mountain species."

Cryptolopha montis Sharpe

Cryptolopha montis Sharpe, 1887: 442 (Kina Balu).
Now *Seicercus montis montis* (Sharpe, 1887). See Smythies, 2000: 530.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450567, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 4000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 25 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1017). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Whitehead (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 204) noted "I first met this little Flycatcher at 4000 feet, on my first expedition [in 1887] to Kina Balu, when I procured a single specimen." Thus, the above specimen is the holotype. It is marked "Type RBS" and bears a Rothschild type label.

Cryptolopha montis floris Hartert

Cryptolopha montis floris Hartert, 1897b: 171 (South Flores).
Now *Seicercus montis floris* (Hartert, 1897). See White and Bruce, 1986: 349, and Mees, 2006: 161–162.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 450579, adult male, collected on south Flores, above 3500 ft, in November 1896, by native collectors for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Hartert noted that he had a "number of skins". He (Hartert, 1897d: 524) provided no additional information about the specimens when he reported on the entire collection, but did note that Everett's collectors went inland from "Nanga Ramau" on the south coast into the mountains that rise to about 5000 ft near the sea. See also Mees (2006: 12) with regard to this locality.

Nine specimens of *Cryptolopha montis floris* collected by Everett on south Flores came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920: 501) listed as type a male collected above 3500 ft in November 1896. There are four such males. AMNH 450579 bears the Rothschild type label, indicating that this is the specimen that Hartert intended as the type, and it is so cataloged at AMNH. In order to prevent possible confusion in the future, I hereby designate AMNH 450579 the lectotype of *Cryptolopha montis floris*. Paralectotypes are AMNH 450577 and 450578, males collected in October 1896; AMNH 450580–450582, males collected in November 1896; AMNH 450583 and 450584, females collected in October 1896; and AMNH 450585, unsexed specimen collected in November 1896.

Seicercus montis paulinae Mayr

Seicercus montis paulinae Mayr, 1944a: 159 (Mt. Mutis (1800 meters), Timor).
Now *Seicercus montis paulinae* Mayr, 1944. See White and Bruce, 1986: 349, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 679.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 308004, adult male, collected on Mount Mutis, 1800 m, 04.35S, 124.15E (Times Atlas), Timor Island, Indonesia, on 26 February 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 3328).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 345936–345951, all collected on Mt. Mutis.

The expedition of Georg and Clara Stein to Timor was supported by J. Sterling Rockefeller, with the cooperation of Erwin Stresemann in Berlin. After World War II, in January 1956, a portion of the collection was sent to ZMB. The following paratypes of *paulinae* were among those specimens: AMNH 345937, 345940, 345946, 345947, and 345950. I did not find AMNH 345944, and there is no indication in the AMNH catalog of its whereabouts. It is not in ZMB (S. Frahnert, personal commun.). Unfortunately, Stein was unable to publish his field notes for his Timor collection as he had done for his collection from the Weyland Mountains in New Guinea; his home and all of his notebooks were destroyed during World War II (Stresemann, 1967: 186–187).

Abroscopus superciliaris euthymus Deignan

Abroscopus superciliaris euthymus Deignan, 1947a: 22 (Pakha, elev. 3,281 ft., Laokay Province, Tongking).

Now *Abroscopus superciliaris euthymus* Deignan, 1947. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 681.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 290584, collected at Bac Ha (= Pakha), 1000 m, 22.34N, 104.17E (Hennache and Dickinson, 2000: 624), Lao Kay, Vietnam, on 23 December 1929, by Jean Delacour and P. Jabouille (no. 3558).

COMMENTS: When Deignan named this subspecies, he had borrowed specimens from many museums. The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Two paratypes are in AMNH: AMNH 290585, female from Bac Ha, 23 December 1929, and AMNH 290586, male from Nam Da, 30 December 1929.

Abrornis sakaiorum Stresemann

Abrornis sakaiorum Stresemann, 1912c: 27 (Upper Batang-Padang Valley, 3000 ft.).

Now *Abroscopus superciliaris sakaiorum* (Stresemann, 1912). See Deignan, 1947a: 25, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 681.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597070, adult male, collected in the upper Batang-Padang Valley, 3000 ft, ca. 04.01N, 101.05E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2631), Perak, Malaysia, on 1 October 1910, by Erwin Stresemann (no. C25). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited his field number, "25", in the original description and marked his label "Typus". He had a single specimen. Hartert (1920: 501) noted that Stresemann by that time thought that his specimen was a color variant of *A. s. schwaneri*. Deignan (1947a: 25) agreed that Stresemann's specimen was aberrant; nevertheless, his name should be used for peninsular Maylasian birds. The specimen lacks all trace of yellow in the plumage.

Stresemann (*in* Haffer, 1997: 136–138), in a letter to Hartert, described his unexpected visit to the Malay Peninsula on his way to the Moluccas.

Sylvia atricapilla gularis Alexander

Sylvia atricapilla gularis Alexander, 1898: 81 (Santiago Island, Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Sylvia atricapilla gularis* Alexander, 1898. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 693.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 595658, male, and AMNH 595659, female, collected on Santiago Island, Cape Verde Islands, in February 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Alexander did not designate a type in the original description, saying that he had collected five specimens and describing male and female. The description was based entirely on Santiago Island specimens, and only the two listed above from that island came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. They were not listed as types by Hartert and had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

Hazevoet (1995: 140) did not support the recognition of a separate subspecies in the Cape Verde Islands, having noted that the birds described by Alexander as having the "chin and upper throat umber-brown" were stained by pollen. Alexander, however, also noted a difference in song.

See Cibois (2003) and papers cited therein for evidence that *Sylvia* is a babbler and for a discussion of the taxonomic implications.

Curruca nigricapilla Brehm

Curruca nigricapilla Brehm, 1831: 417 (Sie bewönt unsere Fichtenwälder).

Now *Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 45, 53.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 455553 and 455554, male and female (tied together), collected in "Renthendorfer Nadelholz", Germany, on 30 June 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his list of the Brehm types, Hartert (1918a: 32) listed both of these specimens as types. Three other Brehm specimens cataloged as *nigricapilla* came with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 455555 and 455556 were exchanged to ZFMK; if they are labeled *nigricapilla* by Brehm, they are also syntypes. AMNH 455557 from Dalmatia, May 1822, was also collected early enough, but because Dalmatia was not included in the range of the form, I do not

consider it a syntype. Renthendorf is at 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959).

Curruca brachyrhynchos Brehm

Curruca brachyrhynchos Brehm, 1831: 416 (Sie lebt einzeln in unsern Fichtenwäldern).
Now *Sylvia borin borin* (Boddaert, 1783). See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 73, 79.

Lectotype: AMNH 455578, adult male, collected in "Renthendorfer Nadelholzer", Germany, in June 1817. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert (1918a: 32) designated the specimen collected in June 1817 the lectotype. Three additional specimens, AMNH 455577, 455579 and 455580, cataloged as *brachyrhynchos*, were exchanged to ZFMK; their status needs to be examined. Renthendorf is at 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959).

Curruca caniceps Brehm

Curruca caniceps Brehm, 1831: 421 (Sie kommt einzeln im April in der hiesigen Gegend vor).
Now *Sylvia communis communis* Latham, 1787. See Hartert, 1909: 586, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 237, 244–246.

Syntype: AMNH 455601, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 28 June 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert (1918a: 31) considered that *Curruca caniceps* Brehm and *Curruca vidali* Brehm had the same types. However, Brehm's (1831: 421) *C. caniceps* was a bird or birds collected locally, which he (Brehm, 1857: 455) at some point considered to be a synonym of *Sylvia cinerea* Bechstein and which is now a synonym of *Sylvia communis communis* (see Hartert, 1909: 586). A search through the specimens of *S. c. communis* uncovered a single Renthendorf specimen labeled *Curruca caniceps* Brm. by Brehm. It has been added to the AMNH type collection.

See below for a discussion of *Curruca vidali*.

Curruca obscura Brehm

Curruca obscura Brehm, 1855: 228 (In Greichenland).
Now *Sylvia curruca curruca* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 121,132–136.

Lectotype: AMNH 455624, male, collected in Attica, Greece, in April 1845, by A. Lindermayer. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Brehm indicated that his material was received from Lindermayer. Hartert (1918a: 32) listed the above specimen as the type, which in the absence of evidence of a holotype becomes the lectotype. It is the only specimen labeled *obscura* by Brehm that came to AMNH, and it is possible that it was the only Lindermayer specimen that he had, in which case it would be the holotype. Two additional specimens cataloged as *obscura* at AMNH are labeled *assimilis* by Brehm (see below).

Curruca assimilis Brehm

Curruca assimilis Brehm, 1855: 228 (Kommt aus Südosteuropa bis nach Sennaar).
Now *Sylvia curruca curruca* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 121, 132–136.

Lectotype: AMNH 455625, adult female, collected at Sennar on the Blue Nile (= "blauen Fluss"), Sudan, in December 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert (1918a: 32) listed this specimen from the Blue Nile as the type of *assimilis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Both Brehm, in the original description, and Hartert (1918a: 32) called attention to the unusual white marking on the outer rectrix of the lectotype. Three additional specimens were labeled *assimilis* by Brehm: paralectotypes AMNH 455619, female, collected at Edfu, Upper Egypt, 20 March 1850; AMNH 455621, female, from the Blue Nile, collected in December 1850; and AMNH 455622, male, collected at Sakle in Nubia, 22 September 1851.

According to R. Dowsett (personal commun.), the "Sennar" of the lectotype would have been Old Sennar, 13.40N, 33.33E.

Curruca superciliaris Brehm

Curruca superciliaris Brehm, 1855: 228 (Sie wandert durch die Lausitz und das Salzburgische).

Now *Sylvia curruca curruca* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 121, 132–136.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455623, adult male, collected at Görlitz, 51.09N, 15.00E (Times Atlas), Upper Lausitz, Germany, on 8 September, 1828. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 32) listed the Görlitz specimen as the type (= lectotype). In a note on the Rothschild Collection label, he noted that it was collected by Tobias. I found only one additional specimen labeled *superciliaris* by Brehm: paralectotype AMNH 455618, a male collected at Renthendorf on 4 May 1850.

Curruca undulata Brehm

Curruca undulata Brehm, 1831: 415 (Ahlsdorf).

Now *Sylvia nisoria nisoria* (Bechstein, 1792). See Hartert 1918a: 31, Shirihai et al., 2001: 95, 103, and Mey, 2003.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455522, adult male, collected at Ahlsdorf, Germany, in June 1824. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 31) listed this specimen as the type of *undulata*, thereby designating it the lectotype, but incorrectly listing it as having been described in the genus *Sylvia*. He also noted that it was collected by von Seyffertitz. There are three additional specimens from Ahlsdorf cataloged at AMNH. One, AMNH 455528, is labeled *undulata* by Brehm and is a paralectotype. The other two, AMNH 455526 and 455527, exchanged to ZMB, were collected at Ahlsdorf prior to the publication of the name and may also be paralectotypes.

See Mey (2003) for 1792 as the date of publication of Bechstein's name.

Curruca Vidali Brehm

Curruca Vidali Brehm, 1857 (1856): 455 (Spain is implied but not stated).

Now *Sylvia hortensis hortensis* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 697.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 455539, male, and AMNH 455540, female collected at Murcia, 37.59N, 01.08W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 20 September 1856, by A.E. Brehm; AMNH 455541, female, collected at Jativa, 39.00N, 00.32W (Times Atlas), Valencia, Spain, 12 July 1856. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 31) considered specimens now cataloged as AMNH 455539 and 455540 to be syntypes of *Curruca vidali* C.L. Brehm, *Curruca caniceps* C.L. Brehm, and *Curruca orphea griseocapilla* A.E. Brehm. See above for a discussion of *Curruca caniceps*. Because A.E. Brehm (1857: 464) noted that his new subspecies, *griseocapilla*, was the gray-headed form, found in Catalonia and Valencia, I do not consider the above Murcia specimens to be syntypes of *griseocapilla* (see below). Both of the Murcia specimens retain A.E. Brehm's labels originally identified as *C. orphea* and relabeled "*Vidali*" by C.L. Brehm. There is one additional specimen that I consider a syntype of *C. Vidali*: AMNH 455541, a specimen that was probably collected by A.E. Brehm at Jativa, but which has only a label written by C.L. Brehm identifying it as *Curruca vidali*. This specimen is in poor condition, and a note by Hartert on the added Rothschild label states: "Wahrscheinl. einst schöner Balg von A.E. Brehm, später durch ausstopfen ruiniert?! E.H.". I consider it also a syntype of *griseocapilla* (see below).

A fourth specimen, AMNH 455542, is labeled "*Vidali*" by Brehm and marked "?Typus von '*vidali*'" by Hartert; however, this specimen is from Dalmatia, a locality not mentioned by Brehm, and is now identified as *S. hortensis crassirostris*. I do not consider it a syntype.

The date of publication of this name is usually given as 1856; however, as Hartert (1918a: 31) pointed out, a note published on p. 505 of the same issue is dated 16 February 1857, so publication must have been after that date.

Shirihai et al. (2001: 157) considered *S. hortensis* and *S. crassirostris* to be allospecies of the superspecies *hortensis*.

Curruca orphea griseocapilla A.E. Brehm

Curruca orphea griseocapilla A.E. Brehm, 1857: 464 (Spain).

Now *Sylvia hortensis hortensis* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1918a: 31, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 697.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 455530, male, 18 July 1856; AMNH 455531, female immature, 21 June 1856; and AMNH 455541, female, 12 July 1856, all collected at Jativa, 39.00N, 00.32W (Times Atlas), Valencia, Spain. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 31) considered specimens now numbered AMNH 455539 and 455540 to be syntypes of *Curruca vidali*, *Curruca caniceps*, and *C. orphea griseocapilla*, but see above for discussion of the first two names. A.E. Brehm (1857: 464) noted that his new subspecies, *griseocapilla*, was the gray-headed form, found in Catalonia and Valencia, and that he had several times collected mated pairs. However, he did not further identify his specimens or designate a type; therefore, all of his gray-headed specimens from those localities are syntypes. Because the original field label has been removed from AMNH 455541, there is some question as to the collector; however, the locality and date are consistent with its having been collected by A.E. Brehm.

In addition to the above three specimens, there are in AMNH a further five collected by A.E. Brehm in Masneu in Catalonia, but these are not of the gray-headed form.

A.E. Brehm's name *Curruca orphea griseocapilla* appeared in the last half of his paper on his Spanish collection and was published in 1857 (LeCroy, 2003: 24).

Shirihai et al. (2001: 157, 167–168) considered *S. hortensis* and *S. crassirostris* to be allospecies of the superspecies *hortensis*.

Curruca musica Brehm

Curruca musica Brehm, 1855: 228 (Sie kommt warscheinlich aus Südosteuropa und Asien nach Sennaar).

Now *Sylvia hortensis crassirostris* Cretzschmar, 1930. See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 697.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455543, adult male, collected on the Blue Nile, Sennar, Sudan, on 14 February (not September) 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not indicate how many specimens he had; the above specimen was listed as the type of *musica* by Hartert (1918a: 32), thereby designating it the lectotype. I did not find other specimens labeled *musica* by Brehm.

The collecting locality on the lectotype is written as "Baeher el Asrak". According to Seltzer (1962: 232), this is Bahr el Azraq, Arabic for the Blue Nile. The collecting locality would have been Old Sennar, 13.40N, 33.33E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.). The date on the original label is "14 Fbr [1]850", miscopied onto the Rothschild label as 14 September 1850. Also, this is another case in which C.L. Brehm apparently decided to change the sex given on the original label. It was originally sexed as a female on A.E. Brehm's field label, with a male symbol written over the female symbol by C.L. Brehm. This was correctly copied onto the Rothschild Collection label, but incorrectly identified as a male on the Rothschild type label (and changed to a female by hand unknown). It was listed as a female by Hartert (1918a: 32), who rarely questioned information provided by A.E. Brehm.

Steinheimer (2005: 211) provided a corrected date for Cretzschmar's description of *S. h. crassirostris*.

Shirihai et al. (2001: 157) considered *S. hortensis* and *S. crassirostris* allospecies of the superspecies *hortensis*.

Parisoma blanfordi distincta Hartert

Parisoma blanfordi distincta Hartert, 1917a: 459 (Gerba, South Arabia).

Now *Sylvia leucomelaena leucomelaena* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1833). See Shirihai et al., 2001: 196.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608806, adult male, collected at Gerba, Amiri District, South Yemen (= South Arabia), on 15 November, by G. Wyman Bury (no. 511). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Bury's unique field number of the holotype. Paratypes are AMNH 608807, 16 June; AMNH 608808, 13 October; and AMNH 608809, 15 November, from Gerba; AMNH 608810, 21 March, from El Kubar; and AMNH 608811, 8 April 1913, from Hajeilah. Hartert noted that he had 15 specimens of *distincta*, presumably including the type, only 6 of which came to AMNH.

Hartert's report was based on the part of Bury's 1912–1913 collection that went to Rothschild; the remainder went to BMNH. Sclater (1917: 158), who reported on the BMNH portion, listed a single Bury specimen of this form as *Sylvia blanfordi*, but said that the BMNH had numerous specimens from various localities in southern Arabia. Hartert might well have borrowed specimens for comparison.

Only one of the type series of *distincta* at AMNH was definitely part of the 1912–1913 collection, paratype AMNH 608811 collected at Hajeilah on 8 April 1913. The Rothschild label on this specimen is printed "Yemen, S.W. Arabia 1912–1913". The labels on the holotype and the other four paratypes are printed "S. Arabia", with no year given. According to Meinertzhagen (1954: 579), Bury collected in Gerba and El Kubar, Amiri District north of Aden in the vicinity of Lahej, 13.01N, 44.54E (Times Atlas), South Yemen, in 1901 and 1902. R. Dowsett (personal commun.) wrote that Gerba is the type locality of *Lanius arabicus* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1905: 78), with syntypes registered in BMNH in 1902. While most of that collection went to BMNH and was not reported on as a whole, some of the specimens apparently were acquired by Rothschild.

Curruca luctuosa Brehm

Curruca luctuosa Brehm, 1855: 229 (In Dalmatien).
Now *Sylvia melanocephala melanocephala* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1918a: 32, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 403–413.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455649, adult male, collected in Dalmatia, Croatia, on 12 May 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 32) listed this specimen the type of *luctuosa*, thereby designating it the lectotype; it is labeled *luctuosa* by Brehm. I did not find other specimens so labeled; a second specimen from Dalmatia, AMNH 455650, was labeled *longirostris* by Brehm. I do not consider it a paralectotype.

Curruca albistriata Brehm

Curruca albistriata Brehm, 1855: 229 (In Egypten, wahrscheinlich auch in Südosteuropa).
Now *Sylvia cantillans albistriata* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1918a: 33, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 380–381.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 455634, adult male, collected in Egypt, undated. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 33) listed this undated specimen as the type of *albistriata*, thereby designating it the lectotype, but there is some doubt about its status. It was first labeled *Curruca rufigularis* by Brehm; *rufigularis* was marked out and *albistriata* added and then marked out by Brehm. On the reverse of this label, Brehm wrote the name *Curruca leucopogon orientalis*. I found no other Brehm specimen in the collection labeled *albistriata* and provisionally accept this specimen as the lectotype.

Sylvia deserticola maroccana Hartert

Sylvia deserticola maroccana Hartert, 1917c: 6 (Seksawa, Western Atlas).
Now *Sylvia deserticola maroccana* Hartert, 1917. See Shirihai et al., 2001: 332.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 596594, adult male, collected at Seksawa, western Atlas Mountains, Morocco, on 27 March 1906, by F.W. Riggenbach (no. 1730). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Riggenbach's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Besides the holotype, Hartert mentioned a female in BMNH.

Curruca obsoleta Brehm

Curruca obsoleta Brehm, 1855: 229 (Oberitalien).
Now *Sylvia undata undata* (Boddaert, 1783). See Hartert, 1918a: 33, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 273–275.

Probable Lectotype: AMNH 455652, female, collected in Italy in September 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 33), when listing this specimen as the type of *obsoleta*, said "The words 'oben tiefgrau' in the description do not well suit this specimen, which is really brown on the upperside, but I believe that 'tiefgrau' is a slip, misprint or fault." Also, while the name *obsoleta* appears in Brehm's hand on his label, along with

other names, it has been marked out. I did not find any other Brehm specimens labeled *obsoleta*, and it is possible that the difference in color is related to foxing of the specimen.

The spelling of this name in the original description was "*obceleta*"; however, the index to this volume (Brehm, 1855: xviii) spells the name "*obsoleta*" and refers the reader to p. 229. According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 39, Art. 32.5.1), this serves as clear evidence of an inadvertent error and must be corrected. Hartert (1918a: 33) did so without comment.

Sylvia undata toni Hartert

Sylvia undata toni Hartert, 1909: 602 (südlich von Biskra).

Now *Sylvia undata toni* Hartert, 1909. See Shirihai et al., 2001: 273–275.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 596602, adult unsexed, collected south of Biskra, 34.50N, 05.41E (Times Atlas), Algeria, on 14 January 1903, by E. Flückiger (no. 327). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Flückiger's unique field number for the holotype in the original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined; however, he gave the range of the form as "Algerien, Marokko, Tunis" and examined specimens in collections in London, Ingelheim, and Liverpool besides Rothschild specimens. There are only two possible paratypes that were in the Rothschild Collection prior to the description of *toni*. AMNH 596601, female, was collected at "El-Dimd-Safsaf", west Algeria, on 13 April 1851, by an unknown collector; AMNH 596620, male, was collected in spring (1836?) in Algeria. Hartert has noted on the label "Coll. Riocour par Petit, from Loche" and "looks as brown as *dartfordiansis*!" I have no information about when these specimens were acquired by Rothschild.

Sylvia undata maroccana Rothschild
Sylvia undata tingitana Rothschild

Sylvia undata maroccana Rothschild, 1932a: 82 (J. Mago, Yebala, N.W. Marocco).

Now *Sylvia undata toni* Hartert, 1909. See Watson et al., 1986a: 286, and Shirihai et al., 2001: 273–275.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 596596, adult male, collected on slopes of Jebel Tisouka (= Jebel Mago), 3800 ft, 35.10N, 05.13W (USBGN, 1970), Yebala, northwestern Morocco, on 29 March 1923, by H. Lynes (no. 60). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Rothschild had two males and three females collected by Lynes in Yebala and a male specimen collected by Munn at Alcudia, Majorca, when he described *maroccana*. He designated as holotype the unique male collected by Lynes on 29 March 1923. Paratypes are AMNH 596554 and 596597–596600. Subsequently, he discovered that the name *maroccana* was preoccupied by *Sylvia deserticola maroccana* Hartert, 1917, and he supplied the replacement name *tingitana* (Rothschild, 1932b: 105). This form was described at about the time that the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, and it bears an AMNH type label.

Regulus regulus inermis Murphy and Chapin

Regulus regulus inermis Murphy and Chapin, 1929: 15 (Pico Island, Azores).

Now *Regulus regulus inermis* Murphy and Chapin, 1929. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 348.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 222332, adult male, collected on Pico Island, 38.28N, 28.25W (Times Atlas), Azores, on 22 July 1927, by José G. Correia (no. 336).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. In their type series, Murphy and Chapin had a total of 46 specimens from Santa Maria, Terceira, Pico, Fayal, San Jorge, and Flores islands, Azores. Included were specimens in the BMNH and José and Virginia Correia's specimens from 1921–1922 and 1927. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 168690–168692 (Fayal, 1922), AMNH 168892 and 168893 (Fayal, 1921), AMNH 222331 and 222333–222335 (Pico, 1927), and AMNH 222336 and 222337 (Fayal, 1927). Specimens from the Rothschild Collection are not paratypes, as they only came to AMNH in 1932.

See Päckert et al. (2003) and Päckert and Martens (2004) for cytochrome *b* and song dialect studies.

Regulus regulus sanctae-mariae Vaurie

Regulus regulus sanctae-mariae Vaurie, 1954: 2 (San Pedro, Santa Maria, Azores).

Now *Regulus regulus sanctaemariae* Vaurie, 1954. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 348.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597265, adult male, collected at San Pedro, 400 ft, Santa Maria Island, 36.58N, 25.07W (Times Atlas), Azores, on 3 March 1903, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 56). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had five specimens from Santa Maria. The four paratypes are AMNH 597263, 597264, 597266, and 597267, all collected by Ogilvie-Grant in 1903. His entire collection was reported on by Hartert and Ogilvie-Grant (1905), where one female and nine male specimens were listed. Because support for the trip came from Rothschild, and Ogilvie-Grant was given leave of absence by BMNH, the collection was equally divided between the two sponsors. Rothschild's specimens came to AMNH in 1932; the BMNH specimens were not studied by Vaurie.

See Päckert et al. (2003) and Päckert and Martens (2004) for cytochrome *b* and song dialect studies.

[*Regulus regulus anglorum* Hartert]

The holotype of this form was stated by Hartert (1905d: 11) to be in the Rothschild Collection. When AMNH purchased the Rothschild Collection, types of United Kingdom birds were presented to BMNH. The holotype of this taxon is now BMNH Reg. number 1936.10.15.15 (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 26), formerly AMNH 450914.

Regulus regulus interni Hartert

Regulus regulus interni Hartert, 1906b: 45 (Sassari, Sardinia).

Now *Regulus regulus regulus* Hartert, 1906. See Vaurie, 1954: 1–2, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 348.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 597242, adult male, collected at Sassari, 40.43N, 08.34E (USBGN, 1956a), Sardinia, Italy, on 6 February 1904, by Squilloni. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated a male from Sassari collected on 6 February 1904 as the holotype, noted that he had examined four males, and gave the range as Sardinia and Corsica. However, the three specimens other than the type, collected before the publication of the name, comprise one male and two females. I consider them paratypes: AMNH 597181, adult female, collected at Sassari, 4 November 1903; AMNH 597243, adult female, collected at Sassari, 6 February 1904; and AMNH 597245, adult male, collected at Porto Vecchio, Corsica, on 10 May 1884.

Regulus satrapa aztecus Lawrence

Regulus satrapa aztecus Lawrence, 1887: 66 (City of Mexico).

Now *Regulus satrapa aztecus* Lawrence, 1887. See Ingold and Galati, 1997: 3–4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39341, adult male, collected at Mexico City, 19.25N, 99.10W (Times Atlas), Mexico, undated. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Apparently, Lawrence had a single specimen, the label of which is marked "Type" in Lawrence's hand.

Leptopoecile sophiae deserticola Hartert

Leptopoecile sophiae deserticola Hartert, 1907e: 401 (Kara-Sai, East Turkestan).

Now *Leptopoecile sophiae stoliczkae* (Hume, 1874). See Vaurie, 1957: 2–6, and Dickinson, 2003: 539.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 597480, immature male, collected at Karasay (= Kara-Sai), 36.48N, 83.48E (Times Atlas), Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu, China, in November 1889, by M.V. Pewzow. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that he had five specimens but did not designate a type. Later, Hartert (1920: 441) listed the above specimen as the type of *deserticola*, thereby designating it the lectotype. I did not find paralectotypes in AMNH.

Vaurie (1957: 6) gave this locality as Qarasai, northern slope of the Astin Tagh; it is now included within the border of China. Vaurie (1972: 100–101) gave details of Pevtsov's (so spelled by Vaurie) expedition

and reference to extensive notes on it published in English, with a map, by Morgan (1893).

See Sturmbauer et al. (1998) for molecular studies that place *Leptopoecile sophiae* and *Aegithalos caudatus* in a single clade.

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski

Leptopoecile elegans Przevalski, 1887: 77 (Upper Huang He).

Now *Leptopoecile elegans elegans* Przevalski, 1887. See Dickinson, 2003: 539.

Syntype: AMNH 597484, adult male, collected on the Baga-gorgi River, northeast of Sinin City, upper Huang (= Chuan, as on label) He, south of Koko Nor Lake (= Lake Kukunor, as on label), in April 1880 (Julian calendar), by N.M. Przevalski. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: This specimen had not been housed in the type collection at AMNH but had been marked "Cotype" on the label. Correspondence with Vladimir Loskot, ZISP, confirmed that this specimen was part of Przevalski's type series. Most of Przevalski's syntypes of *L. elegans* are in ZISP, and Dr. Loskot, who is preparing a list of types in that institution, plans to designate one of their specimens as the lectotype. When this list is published, the AMNH syntype will become a paralectotype. There are also three syntypes in ZMMU (Borissenko et al., 2001: 142–143).

MUSCICAPIDAE

See Lei et al. (2007) for a phylogenetic study of relationships within the Muscicapidae based on analysis of cytochrome *b* mitochondrial gene sequences.

Empidornis semipartitus orleansi Rothschild

Empidornis semipartitus orleansi Rothschild, 1922: 45 (Rejaf).

Now *Empidornis semipartitus* (Rüppell, 1840). See Watson et al., 1986b: 297, and Urban et al., 1997: 459.

Holotype: AMNH 603501, adult male, collected at Rejaf, 04.47N, 31.35E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 20 February 1922, by the Duc d'Orleans. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Rothschild designated as type a specimen with the above data. Paratypes are AMNH 603502, male, 22 February 1922, Rejaf; AMNH 603503, male, no date, collected by Grauer at Nimule, Uganda; AMNH 603504, male, 20 February 1906, collected by Seth-Smith at Nimule; and AMNH 603505, male, 8 March 1906, collected near Gondokoro, Uganda, by Seth-Smith.

Bradornis murinus suahelicus van Someren

Bradornis murinus suahelicus van Someren, 1921: 104 (Londiani).

Now *Bradornis pallidus murinus* Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870. See Watson et al., 1986b: 299, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 103–104.

Holotype: AMNH 603344, adult female, collected at Londiani, 00.10S, 35.36E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 12 December 1912, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, van Someren said that his type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 603344 is the only van Someren specimen of this form in AMNH from Londiani or any of the other localities mentioned.

Urban et al. (1997: 450) and Dickinson (2003: 689) included this taxon in the genus *Melaenornis*. In Finsch and Hartlaub (1870: 866), the description of *murinus* is credited to Hartlaub and Finsch.

Bradornis taruensis van Someren

Bradornis taruensis van Someren, 1921: 104 (Campi-ya-bibi).

Now *Bradornis microrhynchus taruensis* van Someren, 1921. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 104–105.

Lectotype: AMNH 603414, adult male, collected at Kampi-ya-Bibi (= Campi-ya-bibi), ca. 01.33S, 36.32E (Polhill, 1988: 103), Kenya, on 3 July 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, van Someren gave sex, date, and locality of his type in the Rothschild Collection as above. However, four Rothschild specimens with those data came to AMNH. Neither van Someren (1922: 94) nor Hartert (1928: 220)

further distinguished the type. AMNH 603414 is the specimen marked "Type" by van Someren, and it bears the Rothschild type label. In order to make its status unambiguous, I hereby designate AMNH 603414 the lectotype of *Bradornis taruensis*. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 603415–603427 from Kampi-ya-Bibi; AMNH 603428–603430 from Manugu; and AMNH 603431–603434 from M'buyuni, all collected in June, July, and August 1918 by van Someren.

Urban et al. (1997: 454) and Dickinson (2003: 690) included *microrhynchus* Reichenow, 1887 in *Melaenornis*.

Muscicapa reichenowi Neumann

Muscicapa reichenowi Neumann, 1902a: 10 (bei Budda im Lande Gimirra, westlich von Kaffa).
Now *Melaenornis chocolatinus reichenowi* (Neumann, 1902). See Urban et al., 1997: 442.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604368, adult male, collected near Budda, 03.46N, 38.46E (USBGN, 1982b), Ethiopia, on 17 April 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 1129). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann noted in the original description that he had a single specimen. In his report on his complete collection (Neumann, 1905b: 205), he listed it in the genus *Dioptrornis*.

Dioptrornis semicinctus Hartert

Dioptrornis semicinctus Hartert, 1916c: 4 (Kabakaba, Eastern Congo Free State).
Now *Melaenornis fischeri semicinctus* (Hartert, 1916). See Urban et al., 1997: 440.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450919, adult female, collected at Kabakaba, 02.11N, 30.45E (Chapin, 1954: 670), Congo (Kinshasa), on 5 September 1906, by C.F. Camburn (no. 408). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Camburn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Later, Hartert (1920: 489) noted that he had a single specimen. The collecting locality and date appear on the original label. Chapin's notes on C.F. Camburn (AMNH Dept. of Ornithology Archives), which give his itinerary from 10 July 1906 to 14 September 1906, confirm that he was at Kabakaba on 5 September (based on a specimen of *Vidua macroura*). Chapin derived this itinerary from locality data on 32 skins that Camburn collected during the first 2 weeks of September 1906.

This specimen had originally been in the Baron Maurice de Rothschild Collection.

Muscicapa toruensis Hartert

Muscicapa toruensis Hartert, 1900b: 34 (Fort Gerry, Toru).
Now *Melaenornis fischeri toruensis* (Hartert, 1900). See Urban et al., 1997: 440.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604387, adult female, collected at Fort Portal (= Fort Gerry), 00.40N, 30.17E (Chapin, 1954: 662, 718), Uganda, on 9 April 1899, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 351). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not say how many specimens he had but only gave a single set of measurements. Hartert (1920: 489) said: "Besides the type from Toru we have now 16 skins, all collected by Grauer ...". Thus, he had only the single specimen when he named this form. He did not give Ansorge's unique field number in the original description but did list it in Hartert (1920: 489). This specimen was collected on Ansorge's third African expedition (Hartert, 1900b: 25).

Melaenornis lugubris ugandae van Someren

Melaenornis lugubris ugandae van Someren, 1921: 104 (Sezibwa).
Now *Melaenornis edolioides lugubris* (Müller, 1851). See Watson et al., 1986b: 305, and Urban et al., 1997: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 603092, adult male, collected on the Sezibwa River (as on label), 00.16N, 33.02E–01.22N, 32.45E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda, on 16 October 1915, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that his type was a male collected at Sezibwa (= Sezibwa River) on 16 October 1915 and was in the Rothschild Collection. The above specimen is the only male collected on this date, its label is marked "Type" by van Someren, and it bears a Rothschild type label. Paratypes from the van Someren collection that came to AMNH

with the Rothschild Collection are: AMNH 603093 from Sezibwa River, AMNH 603104–603107 from Masindi, AMNH 603108 from Entebbe, and AMNH 603111 from Budongo. AMNH 603107 was exchanged to NHMZ.

When van Someren (1922: 93) wrote his large paper on the birds of East Africa, he listed this form as a new subspecies; however, the description had been published earlier, in 1921.

Fraseria (*Melaenornis*) *cinerascens ruthae* Dickerman

Fraseria (*Melaenornis*) *cinerascens ruthae* Dickerman (*in* Dickerman et al.), 1994: 277 (Mabali, Tumba, "B.C." (= Zaire)).

Now *Fraseria cinerascens ruthae* Dickerman, 1994. See Urban et al., 1997: 435–436.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 764721, adult female, collected at Mabali, 00.55S, 18.09E (Chapin, 1954: 694), Lake Tumba, Congo (Kinshasa), on 9 November 1954, by James P. and Ruth T. Chapin (no. 421).

COMMENTS: Dickerman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that he had 16 specimens from Cameroon, 14 from Gabon, and 4 from Congo (Kinshasa), for a total of 34 specimens. Because Dickerman examined specimens housed in BMNH and AMNH, it is uncertain which individual specimens he saw.

Microeca addita Hartert

Microeca addita Hartert, 1900c: 234 (Mt. Mada).

Now *Rhinomyias additus* (Hartert, 1900). See Vaurie, 1952: 14, White and Bruce, 1986: 352, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 111.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 604550, adult male, collected on Mount Madang (= Mount Mada), 3000 ft, ca. 03.15S, 126.10E, Buru Island, Indonesia, in August–September 1898, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Hartert said that Dumas had collected a male and a female. Later, Hartert (1920: 490) listed the male as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 604551, adult female, collected on Mt. Mada, 3000 ft, Buru Island in August–September 1898 by Dumas.

Microeca oscillans Hartert

Microeca oscillans Hartert, 1897b: 170 (3000–3500 feet in South Flores).

Now *Rhinomyias oscillans oscillans* (Hartert, 1897). See Vaurie, 1952: 15–16, White and Bruce, 1986: 352–353, and Mees, 2006: 164–165.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 604536, adult male, collected on southern Flores Island, ca. 3500 ft, Indonesia, in November 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type, but gave measurements for five males and one female; later, he (Hartert, 1897d: 524) further commented on the species, but again did not designate a type. Furthermore, his listing of a male (Hartert, 1920: 490) does not serve to designate a lectotype, as he did not list a date. It was his intent to nominate the specimen now AMNH 604536 the type, as it bears the Rothschild type label. Because it has been considered the type and to avoid possible confusion in the future, I hereby designate AMNH 604536 the lectotype of *Microeca oscillans*. It is the only male now in AMNH collected in November. Of the five paralectotypes, only three came to AMNH: AMNH 604537, female, November; and AMNH 604538 and 604539, males, October, all collected in 1896 in southern Flores by Everett.

Hartert (1897d: 513) noted that Everett had his base at Nanga Ramau or Nanga Roma, in southern Flores, and quoted Everett's description of the country in which he collected. Mees (2006: 12) gave other spellings for this locality.

Rhinomyias pectoralis baliensis Hartert

Rhinomyias pectoralis baliensis Hartert, 1896e: 549 (Bali, low country and 2000 to 3000 feet).

Now *Rhinomyias olivaceus olivaceus* (Hume, 1877). See Vaurie, 1952: 17, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 112.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 652719, adult male, collected on Bali Island, 08.20S, 115.00E (USBGN, 1982a), Indonesia, in March–April 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, but described

male, female, and juvenile, without any indication of the number of specimens. Later, Hartert (1920: 499) listed as type the only specimen marked as having been collected in "March–April", thereby designating it the lectotype. It bears the Rothschild type label. Five additional specimens collected by Doherty on Bali are paralectotypes: AMNH 652720, male, March; AMNH 652721, male, April; AMNH 652722, male, March; AMNH 652726, female, April; and AMNH 652727, female, March.

Rhinomyias ruficrissa Sharpe

Rhinomyias ruficrissa Sharpe, 1887: 441 (Kina Balu).

Now *Rhinomyias ruficauda ruficrissa* Sharpe, 1887. See Vaurie, 1952: 24–25, and Smythies, 2000: 556.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 652745, adult female, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 3000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 4 March 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1061). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sharpe did not designate a type, but described both male and female without giving dates or Whitehead numbers. Specimens of taxa described by Sharpe (1887) would have been collected on Whitehead's 1887 trip to Kinabalu, with Whitehead (1893b: 185) sending ahead to Sharpe two specimens of any form that he thought might be new. In Sharpe's later paper (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 200), he listed four specimens, two collected in 1887 and two in 1888, and said that the specimens from the "second journey agree with the types", implying that the two 1887 specimens listed were his (syn)types. Part of the Whitehead collection remained at BMNH, but large portions of it were purchased by Rothschild from Whitehead himself or from his family after his death. Two specimens collected on Kinabalu by Whitehead in 1887 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 652745 (Whitehead no. 1061), adult female, collected on 4 March 1887, is marked "Type RBS[harpe]" in Sharpe's hand, and Hartert (1920: 499) listed it as the type of *ruficrissa*, thereby designating it the lectotype. It bears a Rothschild type label.

Unfortunately, Sharpe did not publish Whitehead's field numbers for the specimens he studied. The second Rothschild Collection specimen, AMNH 652747, does not have the usual printed Whitehead label, bearing only Whitehead's field label with his number "1361" and "m" for male. It was almost certainly collected in 1887, as Whitehead's 1888 specimens have field numbers higher than 2000. However, it seems unlikely that it is Sharpe's male specimen collected on 26 February, as it possesses a higher field number than the female collected on 4 March. Additionally, most of Sharpe's types of Whitehead material have full data entered on Whitehead tags and are initialled by Sharpe. Given the lack of any indication that Sharpe used this specimen as one of the two upon which he based his description, I do not consider AMNH 652747 to be a paralectotype. Warren and Harrison (1971) did not list any primary type material of *ruficrissa* in BMNH, but the male paralectotype collected on 26 February 1887 may be in that collection.

Rhinomyias ruficauda isola Hachisuka

Rhinomyias ruficauda isola Hachisuka, 1932: 110 (Mt. Dulit).

Now *Rhinomyias ruficauda isola* Hachisuka, 1932. See Smythies, 2000: 556.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652748, adult [male], collected on Mount Dulit, 3500 ft, 03.15S, 114.15E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2632), Sarawak, Malaysia, undated, by Charles Hose (no. 35). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Hachisuka designated as type a specimen collected by Charles Hose at 3500 ft on Mt. Dulit and said that it was in AMNH, from the Rothschild Collection. The above specimen is the only Mt. Dulit specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It was named at the time that the collection was coming to AMNH and did not bear a Rothschild type label. It lay unrecognized as a type until Vaurie (1952) added it to the AMNH type collection. It is labeled as a male by Hartert, but was not so labeled by Hose on his field label. Sharpe (1892: 435), in reporting on Hose's collection from Mt.

Dulit, listed a male and a female, both bearing Hose's number 35, but noted the male as having been collected at 3500 ft and the female at 5000 ft. The female apparently was not in the Rothschild Collection, as it was not mentioned by Hachisuka. The paratype listed by Hachisuka (1932: 110) is AMNH 652749, male, collected on Mt. Kalulong in February (no day or year) by Charles Hose.

Rhinomyias colonus Hartert

Rhinomyias colonus Hartert, 1898c: 131 (Sula Mangoli and Sula Besi).

Now *Rhinomyias colonus colonus* Hartert, 1898. See Vaurie, 1952: 25–27, White and Bruce, 1986: 353, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 112–113.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 652751, adult male collected on Mangole (= Mangoli) Island, 01.53S, 125.50E (USBGN, 1982a), Sula Islands, Indonesia, in November 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. Hartert (1920: 499) listed as the type a male collected on Mangole in November 1897 by Doherty. There are three such specimens in AMNH from the Rothschild Collection, but AMNH 652751 is marked "Type" and bears the Rothschild type label, indicating this was the specimen intended as the type. It has always been so considered, and to remove any ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 652751 the lectotype of *Rhinomyias colonus*. Paralectotypes in AMNH are: AMNH 652752 and 652753, males, AMNH 652754, male juvenile, AMNH 652755 and 652756, females, all collected on Mangole in October and November 1897; and AMNH 652757, female from Sanana (= Besi) Island in November 1897.

Rhinomyias gularis Sharpe

Rhinomyias gularis Sharpe, 1888b: 385 (Kina Balu).

Now *Rhinomyias gularis* Sharpe, 1888. See Vaurie, 1952: 27–30, Dickinson et al., 1991: 343, and Smythies, 2000: 556.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 652770, female, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 27 March 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 2323). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sharpe did not designate a type in the original description, but he did list Whitehead's numbers (2083 and 2323) of the two specimens that he had. Hartert (1920: 499) listed as type Whitehead's number 2323, thereby designating it the lectotype. In the original description, Sharpe had referred to this specimen as "immature", but later (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 201) noted that it only has "faint traces of dusky mottling on the abdominal feathers and small rufous tips to the greater coverts". Whitehead (1893b: 185) routinely sent ahead to Sharpe two specimens of any form that he thought would be new. In this case, Sharpe had only the two specimens when he named *gularis*, and they comprise the type series. The second specimen also bears a Rothschild type label and is marked "Type RBS[harpe]"; however, because Hartert designated number 2323 the lectotype, AMNH 652761 (Whitehead no. 2083) is the paralectotype. It remains with the types because it bears a Rothschild type label, but a label has been added to explain its status.

Rhinomyias insignis Ogilvie-Grant

Rhinomyias insignis Ogilvie-Grant, 1895b: 40 (mountains of Lepanto in Northern Luzon).

Now *Rhinomyias insignis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1895. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 343.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 652772 (Whitehead no. A.61), adult male, 27 January 1895; AMNH 652773 (A.65), adult male, 28 January 1895 (now CMNH no. 35695); AMNH 652774 (A.26), adult female, 24 January 1895; and AMNH 652775 (A.27), adult female, 29 January 1895, all collected on Mount Data, 16.51N, 120.52E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 418), Mountain Province, northern Luzon Island, Philippines, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Ogilvie-Grant described both male and female but did not say how many specimens he examined or designate a type, nor did he (Ogilvie-Grant, 1895d: 442) add additional information. However, Whitehead (1899: 85) noted that he collected on Mt. Data for 30

days from 14 January 1895, and (Whitehead, 1899: 109) that he obtained six specimens of *Rhinomyias insignis* at nearly 8000 ft.

Hachisuka (1935: 331) noted that a male type collected on 29 January 1895 was in BMNH and a "co-type" was in AMNH, from the Rothschild Collection. Then on p. 332 he said: "Four specimens, including the type, are in the Lord Rothschild collection". These conflicting statements do not constitute lectotype designation, and Warren and Harrison (1971: 260) listed two syntypes in BMNH. The four specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection are the other four syntypes.

Vaurie (1952: 29) listed a male and a female specimen from Mt. Data as "the co-types of *insignis*", apparently basing this statement on the notation "Co-type" on labels of AMNH 652772 and 652774; at some later time Vaurie marked these labels "paratype is meant". These two specimens retain Whitehead's original field label. The other two specimens have had the field label replaced by a printed Whitehead label that is not so marked. However, assuming that the entire Mt. Data collection was shipped to Ogilvie-Grant from Vigan (Whitehead, 1899: 85), Ogilvie-Grant would have had all six specimens of *insignis* when the description was written; thus, they are all syntypes.

In 1994, I made the mistaken assumption that the type series comprised only the two syntypes in BMNH because Ogilvie-Grant had not indicated in his original description that there was more than one male and one female, and only two specimens were listed by Warren and Harrison (1971: 260). This led me to conclude that the four AMNH specimens were topotypes. As a topotype, syntype AMNH 652773 was exchanged with CMNH in 1996 (see M. LeCroy correspondence with Robert Kennedy, 1994–1995) for a specimen of *Rhinomyias goodfellowi*, a species lacking at AMNH.

Bradyornis muscicapina Hartlaub

Bradyornis muscicapina Hartlaub, 1891: 9 (Bagamojo).

Now *Muscicapa striata striata* (Pallas, 1764). See Rothschild, 1913: 65, Hartert, 1920: 489, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 114.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 603709, adult female, collected at Bagamoyo (= Bagamojo), 06.26S, 38.55E (Times Atlas), Tanzania, undated, by Emin Pasha. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub, in the original description, said that he had a single female specimen from Bagamojo, a coastal station (Hartlaub, 1890: 150). Later, Ogilvie-Grant (1913: 634) considered *Bradyornis muscicapina* to be a synonym of *Bradyornis murinus*. The type of *B. muscicapina* had been considered lost, but Rothschild (1913: 65) discovered it in his own collection. He and Ogilvie-Grant then examined the type and agreed that it was a specimen of *Muscicapa striata*. Hartert (1920: 489) identified it as *Muscicapa striata striata*. The specimen is in poor condition.

Butalis montana Brehm

Butalis montana Brehm, 1831: 220 (Er bewohnt die deutschen gebirgigen Wälder, z.B. den thüringer Wald ...).

Now *Muscicapa striata striata* (Pallas, 1764). See Hartert, 1918a: 29, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 114.

Probable Syntypes: AMNH 457117, male, and AMNH 457118, female, collected in Thüringer Wald, Germany, in June. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original Brehm label is missing from these two specimens, which are tied together and share a recopied label. Hartert (1918a: 29) said: "This is one of the cases in which an irresponsible person copied old C.L. Brehm's labels, without taking the trouble of filling in all the details of the old labels. As this is the only pair in the collection named *B. montana*, I suppose they must be the types."

Hemichelidon cinereiceps Sharpe

Hemichelidon cinereiceps Sharpe, 1887: 441 (Kina Balu).

Now *Muscicapa ferruginea* (Hodgson, 1845). See Hartert, 1920: 489, and Smythies, 2000: 539.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 603882, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on

26 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1032). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sharpe described only the male, but did not say how many specimens he had. Later, Whitehead (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 194) said: "This species was decidedly rare on Kina Balu, and on my first ascent [1887] I only got one specimen ...". Whitehead's label is marked "Type RBS[harpe]" and it also bears a Rothschild type label.

Stoparola nigrimentalis Ogilvie-Grant

Stoparola nigrimentalis Ogilvie-Grant, 1894a: 50 (mountains of northern Luzon).

Now *Eumyias panayensis nigrimentalis* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 346.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 605156, male, collected on 4 February 1894; AMNH 605157, male, collected on 6 January 1894; AMNH 605158, male, collected on 10 January 1894; and AMNH 605159, female, collected on 15 January 1894, in Benguet, 6000 ft, north Luzon, by John Whitehead (nos. 154, 29, 54, and 85, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ogilvie-Grant did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined, nor was the number of specimens mentioned by Ogilvie-Grant (1894b: 507) or Whitehead (1899: 110), although Ogilvie-Grant (1894b: 501) had all of Whitehead's Luzon specimens from this trip before him when he named this form. Hartert (1920: 490) noted that there were "paratypes" of this taxon in the Rothschild Collection, again without saying how many. Because no holotype was designated, the Rothschild specimens are syntypes; there are other syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 382). AMNH 605156 and 605157 have large 1 by 3-inch stiff board labels stamped "J.W. North Luzon" with the other data written by hand and the locality Benguet written as "Bgt". On the reverse, "*Stoparola nigrimentalis* Grant sp. n.", "Cotype", and "15/–" are noted. These were probably offered for sale to Rothschild. Both AMNH 605158 and 605159 have small Whitehead labels with full data. They are not marked "Cotype". Rothschild bought specimens from Whitehead from time to time as well as a large portion of his collection from his family after his death, and there is no record of when Rothschild obtained the specimens.

Stoparola panayensis nigriloris Hartert

Stoparola panayensis nigriloris Hartert, 1904c: 80 (Mt. Apo, Mindanao).

Now *Eumyias panayensis nigriloris* (Hartert, 1904). See Hartert, 1920: 490, and Dickinson et al., 1991: 346.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605162, adult male, collected on Mount Apo, 3000 ft, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands, in October 1903, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as the holotype a male collected by Waterstradt on Mt. Apo in October 1903. The above specimen is the only male that came to AMNH, collected in that month, and it bears a Rothschild type label. Paratypes are: AMNH 605161, collected by Walter Goodfellow on Mt. Apo in April 1903; and AMNH 605163–605171, collected by Waterstradt on Mt. Apo. in October and November 1903. The dates on Waterstradt's specimens are 1903, except for AMNH 605164, which is dated November 1900. As there is no indication that Waterstradt had collected in 1900 on Mt. Apo, this is perhaps a slip of the pen. However, all of the Rothschild labels have these dates incorrectly copied as 1908 (after the name was proposed!), and they were so cataloged at AMNH. A correction has been inserted in the AMNH catalog and the labels so noted.

Goodfellow's specimens from Mt. Apo are known to have been in Hartert's hands when *nigriloris* was proposed, as new forms from that collection were named in 1903 (Hartert, 1903e).

The species *panayensis* is frequently included in the broad genus *Muscicapa* (e.g., Vaurie, 1953b, and Watson et al., 1986b: 323).

Stoparola panayensis obiensis Hartert

Stoparola panayensis obiensis Hartert, 1912: 2 (Obi Major).

Now *Eumyias panayensis obiensis* (Hartert, 1912). See Hartert, 1920: 491, White and Bruce, 1986: 360, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605178, adult male, collected on Obi Major Island, 2000 ft, 01.30S, 127.45E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Moluccas, Indonesia, on 26 April 1902, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type the specimen collected on 26 April 1902. He had two specimens. The paratype is AMNH 605179, adult female, collected on Obi Major on 8 April 1902 by Waterstradt. Hartert was unsure that the sexing was correct on Waterstradt's labels.

Stoparola cerviniventris Sharpe
Eumyias indigo delicata Deignan
Muscicapa indigo ferrugeneiventris Wolters

Stoparola cerviniventris Sharpe, 1887: 444 (Kina Balu).

Now *Eumyias indigo cerviniventris* (Sharpe, 1887). See Hartert, 1920: 491, Watson et al., 1986b: 324, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 148–149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605233, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 3000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 11 March 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1094). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sharpe, in the original description, did not designate a type or say how many specimens he had. He described only the male, and because the description appeared in 1887, any specimens he had would have been collected on Whitehead's first ascent of Kinabalu. Whitehead (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 204) commented: "Only one specimen was collected during the first expedition at about 3000 feet, and the species is decidedly rare at this elevation." Thus, AMNH 605233 is the holotype. It is marked "Type RBS[harpe]" on Whitehead's label and bears a Rothschild type label.

Smythies (2000: 544) used *Eumyias i. delicata* Deignan, 1947, a name proposed by Deignan as a nomen novum for *Stoparola cerviniventris*, preoccupied by *Digenea cerviniventris* Sharpe, 1879, when both forms are included in the genus *Eumyias*. A second nomen novum, *Muscicapa indigo ferrugeneiventris* Wolters, 1950, was also proposed when *Stoparola cerviniventris* was included in the genus *Muscicapa*. Neither of these new names is required, regardless of whether *cerviniventris* is included in *Muscicapa* or *Eumyias*, as *Digenea cerviniventris* Sharpe, 1879 is now in the genus *Ficedula* (= *Ficedula tricolor cerviniventris*) (see Vaurie, 1953b: 492, Watson et al., 1986b: 324, and ICZN, 1999: 62, Arts. 59.3 and 59.4). The type of the replacement names is the same as that of *Stoparola cerviniventris*.

Artomyias fuliginosa chapini Vaurie

Artomyias fuliginosa chapini Vaurie, 1951: 37 (Oguta, southern Nigeria).

Now *Muscicapa infuscata infuscata* (Cassin, 1855). See Watson et al., 1986b: 324, and Urban et al., 1997: 488.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649761, adult male, collected at Oguta, 05.43N, 06.48E (Chapin, 1954: 716), southern Nigeria, on 12 October 1901, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 271). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The description was based on three adult specimens collected at Oguta by Ansorge. The two paratypes are: AMNH 649762, male, 21 September 1901; and AMNH 649763, unsexed, 17 November 1901.

Muscicapa infulata Hartlaub

Muscicapa infulata Hartlaub, 1881a (1880): 626 (Magungo).

Now *Muscicapa aquatica infulata* Hartlaub, 1881. See Watson et al., 1986b: 325, and Urban et al., 1997: 470.

Syntype: AMNH 604136, adult female, collected at Magungo, Uganda, on 3 December 1879, by Emin Pasha (no. 194). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartlaub (1881a: 626) did not designate a type, say how many specimens he had, or give the exact locality; however, he described the male, the female, and a somewhat younger male. The above syntype is the only Emin specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Hartlaub published the description of *infulata* in two different places at almost the same time. The description on p. 626 in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of*

London for 1880 appeared in April 1881 (Duncan, 1937: 73, Dickinson, 2005: 428). The description in *Abhundlungen naturwissenschaftlichen Vereine Bremen* appeared in part 2 of Volume 7, p. 89, with the date of publication given as April 1881 in the table of contents. The date "February 1881" that appears at the bottom of the first page of this article evidently refers to the date of the meeting at which the paper was read. Because Hartlaub, in the description in the Bremen publication, cited the description and page number in the *Proceedings*, he may be considered the First Reviser (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.1). This is also in accordance with Recommendation 24B (ICZN, 1999: 31), as most attributions of authorship refer to publication in the *Proceedings*.

Sclater (1930: 400) listed this form as *Alseonax aquaticus infulatus* and gave the locality as "probably Wadelai", which locality usually has been accepted (Watson et al., 1986b: 325). However, Hartlaub (1881b: 89) gave the locality as Magungo, 02.14N, and showed it on the map (pl. 5). This locality is clearly written by Emin on his field label. Chapin (1954: 695, 735) gave the coordinates of Magungo as 02.15N, 31.30E and of Wadelai as 02.42N, 31.22E.

This syntype was not listed by Hartert in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

Alseonax infulatus lualabae Chapin

Alseonax infulatus lualabae Chapin, 1932: 10 (Kiyuyu, Lualaba River, Belgian Congo).

Now *Muscicapa aquatica lualabae* (Chapin, 1932). See Watson et al., 1986b: 326, and Urban et al., 1997: 470.

Holotype: AMNH 262807, adult male, collected at Kiyuyu, 08.26S, 26.16E (Chapin, 1954: 683), Lualaba River, Congo (Kinshasa), on 9 August 1927, by James P. Chapin (no. 2616) on the Ruwenzori-Kivu Expedition.

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Chapin's type series comprised two males and two females in addition to the holotype; the paratypes are AMNH 262805, 262806, 262808, and 262809.

Muscicapa aquatica grimwoodi Chapin

Muscicapa aquatica grimwoodi Chapin, 1952: 22 (Suye Lake (lat. 14° 25′ S., long. 27° 35′ E.), Northern Rhodesia).

Now *Muscicapa aquatica grimwoodi* Chapin, 1952. See Urban et al., 1997: 470.

Holotype: AMNH 748410, adult male, collected at Suye Lake, 14.15S, 27.40E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Lukanga Swamps, Zambia, on 26 June 1951, by I.R. Grimwood (no. 618).

Comments: Chapin gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that Grimwood had collected two males. The type was given to AMNH by Grimwood via C.M.N. White; the paratype is not at AMNH.

Alseonax lendu Chapin

Alseonax lendu Chapin, 1932: 11 (Djugu, 5500 feet, on Lendu Plateau in eastern Ituri district, Belgian Congo).

Now *Muscicapa lendu lendu* (Chapin, 1932). See Watson et al., 1986b: 326, and Urban et al., 1997: 475.

Holotype: AMNH 262832, adult male, collected at Djugu, 5500 ft, 01.55N, 30.31E (Times Atlas), Lendu Plateau, eastern Ituri district, Congo (Kinshasa), on 16 August 1926, by James P. Chapin (no. 868) on the Ruwenzori-Kivu Expedition.

Comments: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that only one specimen was obtained.

Alseonax poensis Alexander

Alseonax poensis Alexander, 1903c: 17 (Bakaki and Moka, Fernando Po).

Now *Muscicapa adusta poensis* (Alexander, 1903). See Watson et al., 1986b: 327, Urban et al., 1997: 477, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 122.

Syntype: AMNH 604117, adult female, collected at Moka, Bioko (= Fernando Po), on 9 December 1902, by José Lopes for Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Alexander did not name a type or say how many specimens he had; however, earlier he (Alexander, 1903b: 383) had reported on his collection as a whole and had there listed this

form as *Alseonax obscura*, saying that he had collected a male specimen at Bakaki and that his collector had obtained two males and five females at Moka in December. AMNH 604117 is one of those specimens, although it had not been previously included in the AMNH type collection. Other syntypes are in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 440).

Urban et al. (1997: 477) synonymized the subspecies *poensis*, *albiventris*, *kumboensis*, and *okuensis* with *Muscicapa adusta obscura*; Grote (1936: 375) had pointed out that when *A. obscura* is included in *Muscicapa*, it is preoccupied by *Muscicapa obscura* C.L. Brehm, 1823, and provided *M. a. sjöstedti* as a replacement name. However, in the combination used by Urban et al. (1997: 477), *poensis* is the next available name for the taxa considered synonyms and no nomen novum is required.

Alseonax murinus djamdjamensis Neumann

Alseonax murinus djamdjamensis Neumann, 1905b: 206 (Gerbidjo in Djamdjam—ca. 2800 m).

Now *Muscicapa adusta minima* Heuglin, 1862. See Watson et al., 1986b: 328, and Urban et al., 1997: 477.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604073, adult female, collected at Gerbidjo, ca. 2800 m, 06.34S, 38.30E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Ethiopia, on 14 December 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 411). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as holotype the specimen bearing his number 411. He apparently considered that only the one specimen belonged to the new subspecies; it is marked "Typus" in Neumann's hand. All of the other specimens of "*Alseonax murina*" that he collected were listed under "*Alseonax murinus pumilus*".

Muscicapa (*Alseonax*) *minima neumanniana* Grote

Muscicapa (*Alseonax*) *minima neumanniana* Grote, 1924: 514 (Omo-Gebiet).

Now *Muscicapa adusta minima* Heuglin, 1862. See Watson et al., 1986b: 328, and Urban et al., 1997: 477.

Syntype: AMNH 604068, adult male, collected at Bonca (= Banka, as on label), 06.16N, 36.15E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), Omo River region, Malo, Ethiopia, on 16 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 834). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Grote, in his cursory description of this form, said that the birds from the Omo area collected by Neumann had no name and that the specimens were in Rothschild's Museum. The above specimen is the only one collected by Neumann near the Omo River that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears a Rothschild type label, but was not listed by Hartert (1928). In Neumann (1905b: 206), this specimen was listed under "*Alseonax murinus pumilus*", where he gave the locality as "Banka in Malo" and noted "Das Stück vom Malo zeichnet sich nur durch besonders dunkle, stark gelbraun verwaschene Unterseite aus". It is perhaps the holotype. Banka is shown on Neumann's (1902b) map.

Pedilorhynchus epulatus seth-smithi van Someren

Pedilorhynchus epulatus seth-smithi van Someren, 1922: 96 (Budongo Forest, Uganda).

Now *Muscicapa sethsmithi* (van Someren, 1922). See Gyldenstolpe, 1924: 202–203, and Urban et al., 1997: 482.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 604157, male, 20 February 1907; AMNH 604158, male, 17 February 1907; AMNH 604159, male, 7 March 1907; AMNH 604160, male, 20 May 1907; and AMNH 604161, female, 17 February 1907, all collected in Budongo Forest, ca. 01.47N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988: 21), Uganda, by L.M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that *sethsmithi* was based on a series of six specimens collected by Seth-Smith in the Budongo forest. Only five of these six syntypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Although AMNH 604157 bears a Rothschild type label, it was not listed in any of Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and I have found no evidence of a lectotype having been designated. Gyldenstolpe (1924: 203) spoke of having borrowed "two examples of Van Someren's typical series" from Hartert, and I have considered all five AMNH specimens to

be syntypes of *Pedilorhynchus epulatus sethsmithi*.

Gyldenstolpe (1924: 202–203) noted that Ogilvie-Grant had been incorrect to equate *Alseonax flavipes* Bates with *Alseonax epulatus* (Cassin), and he listed *sethsmithi* under *Alseonax flavipes*. Later, Grant and Mackworth-Praed (1940: 65) found *Alseonax flavipes* Bates, 1911 to be preoccupied by *Alseonax flavipes* Layard, 1875, and they proposed *Alseonax batesi* as a replacement name. However, van Someren's name *sethsmithi* was available and no nomen novum is needed. *A. batesi* Grant and Mackworth-Praed is a junior synonym.

Alseonax coerulescens kikuyuensis van Someren

Alseonax coerulescens kikuyuensis van Someren, 1921: 102 (Kyambu forest).

Now *Muscicapa caerulescens cinereola* Hartlaub and Finsch, 1870. See Watson et al., 1986b: 332, and Urban et al., 1997: 468

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604206, adult female, collected in the Kiambu (= Kyambu) forest, ca. 01.11S, 36.51E (Polhill, 1988: 123), Kenya, on 19 March 1916, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: A female in the Rothschild Collection collected in the Kyambu Forest on 19 March 1916 was designated the holotype in the original description. Five of the eight specimens in van Someren's type series came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The holotype is the only female collected on 19 March 1916; the four paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 604207–604210. A female paratype is in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 55).

Dickinson (corrigenda 2.1 for Dickinson, 2003: 691) noted without comment that the author of *Muscicapa cinereola* should be Finsch and Hartlaub; however, in the original description (*in* Finsch and Hartlaub, 1870: 302), the description is credited to Hartlaub and Finsch.

Muscicapa ansorgei Hartert

Muscicapa ansorgei Hartert, 1910c: 95 (Ombrolema, Ogowé River).

Now *Myioparus griseigularis griseigularis* (Jackson, 1906). See Watson et al., 1986b, and Urban et al., 1997: 492.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604177, adult female, collected at Ombrolema (Ngomo), Ogooué (= Ogowé) River, Gabon, on 27 August (not July, as in original description) 1907, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 722). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Ansorge's unique field number for the holotype in the original description; he did not indicate how many specimens he had. One paratype is in AMNH: AMNH 604178, adult male, collected at the same place on the same day by Ansorge (no. 720).

Hartert (1920: 489) corrected the collecting date to that on Ansorge's label without comment, but cited the collecting locality as Ugowo. This seems to be a different reading of Ansorge's handwritten label, which I interpret as "Ngomo". Chapin (1954) equated Ombrolema with Ombrokua (sic), 00.49S, 09.58E, Gabon, which is apparently correct, as R. Dowsett (personal commun.) found the same coordinates for Ngomo.

Muscicapa elisae Weigold

Muscicapa elisae Weigold, 1922a: 1 (bei den östlichen Kaisergräbern (bei Peking)).

Now *Ficedula narcissina elisae* (Weigold, 1922). See Watson et al., 1986b: 339, Cheng, 1987: 845, and Töpfer, 2006.

Probable Lectotype: AMNH 605012, adult male, collected at Jingschujingtsze, 70 km north of Dongling (= Dungling) (= östlichen Kaisergräbern), Hebei, China, on 3 June 1916, by H. Weigold on the Stoetzner'sche N.O. Tschihli Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Weigold's specimens of this form were deposited in MTD, and at some point at least three were exchanged with the Rothschild Collection. One of these (AMNH 306351) came from Rothschild in an exchange arranged by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford before the purchase of the Rothschild Collection. The other two came with the rest of the collection in 1932 (AMNH 605011 and 605012).

Weigold (1922c: 28) noted that he had collected 10 males of *elisae*, with 4 of them in breeding plumage, and 4 females. He designated as type (= lectotype) an adult male with wing measuring 74 mm. Following a visit to

AMNH in 1993, the late Dr. Siegfried Eck wrote me (in litt., 14 September 1993): "Das Dresdner Museum hat im 2. Weltkrieg 5 Bälge [of *elisae*] verloren, aber wahrscheinlich *nicht* den Typus. Weigold bezeichnete das langflügeligste adulte ♂ als "Typ". Das grösste ad. ♂, das ich fand, liegt bei Ihnen, AMNH 605012 .... In der Kartei des Dresdner Museums war kein Exemplar als Typus bezeichnet." AMNH 605012 is also not marked "Type", but I also measure the wing as 74 mm and consider it the probable lectotype of *Muscicapa elisae* Weigold, based on Eck's study. The field label of this specimen records the wing as 73.5 mm. Eck (in litt., 17 May 2005) wrote that there are four paralectotypes of *elisae* from Jingschujingtsze in MTD. The four paralectotypes now in MTD are: C 40811 and C 40812, females; and C 40813 and C 40814, males. The five paralectotypes apparently lost during World War II were: C 23147 and C 23148, males; C 23149, female; C 23150 and C 23151, males (T. Töpfer, personal commun., 2007).

AMNH 306351, adult male in breeding plumage, collected in the same locality on the same day, has a wing that I measure as 73.5 (wing length on field label of 72 mm). It is a paralectotype. AMNH 605011, male in nonbreeding plumage, collected on 2 June 1916 at the same locality, is also a paralectotype, as are remaining specimens in MTD.

The collecting locality is given on the Rothschild label as "N.E. [Gulf of] Chihli [= Po Hai], Former Imperial Reserve, 70 km N. of the Dungling (eastern Imper. tombs)". Weigold (1922b: 7) noted that Jingschujingtsze was a village in the "Bannwald" between Jehol and Dungling. This "Bannwald" was apparently an oak forest on a hill preserved as a graveyard of the emperors. Jehol (= Tschöngtö, now Ch'eng-te) was the Emperor's hunting palace north of the Bannwald. Ch'eng-te is at 40.59N, 117.52E (Times Atlas).

Ficedula beijingnica (Zheng et al., 2000) is a young male of *elisae* (Eck, personal commun., 2005; Eck and Töpfer, 2005: 13; Zhang et al., 2006).

Muscicapa narcissina jakuschima Hartert

Muscicapa narcissina jakuschima Hartert, 1907e: 491 (Insel Jaku (Yaku-no-shima, Yakushima)).
Now *Ficedula narcissina owstoni* (Bangs, 1901). See Watson et al., 1986b: 339, Committee for Check-List of Japanese Birds, 2000: 230, and Morioka et al., 2005: 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604990, adult male, collected on Yakushima, 30.20N, 130.30E (Morioka et al., 2005: 154), Japan, on 18 October 1904, by Japanese collectors for Alan Owston (no. 1064). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the number "1064" for the holotype in the original description; this is Owston's unique number for this specimen. Hartert also noted that 8 males and 12 females were collected. There are now in AMNH 20 specimens collected by Owston's Japanese collectors on Yakushima in September, October, and November 1904, with 11 sexed as males and 9 as females. I consider the 19 specimens, additional to the holotype, to be paratypes: AMNH 604989 and 604991–605008. Hartert apparently counted the males in nonbreeding plumage as females.

Siphia innexa Swinhoe

Siphia innexa Swinhoe, 1866: 394 (Formosa).
Now *Ficedula hyperythra innexa* (Swinhoe, 1866). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605897, adult male, collected on Taiwan Island (= Formosa), Taiwan, on 7 January 1866. From the collection of Robert Swinhoe via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Swinhoe had a single specimen. In the original description he said that he received it on 31 January, but the collecting date is given as 7 January 1866 on his label.

Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda Stresemann

Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda Stresemann, 1931b: 81 (Bonthain Peak, 6000 Fuss).
Now *Ficedula hyperythra jugosae* (Riley, 1921). See Stresemann, 1940: 80, White and Bruce, 1986: 354–355, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605883, adult female, collected on Gunung Lompobattang (= Bonthain Peak), 6000 ft, 05.22S, 119.58E (Times Atlas), Sulawesi Island, Indonesia,

in October 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as type a female with the above data in the Rothschild Collection. However, Everett collected two females with exactly the same data. This description was published after the last of Hartert's lists of Rothschild types, and the specimen does not bear a Rothschild type label. Instead, Stresemann attached a ZMB type label with the ZMB name crossed out. This is undoubtedly the specimen he intended as the type and it has always been so considered. To avoid the possibility of confusion in the future, I hereby designate AMNH 605883 the lectotype of *Dendrobiastes hyperythra brunneicauda* Stresemann.

In the original description, Stresemann recorded a type series of three males and two females. The paralectotypes are now: AMNH 605884, female, AMNH 605885 and 605886, males, collected by Everett on Bonthain Peak in October 1885; and AMNH 605887, male, collected by Doherty in August 1896.

"Bonthain Peak" is the peak north of the coastal town of Bantaeng (= Bonthain), 05.32S, 119.58E (Times Atlas). On the reverse of Everett's label on the lectotype, the locality "Tasoso, 4000 ft" has been written in pencil. This altitude has been overwritten in ink, on both the back and the front of the label as "6000 ft". Hartert (1896b: 149–150) quoted from Everett's letters concerning his collecting localities. J.M. Dumas (his assistant) made Tasoso, the highest village in the area, his base camp and collected from there on the second-highest peak of "Bonthain Peak", known as Buah Kraiing. Tasosso (so spelled) is shown on the map in Stresemann (1940) as number 69.

Dendrobiastes hyperythra annalisa Stresemann

Dendrobiastes hyperythra annalisa Stresemann, 1931b: 80 (Matinang-Gebirge: Ile-Ile, 1700 m).

Now *Ficedula hyperythra annalisa* (Stresemann, 1931). See White and Bruce, 1986: 354, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 292555, adult female, collected on Mount Ile-Ile, 1700 m, 00.58N, 121.48E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2603), Matinan Mountains, Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 15 November 1930, on the Heinrich Expedition 1930 (no. 2761).

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited the unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not give the number of specimens in his type series. Later, Stresemann (1940: 81) listed nine males and seven females from Ile-Ile. As explained by Stresemann (1931c: 9), specimens from the Gerd Heinrich expeditions were to be divided between ZMB and AMNH, with types to be deposited in AMNH. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 292546–292550, males, AMNH 292551–292553, unsexed immatures, and AMNH 292554 and 292556, females.

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus [sic] *clarae* Mayr

Dendrobiastes hyperythrus [sic] *clarae* Mayr, 1944a: 160 (Mt. Mutis (2000 meters), Timor).

Now *Ficedula hyperythra clarae* (Mayr, 1944). See White and Bruce, 1986: 354, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 308006, adult female, collected on Mount Mutis, 2000 m, 09.35S, 124.15E (Times Atlas), Timor Island, Indonesia, on 26 February 1932, on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 3205).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens comprised his type series. Stein, of ZMB, was funded by J. Sterling Rockefeller, with the understanding that the collection would be divided between ZMB and AMNH. Paratypes are: AMNH 346002–346034. All are from Mt. Mutis except AMNH 346020, which is from Mt. Ramelau, 2200 m. AMNH 346005, 346006, 346015, 346022, 346028, 346030, and 346034 were sent to ZMB in January 1956.

Stein did not write an account of this expedition, as all of his notes were lost when his home was destroyed during World War II (Stresemann, 1967).

Muscicapula hyperythra audacis Hartert

Muscicapula hyperythra audacis Hartert, 1906a: 296 (Tepa).

Now *Ficedula hyperythra audacis* (Hartert, 1906). See White and Bruce, 1986: 354–355, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605900, adult male, collected at Tepa, 07.52S, 129.35E (Times Atlas), Babar Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 6 September 1905, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 6864). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the unique field number of the holotype and listed his type series of five males and one female, including the holotype. The paratypes are: AMNH 605901–605905. AMNH 605899, collected by Kühn in May 1906, was not included in the list and is not a paratype.

Dendrobiastes hyperythra alifurus Stresemann

Dendrobiastes hyperythra alifurus Stresemann, 1912b: 330 (Gunung Fogha (Buru) 5000 Fuss).
Now *Ficedula hyperythra alifura* (Stresemann, 1912). See White and Bruce, 1986: 354–355, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605920, adult female, collected on Mount Madang (= Gunung Fogha), 5000 ft, Buru Island, 03.24S, 126.40E (USBGN, 1982a), Moluccas, Indonesia, on 26 February 1912, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 1076) on the II. Freiburger Molukken-Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann gave his field number of the holotype and noted that he had seven males and eight females, including the holotype. There are seven males and six females now in AMNH, including the holotype. This includes three males and a female collected on Mt. Madang by Kühn in 1902, all of which would have been available to Stresemann. Two females are unaccounted for. There is also an unsexed immature that would have been available to Stresemann, but it is not counted in his totals. The 13 paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 605921–605933. Stresemann's (1914b) report on the avifauna of Buru included an account of his collection and a summary of earlier collections (LeCroy, 1995).

Dendrobiastes hyperythra negroides Stresemann

Dendrobiastes hyperythra negroides Stresemann, 1914a: 125 (G. Pinaia (Mittel-Seran), 6000 f. and G. Hoale (Mittel-Seran), 3000 f.).
Now *Ficedula hyperythra negroides* (Stresemann, 1914). See White and Bruce, 1986: 354–355, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

Syntype: AMNH 605934, adult female, collected on Mount Hoale, 3000 ft, Seram Island, 03.00S, 129.00E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Indonesia, on 4 July 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 692) on the II. Freiburger Molukken-Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann designated a male and a female syntype in the original description. The types were to go to the Rothschild Collection (Stresemann, 1914a: 25–26), but the male syntype of this form did not. Hartert (1920: 493) remarked that "the male cannot be found now and has unaccountably been lost; there are, however, four other adult males in the collection." Four male specimens and two female specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but because Stresemann designated syntypes in the original description, the remaining specimens of his very large series are excluded from the type series (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6). The missing male syntype, bearing Stresemann's field number 880, collected on Mt. Pinaia, is among the "syntypes" listed by Dekker (2003: 64) in RMNH.

Muscicapula hyperythra pallidipectus Hartert

Muscicapula hyperythra pallidipectus Hartert, 1903b: 52 (Batjan, 5000–7000 ft.).
Now *Ficedula hyperythra pallidipectus* (Hartert, 1903). See White and Bruce, 1986: 354–355, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605907, adult male, collected on Bacan (= Batjan) Island, 00.35S, 127.30E (USBGN, 1982a), northern Moluccas, Indonesia, in July 1902, by Johannes Waterstradt (no. B.478). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Waterstradt's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, and he said only that Waterstradt sent a large series including juveniles, collected between 5000 and 7000 ft, and that he also had a female collected by William Doherty. Paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 605907–605914, males, and AMNH 605915–605919, females, with the last specimen being the one collected by

Doherty. There are two paratypes in RMNH (Dekker, 2003: 64).

Muscicapula luzoniensis Ogilvie-Grant

Muscicapula luzoniensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1894b: 505 (Highlands of North Luzon).

Now *Ficedula hyperythra luzoniensis* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 348–349, and Dickinson, 2003: 694.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 605941 and 605942, males, collected in Benguet, 16.30N, 120.40E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 416), northern Luzon, Philippines, on 13 and 17 February 1894, respectively, by John Whitehead (nos. 190 and 220, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Ogilvie-Grant did not designate a type or mention the number of specimens he examined; also, Whitehead (1899: 105) did not report how many specimens he collected. One can assume that Ogilvie-Grant had Whitehead's entire collection before him when he described this form, as the collection was sent by Whitehead directly from the Philippines to the BMNH (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894b: 501). AMNH 605941 has a 1 by 3-inch stiff paper label stamped "J.W. North Luzon" with the other information written in pencil and the locality abbreviated "Bgt". It appears to me that this may be a field label. AMNH 605942 has a smaller label with Whitehead's name printed on it and all of the data neatly entered. I have not been able to ascertain whether these differences have any significance. These specimens were not previously in the AMNH type collection, and AMNH type labels have been added. There are two syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 314).

Deignan (1947b: 166), who included *Muscicapula* in the genus *Muscicapa*, considered *Muscicapula luzoniensis* Ogilvie-Grant preoccupied by *Muscicapa luzoniensis* Gmelin, 1789, and proposed the nomen novum *Muscicapa hyperythra trinitatis*. Vaurie (1953b: 535–536) did not think Gmelin's name definitely identifiable, and, based on a submission by Mayr (1962: 25), the ICZN (1963: 418, Opinion 684) suppressed Gmelin's name for the Principle of Priority but not for the Principle of Homonymy. Dickinson et al (1991: 349) considered *Muscicapula luzoniensis* a synonym of *Ficedula hyperythra dulangana* but noted that if *luzoniensis* is recognized, *trinitatis* Deignan should be used and cited the Code then in effect (ICZN, 1985). However, under the Code now in effect (ICZN, 1999: 62, Art. 59.3), when a substitute name is not in use (in this case *Muscicapa hyperythra trinitatis*) and the two homonymous taxa are no longer considered congeneric, the junior homonym (in this case *Muscicapula luzoniensis*) is not to be rejected because a replacement name exists. Dickinson (2003: 694) used the name *Ficedula hyperythra luzoniensis* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1894) without comment.

Muscicapula nigrorum Whitehead

Muscicapula nigrorum Whitehead, 1897: 43 (Canloan Volcano, 6000 ft., Central Negros, Philippines).

Now *Ficedula hyperythra nigrorum* (Whitehead, 1897). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 349.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605948, adult male, collected on Canlaon (= Canloan) Volcano, 6000 ft, 10.25N, 123.08E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 417), Negros Island, Philippines, on 23 April 1896, by John Whitehead (no. B.457). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Whitehead described both male and female, but he did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined, nor did he later (Whitehead, 1899: 106) add further information on the size of his type series. Hartert (1920: 493) designated the specimen bearing Whitehead's number B.457 the lectotype. Paralectotypes in AMNH are AMNH 605947, male, and AMNH 605949, female, both collected on 24 April 1896.

Erythromyias buruensis Hartert

Erythromyias buruensis Hartert, 1899d: 31 (Mt. Mada, Buru).

Now *Ficedula buruensis buruensis* (Hartert, 1899). See White and Bruce, 1986: 356, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 138.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606197, adult male, collected on Mount Madang (= Mada), 03.24S, 126.40E (USBGN, 1982a), Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in September

1898, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined, but he described males and females collected by Dumas. When he reported on the entire Buru collection made by both Dumas and Doherty, Hartert (1900c: 234–235) still did not enumerate his specimens. Later, he (Hartert, 1920: 493) listed as type an adult male, collected at 3000 ft on Mt. Mada, Buru, by Dumas in September 1898. As there were three males with the same data, this listing does not distinguish among them. Because the specimen that is now AMNH 606197 bears the Rothschild type label, showing the intent of Hartert to have this specimen serve as the type, I hereby designate it the lectotype of *Erythromyias buruensis* to avoid possible confusion in interpreting the older literature. Paralectotypes are AMNH 606198–606202.

Dammeria henrici Hartert

Dammeria henrici Hartert, 1899e: 58 (Island of Dammer in the Banda Sea).

Now *Ficedula henrici* (Hartert, 1899). See White and Bruce, 1986: 356, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 138.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605960, adult male, collected at Kumar, Damar Island, 07.07S, 128.40E (Times Atlas), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 13 November 1898, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 1038). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but described the adult male and female and immature male; later, he (Hartert, 1900a: 15) noted that he had received nine specimens. Hartert (1920: 493) listed as type the adult male bearing Kühn's unique number 1038, thereby designating it the lectotype. The eight paralectotypes (four males, three adult females, and one immature female) are: AMNH 265493 (exchanged to AMNH by Rothschild in the 1920s) and AMNH 605961–605967. Kumar is in the northern part of Damar Island.

The fact that the entire type series available to Hartert is now in AMNH indicates that this is another case, in addition to those noted earlier (LeCroy and Peckover, 1998: 227–228), in which not every specimen taken by a field collector at a particular locality was purchased by Rothschild, with the remainder often, if not always, going to dealers prior to study by Hartert. It is therefore unsafe to assume that specimens such as the "syntype" listed by Dekker (2003: 64), collected by Kühn but coming to Leiden from H. Rolle, were part of the type series.

Siphia erithacus Sharpe

Siphia erithacus Sharpe, 1888a: 199 (neighbourhood of Puerto Princesa, Palawan).

Now *Ficedula platenae* (Blasius, 1888). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 350.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605521, adult male, collected at Tagusao (= Taguso, on label), 08.49N, 117.53E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 426), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 26 June 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1438).

COMMENTS: Sharpe did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he had; however, he described male and female. Whitehead (1890: 48), in his report on this collection, also did not say how many specimens he collected. Hartert (1920: 492) listed as type of *erithacus* Whitehead's specimen no 1438, thereby designating it the lectotype. There are four paralectotypes in AMNH, all from Tagusao: males, AMNH 605522 and 605523; immature male, AMNH 605524; and female, AMNH 605525.

Blasius (1888: 372) noted that his name *Siphia platenae* was published in March 1888, whereas Sharpe's *S. erithacus* was published in April 1888; the priority of Blasius' name was confirmed by Rand (1955: 211).

Siphia bonthaina Hartert

Siphia bonthaina Hartert, 1896b: 157 (Monte Bonthain Peak dicta, Celebes).

Now *Ficedula bonthaina* (Hartert, 1896). See White and Bruce, 1986: 357, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 142.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605528, adult male, collected above Tasoso, Mount Lompobattang (= Monte Bonthain Peak), 05.22S, 119.58E (Times Atlas), Sulawesi Island (= Celebes), Indonesia, in October 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, noting only that Everett had collected a male and a female. Hartert (1897a: 158) mentioned that a single specimen collected later by Doherty agreed with the type of *bonthaina*, but he did not further distinguish it. By listing the male as the type, Hartert (1920: 492) designated it the lectotype. It bears Everett's original label, marked "Type", and a Rothschild type label. On the face of Everett's label the altitude was originally marked "4,000 ft." and then overwritten as "6,000 ft."; on the reverse is "Tasoso 4000". Hartert (1896b: 149–150) quoted Everett concerning collecting localities: "My men worked altogether for twenty-three days on the Peak, collecting for the most part between 6000 and 7000 feet, and not at all below 5600 feet". Tasoso, the highest village in the district, was the base camp of J.M. Dumas, Everett's assistant. The paralectotype is AMNH 605529, female (marked "Type of female"), Bonthain Peak, 6000 ft, October 1895.

Muscicapa westermanni mayri Ripley

Muscicapa westermanni mayri Ripley, 1952: 73 (Ramelan, Timor Island).

Now *Ficedula westermanni mayri* (Ripley, 1952). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 142.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 346056, adult female, collected on Mount Ramelau (= Ramelan), 2000 m, 08.55S, 125.25E (USBGN, 1982a), Timor Island, Indonesia, on 1 May 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 4162).

COMMENTS: Ripley cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He did not mention other specimens, and because he borrowed specimens for the description (Ripley, 1952: 71), there is no way of knowing which additional ones he might have examined.

Mayr (1944a: 161–162) discussed Stein's Wetar and Timor specimens under *Muscicapula melanoleuca*; White and Bruce (1986: 357–358) did not recognize subspecies in this species.

Ficedula tricolor diversa Vaurie

Ficedula tricolor diversa Vaurie, 1953a: 1 (Lungan, now Pingwu, Mo Tien Ling Range, on the borders of Szechwan and Kansu).

Now *Ficedula tricolor diversa* Vaurie, 1953. See MacKinnon and Phillipps, 2000: 308, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 143.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605993, adult male, collected at P'ing-wu (= Lungan), 32.25N, 104.36E (USBGN, 1968b), Sichuan, China, on 24 April 1893 (Julian calendar, converted by Vaurie to 8 May, Gregorian calendar), by Berezowski. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He gave measurements of 37 additional specimens from China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi), Tonkin, and Laos. Because Vaurie borrowed specimens for this study and they were not individually identified, it is not possible to identify the paratypes.

Cyornis hyacinthina kühni Hartert

Cyornis hyacinthina kühni Hartert, 1904a: 204 (Wetter).

Now *Cyornis hyacinthinus kuehni* Hartert, 1904. See White and Bruce, 1986: 359, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 159.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605473, adult male, collected on Wetar (= Wetter) Island, 07.48S, 126.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 24 September 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5467). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype. The type series comprised nine males and seven females, including the holotype, all collected on Wetar in September and October 1902. Of the 15 paratypes, only 5 males and 4 females came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 605474–605482.

Watson et al. (1986b: 359) included this species in the genus *Niltava*.

Cyornis sanfordi Stresemann

Cyornis sanfordi Stresemann, 1931b: 79 (Matinang-Gebirge: Ile-Ile, 1700 m).

Now *Cyornis sanfordi* Stresemann, 1931. See White and Bruce, 1986: 359–360, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 159.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 292579, adult male, collected on Mount Ile-Ile, 1700 m, 00.58N,

121.48E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2603), Matinan (= Matinang) Mountains, northern Sulawesi Island (= Celebes), on 2 November 1930, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 2359). From the Heinrich Expedition 1930.

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited Heinrich's unique number of the holotype in the original description. The ZMB and L.C. Sanford, for AMNH, jointly sponsored Heinrich's Expedition. All types were to come to AMNH and the remainder of the specimens were to be divided between the two institutions (Stresemann, 1931a: 7, 9). In his description, Stresemann did not list his type series; however, in Stresemann (1940: 78), he listed seven males and two females, including the holotype. Of those, three males and one female came to AMNH, plus an unsexed specimen not listed by Stresemann. The five paratypes at AMNH are: AMNH 292580–292584. Other paratypes are probably in ZMB.

Ile-Ile is shown as locality number 26 on the map in Stresemann (1940). Watson et al. (1986b: 360) included this species in *Niltava*.

Cyornis vanheysti Robinson and Kloss

Cyornis vanheysti Robinson and Kloss, 1919: 104 (Toentoengan, Deli, N.E. Sumatra).

Now *Cyornis ruecki* (Oustalet, 1881). See Watson et al., 1986b: 361, Van Marle and Voous, 1988: 189, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 149–150.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450702, adult male, collected at Tuntungan (= Toentoengan), 03.22N, 98.34E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 217), Deli, Sumatra Island, Indonesia, on 10 February 1918, by A.F.C.A. van Heyst (no. 986). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Robinson and Kloss had a type series of two specimens, with the holotype being the adult male from Tuntungan. The paratype is AMNH 450701 (van Heyst no. 229), an immature male, collected at Deli Toewa, Deli, northeast Sumatra, on 4 April 1917. In their original description, Robinson and Kloss suspected that *C. vanheysti* might be a synonym of *C. ruecki*, at that time known only from types in MNHP.

Originally, the current name of this form was spelled *Siphia ruckii*, without an umlaut (Oustalet, 1881: 78), although Rück's name was spelled with an umlaut. Watson et al. (1986b: 361), who included *Cyornis* in *Niltava*, spelled the specific name *ruecki*, noting an emendation by Sharpe. Most, if not all, authors publishing prior to Sibley and Monroe (1990) accepted Sharpe's emendation as justified, and the spelling *ruecki* was certainly in prevailing usage. Sibley and Monroe (1990: 530) considered Sharpe's emendation unjustified, and reverted to the original spelling. Since then, most authors have followed Sibley and Monroe: for example, Dickinson (corrigenda 2.1 for 2003: 696) and del Hoyo (2006: 149). I have not found any information on Rück's nationality, and in accordance with the Code (ICZN, 1999: 40, Art. 32.5.2.1) have retained the umlaut.

This holotype was not listed in Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, but it bears a Rothschild type label.

Siphia enganensis Ogilvie-Grant

Siphia enganensis Ogilvie-Grant, 1895c: 2 (Cape Engano, Luzon).

Now *Cyornis herioti herioti* Wardlaw Ramsay, 1886. See Dickinson et al. 1991: 352.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 450782, adult male, collected on "North Luzon", 18 April 1895; AMNH 450783, adult male, 29 April 1895; AMNH 450784, immature male, 9 May 1895; and AMNH 450785, adult female, 18 April 1895, all collected at Cape Engaño, 18.35N, 122.08E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 419), Luzon Island, Philippines, by John Whitehead (nos. A 238, A 319, A 392, and A 241, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, both male and female were described but no type was designated. Ogilvie-Grant (1896: 112–113), in his more complete report on Whitehead's Cape Engaño collection, again did not mention the number of specimens collected, and Whitehead (1899: 111) said that he obtained this form only at Cape Engaño and that it was "decidedly rare".

Ogilvie-Grant apparently had the entire collection in hand when this species was described (Whitehead, 1899: 85). Ultimately, not all of the specimens remained at BMNH. Correspondence between Rothschild and

Whitehead (Archives, BMNH) shows that Whitehead attempted to support his various expeditions by the sale of his specimens. He received sponsorship from patrons through BMNH, and presumably the specimens purchased by them are the ones that stayed at BMNH, where there is a male syntype of this taxon (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 171). Other Whitehead specimens were bought by Rothschild from Whitehead directly or through the dealer Jenson (Archives, BMNH), as well as from Whitehead's family after his death. AMNH 450782 is the only specimen previously included in the AMNH types; Hartert (1920) did not list it, and it bears only an AMNH type label. The original label is of stiff paper, about 1 by 3 inches in size, marked "F", "20/–", "Co-type", and "A 238", with the "F" perhaps referring to a consignment sent to Rothschild for his consideration, the price apparently being 20 shillings.

AMNH 450783–450785 bear the more usual small J. Whitehead printed label, written by him. On the reverse of the specimen now numbered AMNH 450785, "Type of ♀" is written and initialed by Whitehead. It was apparently the only female specimen. Only the female syntype at AMNH and the male syntype at BMNH were listed by Dickinson et al. (1991: 352).

Watson et al. (1986b: 361) included *herioti* in the genus *Niltava*.

Siphia hainana Ogilvie-Grant

Siphia hainana Ogilvie-Grant, 1900d: 36 (Five-finger Mountains, in the interior of Hainan).

Now *Cyornis hainanus* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1900). See MacKinnon and Phillipps, 2000: 312, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 149.

Syntypes: AMNH 450764, adult male, 17 May 1899, and AMNH 450765, adult female, 14 May 1899, both collected in the Five Finger Mountains, 18.59N, 109.45E (Times Atlas), Hainan Island, China, by John Whitehead (nos. 222 and 210, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In his description of this species, Ogilvie-Grant did not designate a type, describing male and female but not giving the number of specimens examined. He apparently had the entire Whitehead Hainan collection before him, as the collection was sent to him at BMNH after Whitehead's death in the field on this expedition (Ogilvie-Grant, 1900c: 461). The above specimens bear labels printed "Mus. Brit." and filled in with Whitehead's data, presumably while the collection was in Ogilvie-Grant's hands; they also bear Rothschild Museum labels and are both marked "Co-type" by a hand unknown. They had not previously been recognized as syntypes, and AMNH type labels have been added. Two other syntypes were purchased by BMNH from the dealer E. Gerrard (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 229).

Cyornis unicolor infuscata Hartert
Cyornis unicolor harterti Robinson and Kinnear

Cyornis unicolor infuscata Hartert, 1902: 550 (Gunong Tahan).

Now *Cyornis unicolor infuscatus* Hartert, 1902. See Dickinson et al., 2002, Mees, 2004, and Dickinson et al., 2004.

Lectotype: AMNH 605491, adult male, collected on Gunong Tahan, 1500 ft, 04.38N, 102.14E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2632), Malaysia, in September 1901, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Dickinson et al. (2002) looked in detail at the convoluted nomenclatural history of the various names associated with this and related forms that occur in the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra. Mees (2004) commented on various aspects of the earlier article, and Dickinson et al. (2004) replied. The relevance of this discussion to the above two names is as follows.

Hartert (1902: 550–551) had a single male specimen collected by J. Waterstradt on Gunong Tahan, Malay Peninsula, that he identified with *Cyornis unicolor* Blyth, 1843. He did not accept Blyth's use of *Cyornis cyanopolia* (ex Boie ms) Blyth, as he considered it a nomen nudum. Subspecifically, he considered *Muscicapa infuscata* (ex Müller ms) to be an available name, based on Blyth's (1870: 165) mention of it with regard to females of *Cyornis unicolor*. Therefore, he

used the name *Cyornis unicolor infuscata* for his specimen and specimens from "Java, Borneo and probably also Sumatra".

Robinson and Kloss (1918: 155) also thought that no description of *Cyornis cyanopolia* (ex Boie MS) was included by Blyth and that the name was unavailable. However, as Mees (2004: 197) pointed out, *Muscicapa infuscata* (ex Müller MS) was considered by Blyth (1870: 165) to be a synonym of *Cyornis cyanopolia*, which Blyth validated as an available name by giving a description of the females of *cyanopolia*. *Muscicapa infuscata* remained an unavailable name. Because Hartert's name was accompanied by a description, it was available for the Malayan form of *C. unicolor*. Moreover, because Hartert did not think he was introducing a new name, he did not designate a type; however, the statement by Robinson and Kloss (1918: 155) that Hartert's "Gunong Tahan specimen must be regarded as the type of [*infuscata*]" designated it the lectotype.

Robinson and Kinnear (1928: 256) later discovered a specimen from Sumatra of *Cyornis olivacea* Hume in BMNH. This specimen had been obtained from RMNH and was considered one of the type series of Blyth's "*Muscicapa infuscata*"; however, because this was not an available name, it was unnecessary for them to provide a nomen novum for Hartert's *Cyornis unicolor infuscata*. In fact, as Dickinson et al. (2002: 211) showed, the BMNH specimen represented the MS name *fuscata* Müller and not the MS name *infuscata* Müller. Introduced as a replacement name, *Cyornis unicolor harterti* Robinson and Kinnear would have the same type as *Cyornis unicolor infuscata* Hartert. The lectotype designated (unnecessarily as it turns out) by Dickinson et al. for those two names, AMNH 605491, is the same specimen designated by Robinson and Kloss as the lectotype of *Cyornis unicolor infuscata* Hartert. Thus, no nomenclatural confusion arises. All additional specimens in AMNH from the Rothschild Collection were collected after Hartert's description was published, so there are no paralectotypes in AMNH.

Watson et al. (1986b: 364) included *harterti* in the genus *Niltava*.

Cyornis rubeculoides rogersi Robinson and Kinnear

Cyornis rubeculoides rogersi Robinson and Kinnear, 1928: 233 (Aracan, Lat. 18°–19°N. Long. 95°E.)

Now *Cyornis rubeculoides rogersi* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928. See del Hoyo et al, 2006: 155.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605349, adult female, collected in Arakan (= Aracan), 19.00N, 94.15E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2638), Myanmar, undated, by Rogers. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Robinson and Kinnear noted that the type was a female, no date given, collected by Rogers in Aracan and lodged in the Rothschild Collection. The type series comprised two male and three female specimens (according to plumage), all from the same locality. The holotype is the only specimen without a date, which is missing from the original label; the inclusive dates of October–November 1906 are printed on the Rothschild label, which was marked "C.r. rogersi, Rob. & Kinnear Type". It also bears a Rothschild type label but the name was published too late to have been included in any of Hartert's type lists. Paratypes are: AMNH 605348, female [male], 2 October 1906; AMNH 605350, female, 11 October 1906; AMNH 605351, unsexed [male], 11 October 1906; and AMNH 605352, female, 31 (sic) September 1906.

Cyornis whitei montana Robinson and Kinnear

Cyornis whitei montana Robinson and Kinnear, 1928: 244 (Mt. Liang Koebang, 2,000 feet, Central Borneo).

Now *Cyornis banyumas montanus* Robinson and Kinnear, 1928. See Smythies, 2000: 548.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 605305, adult male, collected on Liang Kubung Range (= Mt. Liang Koebang), 2000 ft, 00.30N, 113.05E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2603), Kalimantan, Indonesia, on 30 April 1894, by J. Büttikofer (no. 1157, Kat. no. 6). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Robinson and Kinnear designated as type of *montana* an adult male collected on Mt.

Liang Koebang and in the Rothschild Collection. The above specimen is the only such male that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; "Type of Cyornis whitei montana Robinson & Kinnear" is written on the reverse of Büttikoffer's label, and the specimen bears a Rothschild type label. The description appeared too late to have been included in any of Hartert's Rothschild type lists. There are two paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 605306, female, Liang Kubung Range, 18 March 1894, also collected by Büttikofer (no. 667, Kat. no. 10); and AMNH 605307, female, Mt. Kinabalu, 3000 ft, 24 February 1887, collected by J. Whitehead (no. 1011), wing measurement 67 mm. This latter paratype was listed by Sharpe and Whitehead (1889: 205) as *Siphia elegans*. The Dulit specimen is not in AMNH.

Büttikofer (1900: 197) compared his 12 specimens from the Liang Kubung Range with the type of *Schwaneria caerulata* Bonaparte, 1857 and attributed them to that form, misspelling the name as "*S. coeruleata*". While he realized that there were plumage differences, he did not introduce a new name because Bonaparte's type, which he examined, was slightly immature and in poor condition, and he lacked additional comparative material. Robinson and Kinnear (1928: 244) later named this altitudinally circumscribed subspecies *montana*, and included it in the species *C. whitei*.

Some authors writing about this subspecies since Watson et al. (1986b: 367) have usually referred to this subspecies as *C. banyumas coeruleata* (Büttikofer, 1900). But as E. Dickinson (personal commun.) has pointed out to me, Büttikofer's spelling "*coeruleata*" is merely an incorrect subsequent spelling of Bonaparte's *caerulata* and as such is unavailable (ICZN, 1999: 42–43, Art. 33.3). Watson et al. (1986b: 367) considered *coeruleata* a valid name and *Cyornis whitei montana* a synonym, implying that Robinson and Kinnear had introduced it as a replacement name. However, Robinson and Kinnear did not offer *montana* as a replacement name; by quoting their new form as "*Siphia caeruleata* [sic] Büttikofer (nec Bp.)", they established that Büttikofer's birds differed from Bonaparte's and were unnamed.

Siphia omissa Hartert

Siphia omissa Hartert, 1896c: 171 (hills of Indrulaman, about 2500 feet high, just below Bonthain Peak).

Now *Cyornis rufigastra omissus* (Hartert, 1896). See White and Bruce, 1986: 360, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 156.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605392, adult male, collected at Indrulaman, Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, in September 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert spoke of "types" from Indrulaman, just below Gunung Lompobattang (= Bonthain Peak), 05.22S, 119.58E (Times Atlas), and a pair from the lake of Tondano. Later, Hartert (1920: 491) designated as lectotype the single male specimen collected by Everett at Indrulaman in September 1895. The paralectotypes are: AMNH 605386 and 605387, unsexed, collected at Todano Lake in August to September 1892, by A.B. Meyer; AMNH 450707, male, AMNH 605393 and 605494, adult females, and AMNH 605395, immature female, all collected at Indrulaman by Everett in October 1895. Specimens collected by Doherty on Bonthain Peak in 1896 were not included in Hartert's type series.

Watson et al. (1986b: 372) included the species *rufigastra* in *Niltava*.

Cyornis banyumas peromissa Hartert

Cyornis banyumas peromissa Hartert, 1920: 491 (Selayer, south of Celebes).

Now *Cyornis rufigastra peromissus* Hartert, 1920. See White and Bruce, 1986: 360, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 156.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605396, adult male, collected on Salayar (= Selayar) Island, 06.05S, 120.30E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), south of Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, in November 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1920: 491) described *peromissa* within his list of types in the Rothschild Collection and designated as type a male specimen collected on Salayar Island by Everett in November 1895. There are three such specimens, but AMNH 605396 bears a Rothschild type label and the Rothschild Collection label is noted "type of

peromissa" in Hartert's hand. It was cataloged as the type when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. Because this specimen was intended as the type by Hartert and has been so considered in the literature since its description, I hereby designate AMNH 605396 the lectotype of *Cyornis banyumas peromissa* in order to avoid misinterpretation when refering to the older literature. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 605397 and 605398, males, and AMNH 605399, female, all collected on Salayar Island by Everett in November 1895.

Watson et al. (1986b: 372) included the species *rufigastra* in *Niltava*.

Siphia djampeana Hartert

Siphia djampeana Hartert, 1896c: 172 (Djampea).
Now *Cyornis rufigastra djampeanus* (Hartert, 1896). See White and Bruce, 1986: 360, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 156.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605400, adult male, collected on Tanahjampea (= Djampea) Island, 07.05S, 120.42E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type, saying only that he had a "good series". Hartert (1920: 491) listed as lectotype a male collected on Djampea by Everett in December 1895. There are six such specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild collection; however, AMNH 605400 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, written by Hartert, and Everett's label is also marked "Type". Because it was Hartert's intent that this specimen be the type, I hereby designate AMNH 605400 the lectotype of *Siphia djampeana* to avoid confusion in interpreting the older literature and to remove any ambiguity surrounding the type. The eight paralectotypes are: AMNH 605401–605404, adult males, AMNH 605405, immature male, AMNH 605406–605408, females, all collected on Tanahjampea by Everett in December 1895.

Watson et al. (1986b: 372) included the species *rufigastra* in *Niltava*.

Siphia kalaoensis Hartert

Siphia kalaoensis Hartert, 1896c: 172 (Kalao).
Now *Cyornis rufigastra kalaoensis* (Hartert, 1896). See White and Bruce, 1986: 360, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 156.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 605409, adult male, collected on Kalao Island, 07.18S, 120.58E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), south of Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, in December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that he had a "good series" of males and two females from Kalao. Later, Hartert (1920: 491) listed as lectotype a male collected on Kalao by Everett in December 1895. There are five such specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild collection; however, AMNH 605409 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, written by Hartert, and Everett's label is also marked "Type". Because it was Hartert's intent that this specimen be the type, I hereby designate AMNH 605409 the lectotype of *Siphia kalaoensis* to avoid confusion in interpreting the older literature and to remove any ambiguity surrounding the type. The six paralectotypes are: AMNH 605410–605413, males, AMNH 605414 and 605415, females, all collected on Kalao Island by Everett in December 1895.

Watson et al. (1986b: 372) included the species *rufigastra* in *Niltava*.

Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta Hartert

Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta Hartert, 1897d: 526 (South Flores).
Now *Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta* Hartert, 1897. See White and Bruce, 1986: 369, and Mees, 2006: 164.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 652881, adult male, collected on south Flores, in October 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, but included specimens collected by Everett and Doherty from south Flores and Sumba in his new subspecies. Later, Hartert 1920: 500) designated as lectotype a male collected by Everett on south Flores in October 1896. There are two such specimens; however, AMNH 652881 bears a Rothschild type label and

Everett's label is marked "Type" in Hartert's hand, showing Hartert's intent that this specimen should be the lectotype. In order to remove any ambiguity and ensure that the older literature is correctly interpreted, I hereby designate AMNH 652881 the lectotype of *C. ceylonensis sejuncta*. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 652882–652884, two males and one female collected on south Flores by Everett; AMNH 652885 and 652886, males collected on Sumba by Everett; and AMNH 652887–652891, three males and two females collected on Sumba by Doherty.

According to Hartert (1897d: 513), Everett made his headquarters on Flores at Nanga Ramau (or Nanga Roma) with his collectors going inland from there to a height of 5000 ft. Mees (2006: 12) gave other spellings for this locality.

Culicicapa helianthea zimmeri Parkes

Culicicapa helianthea zimmeri Parkes, 1960 (Mount San Cristóbal, Laguna Province, Luzón, Philippine Islands).

Now *Culicicapa helianthea zimmeri* Parkes, 1960. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 354.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 296129, adult male, collected on Mount San Cristóbal, 14.04N, 121.26E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 424), Laguna Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 21 November 1915, by John T. Zimmer (no. 1306).

COMMENTS: Parkes gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. The three paratypes from Mount Banahao, Laguna, Luzon are: AMNH 296126 (Zimmer no. 1328), male, and AMNH 296127 (1322), male, both 30 December 1915; and AMNH 296128 (1559), female, 7 December 1916.

PLATYSTEIRIDAE

Bias musicus pallidiventris van Someren

Bias musicus pallidiventris van Someren, 1921: 102 (Canhoca, Angola).

Now *Bias musicus musicus* (Vieillot, 1818). See Urban et al., 1997: 551, and Dean, 2000: 255.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649708, adult female, collected at Canhoca, 09.15S, 14.41E (Dean, 2000: 372), Angola, on 23 November 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 1231 (1331)). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren cited the number "1331" for the holotype. Both numbers "1231" and "1331" appear on Ansorge's label. The number "1231" is the number given by Ansorge, and I think "1331" may have been added by Hartert because of a typographical error in the published number. The number "1331" also appears on the Rothschild type label. The Rothschild Museum label has "Type" written on the reverse, probably by van Someren. Six females were said by van Someren to have been compared. Of the five female paratypes, four are in AMNH: AMNH 649709 (van Someren no. 1179), 649710 (1101), 649711 (1165), and 649712 (1217), all collected at Canhoca in November 1903. Two male specimens from Canhoca, collected on 29 December 1903, would also been in van Someren's hands when the description was published and are here considered paratypes: AMNH 649706 (1603) and 649707 (1323).

Bias musicus changamwensis van Someren

Bias musicus changamwensis van Someren, 1919: 24 (Changamwe, Mombasa).

Now *Bias musicus changamwensis* van Someren, 1919. See Urban et al., 1997: 552.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 649713, adult male, and 649714, female, collected at Changamwe, 04.01S, 39.38E (Polhill, 1988: 39), Kenya, on 21 July 1918, by collectors for V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Male and female specimens bearing this date were listed in the original description as "Types", and both are listed as "Types" by Hartert (1928: 220). They are the only two van Someren specimens from Changamwe that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Spawls (1978: 13) noted that Changamwe was a railway station inland from Mombasa.

Del Hoyo et al. (2006: 185) treat *Bias musicus* as monotypic.

Batis molitor taruensis van Someren

Batis molitor taruensis van Someren, 1921: 103 (Maungu).

Now *Batis molitor puella* Reichenow, 1893. See Traylor, 1986: 381, and Urban et al., 1997: 584.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 649107, adult male, collected at Maungu, 03.33S, 38.45E (Polhill, 1988: 224), Kenya, on 4 August 1918, by collectors for V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Types of new forms described by van Someren (1921) were said to be in the Rothschild Collection. Although both male and female were described, an adult male collected at Maungu on 4 August 1918 was designated as the type in the original description. There are two adult males collected on that date, but Hartert (1928: 222), in listing the type of this form, noted: "The crown of the head of the type is almost pure black, merging into grey on the nape." This is true of AMNH 649107 but is not the case with AMNH 649109, the other male collected on this date. That specimen has a less intense black crown and more gray on the hind crown and nape. AMNH 649107 is the specimen marked "Type ♂" by van Someren, and by distinguishing it from the other male, Hartert designated it the lectotype. The female had also been marked "Type" by van Someren, but this has been heavily scratched out and no mention of a female type was made in the original description.

The original description was based on seven specimens (van Someren, 1921: 103). In addition to the lectotype, three paralectotypes are in AMNH: AMNH 649108, male, 3 August 1918 (on the front of the label, although the date written by the collector on the reverse is 5 August 1918), AMNH 649109, male, 4 August 1918, and AMNH 649110, female, 7 August 1918, all collected at Maungu.

Batis soror pallidigula van Someren

Batis soror pallidigula van Someren, 1921: 103 (Lumbo).

Now *Batis soror* Reichenow, 1903. See Traylor, 1986: 382, and Urban et al., 1997: 587–588.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649125, adult female, collected at Lumbo, 15.00S, 40.40E (Times Atlas), Mozambique, on 17 July 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that his type, a female collected on 17 July 1918, was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 649125 is the only female from the van Someren collection collected on that date. Later he (van Someren, 1932: 297) said that he had had five specimens. Only one of these in addition to the holotype came to AMNH: paratype AMNH 649123, male, collected at Lumbo on 17 July 1918; it is marked "Cotype ♂ pallidigula".

There are two specimens from the Rothschild Collection in AMNH collected by Arthur Loveridge at Lumbo: AMNH 649124, male, 17 July 1918, and AMNH 649126, female, undated. Both are identified as *pallidigula* by Loveridge and marked by him "Co-type of race". Although they were collected at the type locality and one of them on the same day as the type, I find no evidence that they were in van Someren's possession when he named the subspecies. I consider them topotypes. Loveridge (*in* Friedmann and Loveridge, 1937: 15) noted that he had collected at Lumbo in the vicinity of the British camp from June to November 1918.

Batis ituriensis Chapin

Batis ituriensis Chapin, 1921: 5 (Gamangui, on Nepoko River, Ituri District, Belgian Congo).

Now *Batis ituriensis* Chapin, 1921. See Urban et al., 1997: 600–601.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 159881, adult female, collected at Gamangui, 02.10N, 27.15E (Chapin, 1954: 663), Nepoko River, Ituri District, Congo (Kinshasa), on 4 February 1910, by James P. Chapin (no. 957) on the American Museum Congo Expedition.

COMMENTS: The description of *ituriensis* was based on a single specimen.

Platysteira cyanea aethiopica Neumann

Platysteira cyanea aethiopica Neumann, 1905b: 210 (Banka in Malo).

Now *Platysteira cyanea aethiopica* Neumann, 1905. See Urban et al., 1997: 568.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649583, adult male, collected at Bonca (= Banka), 06.16N, 36.15E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.),

Malo, Ethiopia, on 15 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 807). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann listed his specimen number 807, now AMNH 649583, as "Typus der subspecies" and five additional specimens in his type series. The paratypes are: AMNH 649584 (Neumann no. 832), male, Banka, 16 February 1901; AMNH 649585 (808), female, Banka, 15 February 1901 (also listed as "Cotypus für das weibliche Kleid"); AMNH 649589 (1138), male, Bako, Binescho, 19 April 1901; AMNH 649590 (1044), juvenile female, Kankati Gibbe, Djemma, 26 March 1901; and AMNH 649591 (1006), female, Anderatscha, 16 March 1901. I did not find AMNH 649589 in the collection.

Diaphorophyia (sic) *graueri* Hartert

Diaphorophyia (sic) *graueri* Hartert, 1908c: 7 (Primeval forest, 90 km. west of Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Dyaphorophyia concreta graueri* Hartert, 1908. See Urban et al., 1997: 565.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649473, adult male, collected in primeval forest, 1600 m, 90 km west of Lake Edward (= Albert Edward), 00.05N to 00.41S, 28.18E to 29.53E (Chapin, 1954: 660), Congo (Kinshasa), on 11 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 2011). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Grauer's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. The date of collection was incorrectly copied onto the Rothschild Collection label as 17 February 1908. He described male and female but did not say how many specimens he had examined. There are three paratypes at AMNH, all collected by Grauer at the type locality in February 1908: AMNH 649474, female; AMNH 649475, male; and AMNH 649476, female.

Traylor (1986: 390) included this species in the genus *Platysteira*.

Diaphorophyia (sic) *graueri silvae* Hartert and van Someren

Diaphorophyia (sic) *graueri silvae* Hartert and van Someren, 1923: 79 (Silwa, Kaimosi).

Now *Dyaphorophyia concreta graueri* Hartert, 1908. See Urban et al., 1997: 565.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649477, adult male, collected at Silwa, Kaimosi, 00.08N, 34.47E (Chapin 1954: 671), Kenya, on 25 May 1922, by a collector for V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert and van Someren had a single specimen. Traylor (1986: 290) included this species in *Platysteira* and recognized *P. c. silvae*.

Diaphorophyia (sic) *ansorgei* Hartert

Diaphorophyia (sic) *ansorgei* Hartert, 1905b: 74 (Cabeça de Ladrões in Benguella).

Now *Dyaphorophyia concreta ansorgei* Hartert, 1905. See Urban et al., 1997: 565, and Dean, 2000: 256.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649478, adult female, collected at Cabeça de Ladrões, 13.16S, 14.15E (Dean, 2000: 370), Benguela, Angola, on 29 July 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 467). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert based his description on a single specimen. The date of collection was incorrectly copied onto the Rothschild label as 20 July 1904. Traylor (1986: 290) included this species in *Platysteira* and recognized *P. c. ansorgei*.

MALURIDAE

Clytomyias insignis oorti Rothschild and Hartert

Clytomyias insignis oorti Rothschild and Hartert, 1907: 460 (head of Aroa River).

Now *Clytomyias insignis oorti* Rothschild and Hartert, 1907. See Schodde, 1982: 121, and Coates, 1990: 97.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602907, adult male, collected at the head of the Aroa River, Papua New Guinea, on 4 May 1905, by A.S. Meek (no. A. 2171). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's unique field number for the holotype. They listed a total of nine specimens, including the type, giving Meek's field numbers for the specimens. Seven of these came to AMNH with

the Rothschild Collection, the six paratypes being AMNH 602908–602913. The two paratypes that did not come to AMNH are: Meek number A.1785 from the head of the Aroa River and Meek number A.2529 from Bihagi, Mambare River. The Aroa River is found at 09.00S, 147.00E (Papua New Guinea, 1984).

Malurus alboscapulatus aida Hartert

Malurus alboscapulatus aida Hartert, 1930b: 78 (Ifaar, on the Sentani Lakes).

Now *Malurus alboscapulatus aida* Hartert, 1930. See Schodde, 1982: 101, and Coates, 1990: 96.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602750, adult female, collected at Ifaar, 02.34S, 140.31E (USBGN, 1982a), Sentani Lake, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2622). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype. The type series comprised 24 specimens, including the holotype. Mayr's fieldwork in former Dutch New Guinea was supported jointly by Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH. After the collection was reported on by Hartert, it was divided between the two museums. With purchase of the Rothschild Collection by AMNH, Mayr's collection was brought together again. Twenty-one of the 23 paratypes (all that were cataloged) are now present at AMNH: AMNH 293910–293920, 602744–602749, and 602751–602754. In some cases a small representative series from Mayr's collection was sent to Stresemann in ZMB, and perhaps the other two paratypes are there.

Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu Mayr and Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu Mayr and Rand, 1937: 10 (Mafulu, altitude 1250 meters, Central Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Malurus alboscapulatus naimii* Salvadori and D'Albertis, 1876. See Schodde, 1982: 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 420175, adult male, collected at Mafulu, 08.31S, 147.01E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569, converted to degrees and minutes), 1250 m, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 October 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand (no. 1735). From the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series comprised 40 specimens from five localities. The 39 paratypes are: Mafulu, AMNH 420172–420174, 420176–420183, 420202–420215, 420220, 420221, and 420224; Bella Vista, AMNH 420184–420186, 420216, 420218, and 420219; Ononge, AMNH 420169–420171; Mt. Tafa, AMNH 420168; and Ero Creek, AMNH 420223. Of these, AMNH 420170 and 420206 were exchanged with the FMNH, and AMNH 420224 was sent to the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby. I did not find AMNH 420182 in the collection.

Mayr (1986a: 394) and Coates (1990: 96) recognized *M. a. mafulu.*

Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa Mayr and Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa Mayr and Rand, 1935: 11 (Wuroi, Oriomo River, Western Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Malurus alboscapulatus lorentzi* van Oort, 1909. See Schodde, 1982: 100.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 422006, adult female, collected at Wuroi, 08.50S, 143.07E (Deignan, 1964: 234), Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 4 February 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand (no. 2740). From the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. A type series of 26 specimens was indicated in the original description, but only 25, including the holotype, were cataloged. The 24 paratypes are: Wuroi, AMNH 421993–421995 and 421997–422005; Dogwa, AMNH 422007–422018.

Mayr (1986a: 394) and Coates (1990: 96) recognized *M. a. dogwa.*

Malurus alboscapulatus balim Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus balim Rand, 1941: 5 (Balim River, 1600 meters altitude, Snow Mts., Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Malurus alboscapulatus lorentzi* van Oort, 1909. See Schodde, 1982: 100.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305653, adult female, collected on the Balim River, 1600 m, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 14 December 1938, by Richard Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson. From the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 8698).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Measurements were given for 23 specimens, including the holotype, from the Balim and Ibele (= Bele) rivers; however, 27 specimens were cataloged. The 26 paratypes are AMNH 340569–340594; of these, AMNH 340569 and 340587 were exchanged with FMNH, and AMNH 340576 and 340582 were sent to MZB. Mayr (1986a: 394) recognized *M. a. balim*.

The 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands Indies authorities, known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie. The Balim River camp is shown at ca. 04.20S, 139.00E on the map and is described in Archbold et al. (1942: 225, and map 1).

Malurus melanocephalus melvillensis Mathews

Malurus melanocephalus melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 45 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).
Now *Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus* Gould, 1840. See Schodde, 1982: 107, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 97.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602622, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 30 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2072). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10673) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description (published 2 April 1912), Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. In his introduction, Mathews (1912c: 26) noted that he had received two collections made by Rogers on Melville Island. I was able to find *Malurus melanocephalus* from both of these collections in the Mathews catalog, numbers 10673–10675, cataloged 24 February 1912, and numbers 11572–11578, cataloged 20 March 1912. The catalog numbers are not written on the specimen labels, but the dates and sex match in all but two cases. These paratypes (with Mathews' catalog numbers) are: AMNH 602621(11572), 602623 (10675), 602624 (11573), 602625 (11578, cataloged by Mathews as 13 November 1911 and labeled by Hartert as 18 November 1911, date on Rogers' label unclear), 602626 (11574, cataloged by Mathews as 6 November 1911 but label date 6 October 1911), 602627 (11576), 602628 (10674), and 602629 (11575). The specimen cataloged as 11577 by Mathews, a female collected 13 November 1911, did not come to AMNH, but it would also be a paratype. Specimens collected in January and February 1912 and cataloged after 8 July 1912 are not paratypes, nor are specimens collected at Gordon's Point in May and June 1912.

Malurus melanocephalus pyrrhonotus Mathews

Malurus melanocephalus pyrrhonotus Mathews, 1912a: 362 (Queensland (Cairns)).
Now *Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus* × *M. m. cruentatus*. See Schodde 1982: 107.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602521, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in October 1909, by P. Schräder. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6074) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number for the holotype in the original description. I have found three paratypes collected by Schräder at Cairns and cataloged by Mathews before the January 1912 publication date of the name: AMNH 602522 (6073), male, October 1908; AMNH 602524 (2343), male, August 1908; and AMNH 602525 (2342), male, July 1908. Four other probable paratypes were collected at Cairns and Tolga by Schräder at around the same date, but I did not find them in the Mathews catalog: AMNH 602523, male, November 1908; AMNH 602526, female, July 1908; AMNH 602527, female, August 1908; and AMNH 602528, male, September 1908. Other specimens from Cairns were either never part of the Mathews Collection, were collected too late, or were cataloged by Mathews at a later date.

Schodde (1982: 107) considered *pyrrhonotus* to be an intergrading population. This

holotype has a very long wing (48.0 mm) and a rather short tail (44.5 mm), which measurements support its intermediacy.

Malurus cyanotus exsul Mathews

Malurus cyanotus exsul Mathews, 1912a: 359 (West Australia (Yule River, N.W. Austr.)).
Now *Malurus leucopterus leuconotus* Gould, 1865. See Schodde, 1982: 115, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 99.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602375, adult male, collected on the Yule River, 20.41S, 118.17E (USBGN, 1957b), Western Australia, Australia, on 18 March 1901, by J.T. Tunney (no. 3882). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5247) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There is at least one paratype, AMNH 602376 (5260), female, Yule River, 18 March 1901. A probable paratype is AMNH 602374, male immature, Marble Bar, 3 April 1901, collected by Tunney, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog.

Malurus leuconotus perplexus Mathews

Malurus leuconotus perplexus Mathews, 1912a: 359 (West Australia (Day Dawn)).
Now *Malurus leucopterus leuconotus* Gould, 1865. See Schodde, 1982: 115, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 99.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602417, adult male, collected at Day Dawn, 1400 ft, 27.29S, 117.51E (USBGN, 1957b), Australia, on 12 May 1903, by "F.L." (= F. Lawson Whitlock, no 91). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5246) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Although this specimen was collected by Whitlock, according to Mathews' catalog it was obtained from the WAM in Perth; the "B.M. No. 5509" that appears on the field label is from that museum. There are three probable paratypes: AMNH 602418, male, Day Dawn, 5 June 1903, Whitlock number 197, WAM number 5633; AMNH 602419, male immature, Day Dawn, 5 June 1903, Whitlock number 202, WAM number 5630 (only one male collected on 5 June 1903 was listed in Mathews' catalog as no. 5248); and AMNH 602420, male, Day Dawn, 11 July 1903, Whitlock number 268, WAM number 5849 (I did not find this last specimen listed in Mathews' catalog).

[*Hallornis leuconotus wongani* Mathews]

Mathews (1922e: 83) quoted Alexander (1919: 138): "On examination of 23 adult males (from W. Australia), I find that they vary very considerably, some being quite bright blue and others dark; moreover, most of the darkest birds are from the most southwesterly part of the range of the species, viz., the Wongan Hills and Yandanooka". He then named *Hallornis leuconotus wongani*, subsp. nov., without designating a type. No Wongan Hills or Yandanooka specimens of this species came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection.

Malurus cyaneus henriettae Mathews

Malurus cyaneus henriettae Mathews, 1912a: 357 (Victoria).
Now *Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys* Sharpe, 1881. See Schodde, 1982: 47, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 91.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601790, adult male, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957b), Dandenong Range, Victoria, Australia, on 27 December 1910, by Thomas Henry Tregellas (no. 692). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8146) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. I was able to trace 12 paratypes in the Mathews catalog, all collected by Tregellas at Olinda: AMNH 601785 and 601786 (Mathews no. 4901, only one entry for these two specimens), males, 15 August 1908; AMNH 601787 (4900), male immature, 3 June 1907; AMNH 601791 (8145), male, 23 December 1910; AMNH 601792 (8555) male immature, 11 February 1911; AMNH 601793 (10130), male, 14 October 1911; AMNH 601794, 601795, 601796, and 601797 (10125, 10126, 10128, 10129), males, 10 September 1911; AMNH 601798 (10127), female, 10 September 1911; and AMNH 601799 (10124) female, 14 October 1911. The number "562" that appears on a number of these labels is not a field number but refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

Mathews (1913a: 224) specified the type locality as Olinda, the collecting locality of the holotype.

Malurus cyaneus leggei Mathews

Malurus cyaneus leggei Mathews, 1912a: 358 (Point Adelaide, South Australia)

Now *Malurus cyaneus leggei* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 91.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601765, adult male, collected at Port (= Point) Adelaide, 32.52S, 138.30E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 19 May 1910, by J.B. Cleland (no. 108). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5564) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. One paratype was found: AMNH 601766 (Mathews no. 5563), sex ?, Port Adelaide, 19 May 1910, collected by J.B. Cleland. Mathews (1913a: 224) corrected the type locality to Port Adelaide, without comment.

Schodde (1982: 47) and Mayr (1986a: 397) synonymized *leggei* with *M. cyaneus cyanochlamys*.

Malurus cyaneus ashbyi Mathews

Malurus cyaneus ashbyi Mathews, 1912a: 358 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Malurus cyaneus ashbyi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 91–92.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601752, adult male, collected on Middle River, 35.41S. 137.03E (USBGN, 1957b), Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 21 October 1905, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2272) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype. A second specimen cataloged at the same time is a paratype: AMNH 601760 (Mathews no. 2273), female, collected on Kangaroo Island, no date. Five specimens collected by S.A. White on Middle River, Kangaroo Island, on 1 December 1911 were not cataloged by Mathews until 6 and 20 February 1912, after the publication of the name in January 1912; and a sixth White specimen was not collected until 16 April 1912. None of these is considered a paratype. There is one paratype in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

This subspecies was synonymized with *M. cyaneus cyanochlamys* by Schodde (1982: 47) and by Mayr (1986a: 396–397).

Malurus cyaneus fletcherae Mathews

Malurus cyaneus fletcherae Mathews, 1912e: 93 (North Tasmania (Ringarooma)).

Now *Malurus cyaneus cyaneus* (Ellis, 1782). See Schodde, 1982: 40, 47, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 90, 92.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601711, adult male, collected at Ringarooma, 41.14S, 147.44E (USBGN, 1957b), Tasmania, Australia, on 21 February 1907, by Edwin Ashby (no. 118). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2262) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. I found four paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 601718 and 601719, males collected at Devonport on 8 February 1909 by T. Carter (a single entry, no. 2264, in Mathews' catalog); AMNH 601720 (2265), immature male, Devonport, 9 February 1909, by T. Carter; and AMNH 601723 (2263), female, New Norfolk, March 1886, by E. Ashby.

Schodde (1982: 40) provided evidence that Ellis, 1782, should be considered the author of *Malurus cyaneus*, which Ellis called *Motacilla cyanea*.

Malurus cyaneus samueli Mathews

Malurus cyaneus samueli Mathews, 1912e: 93 (Flinders Island).

Now *Malurus cyaneus samueli* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 90–92.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601739, adult male, collected on Flinders Island, 40.00S, 148.00E (USBGN, 1957b), Bass Strait, Australia, on 5 December 1908, by S.A. White (no. 780). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12348) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. A single specimen was cataloged there. AMNH 601740 is probably a paratype. It is a male, collected on Flinders Island on the same date by A.H. Mattingley. Matting-

ley was leader of the party exploring islands in Bass Strait (White, 1909), and Mathews may have obtained his specimen from S.A. White at the same time he acquired the holotype, although I did not find it listed in the Mathews catalog. There are five paratypes in SAMA collected by S.A. White on Flinders Island on 5 December 1908 (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Schodde (1982: 47) and Mayr (1986a: 397) synonymized *samueli* with *M. c. cyaneus*.

Malurus melanotus victoriae Mathews

Malurus melanotus victoriae Mathews, 1912a: 358 (Victoria (Carina)).

Now *Malurus splendens melanotus* Gould, 1841. See Schodde, 1982: 57, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 94.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601942, adult male, collected at Carina, 35.15S, 141.06E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 19 September 1908. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2274) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Three paratypes from Carina were cataloged at the same time: AMNH 601943–601945 (Mathews catalog nos. 2275–2277), adult males collected on 20 September 1908.

[*Malurus musgravi* Mathews]

Malurus musgravi Mathews, 1922e: 62, 69 (Musgrave Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Malurus splendens callainus* Gould, 1867. See Schodde, 1982: 56–57, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 93–95, Higgins et al., 2001: 309, and Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 30.

In the original description, Mathews (1922e: 62), described the type of "*musgravi*" as an adult male, total length 124 mm; culmen 8, wing 50, tail 55, tarsus 22, collected in the Musgrave Ranges, central Australia. It is not said to be illustrated. Mathews (1922e: 69) gave the range of "*musgravei*" as the "Musgrave and Everard Ranges". There is a female specimen, AMNH 601990, collected in the Everard Ranges on 9 August 1914 by S.A. White, that bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 460, lower right fig., opp. p. 61, text p. 62). It was not said to be a type and is, instead, a paratype of *musgravi*. A second paratype is AMNH 601982, immature male, collected in the Musgrave Range on 21 July 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1686). As Mathews did not enter S.A. White specimens from the 1914 trip into his catalog, it is not now possible to tell whether he had an adult male specimen from the Musgrave Range, nor did White (1915b: 753, under *Malurus melanotus callainus*) give exact localities for his specimens. It is possible that the type of *musgravi* is in the SAMA.

Most authors use the subspecies name *callainus* for this form (see Schodde, 1982: 56–57, Higgins et al., 2001: 309, and Johnstone and Storr, 2004:30), contra Schodde and Mason (1999: 93–95). Until the identity of Gould's type is definitely settled, it seems best to use the long-established name *callainus*.

Malurus melanotus germaini Mathews

Malurus melanotus germaini Mathews, 1912a: 359 (South Australia (Port Germain)).

Now *Malurus splendens callainus* Gould, 1867. See Schodde, 1982: 56–57, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 93–95, Higgins et al., 2001: 309, and Mees, 2003.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602005, adult male, collected at Port Germein (= Port Germain), 33.01S, 138.01E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2278) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype, apparently his only specimen. This specimen came to Mathews from Edwin Ashby, but there is another field label that says "Pre. 469 by M. Murray Esq. 1899". This type also bears Mathews' yellow "Figured" label; it served as the model for the male of *Malurus melanotus* in Mathews (1922e: pl. 460, lower left fig., opp. p. 61, text p. 62), although Mathews does not confirm that the bird figured is the type.

Schodde (1982: 57) considered this form intergradient between *M. s. melanotus* and *M. s. callainus* but averaging slightly closer to *M. s. callainus*. The holotype has a distinct wash of purplish on the belly, back, and

crown and a pectoral band of black intermediate in width. However, until the status of Gould's type of *callainus* is resolved, it is not possible to further assess the status of *germaini* (see above).

Malurus splendens riordani Mathews

Malurus splendens riordani Mathews, 1912f: 119 (Yalgoo, Mid-Westralia).

Now *Malurus splendens splendens* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Schodde, 1982: 57, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 93.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602049, adult male, collected at Wururga, 28.24S, 116.29E (Times Atlas), Yalgoo Gold Field, 1050 ft, Western Australia, Australia, on 24 August 1903, by "F.L." (= F. Lawson Whitlock, no. 501). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5250) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The number "6392" on Whitlock's label is probably a WAM number, from which institution Mathews obtained the specimen. The type also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for the male in Mathews (1922e: pl. 460, top right, opp. p 61, text p. 71), where it is confirmed as the type of *riordani*.

A second specimen cataloged by Mathews at the same time is a paratype: AMNH 602053 (5249), immature male, from the same locality, collected on 16 August 1903 by Whitlock (no. 505). It bears the probable WAM number 6394. AMNH 602050–602052, three additional adult male Whitlock specimens from the type locality and collected on 19 and 20 August 1903, are possible paratypes, but I was unable to find them in Mathews' catalog. These three are each marked with a "D" in blue crayon.

[*Malurus splendens perthi* Mathews]

Despite the fact that Mathews (1922e: 73) referred to this name as "ssp. nov.", *perthi* is a nomen novum for *Malurus pectoralis* Gould, 1833 and shares Gould's type. Gould had proposed *Malurus pectoralis* (not *Malurus pectoralis* Stevens, 1826) as a name for his specimens from Swan River, Western Australia, but soon recognized that his birds were the same as *Saxicola splendens* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, a name proposed for birds from King George Sound. He then used *Malurus splendens* in his *Birds of Australia* (Gould, 1848: text opp. pl. 21). Mathews merely provided a replacement name for Gould's preoccupied, but unused, name.

Malurus dulcis Mathews

Malurus dulcis Mathews, 1908b: 100 (10 miles E. of Alligator River, Arnhem Land).

Now *Malurus lamberti dulcis* Mathews, 1908. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 85.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 602308 (Tunney no. 899, WAM no. 1564), adult male, 9 August 1903; AMNH 602309 (905, 1563), adult male, 10 August 1903; AMNH 602311 (873, 1284), adult male, 3 July 1903; AMNH 601312 (869, 1285), female, 3 July 1903; AMNH 602313 (877, 1286), female, 4 July 1903; and AMNH 602314 (870, 1282), female, 3 July 1903; all collected 10 mi east of South Alligator River, 12.15S, 132.24E (USBGN, 1957b), Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, by J.T. Tunney. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews was said to have exhibited three pairs of his new species, collected by J.T. Tunney 10 mi east of Alligator River, Arnhem Land. The type, in the Rothschild Museum, was said to be a male with wing of 1.9 inches, but the collecting date given, 4 July 1903, was that of a female, with no males having been collected on that date. Because the data given for the type do not match data on any of the specimens, all of them are syntypes. Mathews' (1909a: 113) statement that "This pretty little species was described from a pair of specimens in the Tring Museum" confirmed that he intended both specimens to be types. He then supplied the information that had been omitted in the original description: adult male, South Alligator River, Arnhem Land, 9 August "1902" (error for 1903), J.T. Tunney, "Rothschild Museum, No. 1564"; adult female, 10 mi east of South Alligator River, 4 July 1903, J.T. Tunney, "Rothschild Museum, No. 1286". However, by listing two specimens, he failed to designate a lectotype. Hartert (1920: 457) listed these two specimens (now AMNH 602308 and 602313) as types (=

syntypes), and only these two are marked "Type G.M.M[athews]" in Mathews' hand. However, AMNH 602308 alone bears a Rothschild type label; AMNH type labels have been added to the other five syntypes. Five of the six specimens had only Rothschild Collection labels, but AMNH 602312 bears two Rothschild Collection labels, one of them printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews". This specimen had been exchanged from Rothschild to Mathews and was entered in his catalog as number 4159 on 20 February 1910. Also entered at this time was number 4158, now AMNH 602309, the only male in the type series collected on 10 August 1903.

There are now eight Tunney specimens of this form in AMNH. The other two, AMNH 602310 and 602315, were obtained by Mathews from the WAM and cataloged on 10 September 1910 (his numbers 5259 and 5258), after the publication of the name.

Tunney's trip to Arnhem Land in 1901–1903 was jointly sponsored by Rothschild and WAM, and Hartert (1905a) reported on this collection. Each of the labels on Tunney's specimens bears a unique three-digit Tunney field number and a four-digit temporary number assigned at WAM. Hartert (1905a) listed the WAM number for each of Tunney's specimens. Mathews (1909a: 113–114) called these numbers "Rothschild Museum nos.", and Hartert (1920: 457) listed them as "Tunney numbers", but they were neither. The portion of the collection that was later returned to WAM was then given regular WAM catalog numbers (R. Johnstone, personal commun.). Storr (1966) described Tunney's itinerary.

Mathews (1909a: pl. B, opp. p. 113) included a colored plate of *Malurus dulcis*. In the title to this article, Mathews referred to the form as "sp. nov.", but the description had already been published earlier.

Malurus amabilis rogersi Mathews

Malurus amabilis rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 361 (North-West Australia (Napier Broome Bay)).

Now *Malurus lamberti rogersi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 85.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602322, adult male, collected at the Pago Mission (= Mission Station, as on label), 14.10S, 126.42E (Times Atlas), Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Western Australia, Australia, on 13 March 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 352). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5695) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In his catalog, he originally entered, in addition to the holotype, numbers 5685–5694 as specimens from Napier Broome Bay; however, he later reused the number 5694 for a different species. Apparently having traded away one of his specimens of *Malurus*, he considered the number again available for use! Later he added two more Hill specimens, numbers 6228 and 6229, all cataloged before the January 1912 publication date of the name. All 12 of these specimens are paratypes, and 11 are present in the AMNH collection: AMNH 602321 and 602323–602332. It is not known with whom Mathews traded the twelfth specimen.

The holotype and AMNH 602331, female, bear yellow "Figured" labels, indicating that they were the models for Mathews (1922e: pl. 463, bottom figs., opp. p. 106, text p. 107). The male is confirmed there as the type of *rogersi*, and the female is said to have been collected at Napier Broome Bay on 30 June 1910, which data match those of AMNH 602331.

Malurus lamberti mastersi Mathews

Malurus lamberti mastersi Mathews, 1912a: 360 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).

Now *Malurus lamberti assimilis* North, 1901. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 85.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602141, adult male, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, on 20 December 1905, by Wilfred Stalker (no. 32). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2326, not 2320) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description as number 2320. This specimen bears a Mathews type label, but no Rothschild type label, and it was not originally marked as a type when the Rothschild Collection was cataloged at AMNH; it does

bear Mathews' catalog number 2320, and it had been included in the AMNH type collection. However, the data entered for specimen 2320 in the Mathews catalog do not match the data for the type. This undoubtedly represents a misreading of the handwritten number 2326 in the catalog, where the "6" could easily be mistaken for an "0". Number 2326 is the the only Alexandria specimen to have been collected on 20 December 1905. An AMNH type label has now been added.

The number "603" that appears on both Stalker's and Mathews' labels refers to the number of the species in Mathews (1908a). There are three paratypes from Alexandria: AMNH 602140 (Mathews no. 2327), male, AMNH 602142 (2329), female, and AMNH 602143 (2328), female, all collected by Stalker at Alexandria. Ingram (1907: 408), who reported on Stalker's collection, listed these four specimens under *Malurus assimilis*.

Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Malurus lamberti mungi Mathews

Malurus lamberti mungi Mathews, 1912a: 360 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).

Now *Malurus lamberti assimilis* × *rogersi*. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 85–87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602230, adult male, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), 8 mi southeast of Mount Alexander, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 30 June 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1836). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9092) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This holotype, like the previous one, bears a Mathews type label but no Rothschild type label, nor was it cataloged at AMNH as a type. An AMNH type label has been added. The problem has to do with the fact that Mathews cataloged all 11 specimens of this form as coming from the Fitzroy River and has put this locality on his collection label of the type even though Rogers' original label attached to that bird clearly gives the locality as "Mungi Rock hole, 8 miles S.E. of Mount Alexander, West Kimberly (sic), NWA". All of Rogers' specimens of this form collected in mid-June and mid-July 1911 were from the Fitzroy River area, with the June birds labeled "Mungi Rock-hole" and July birds "14 mi w of Mt. Anderson", and all were found in Mathews' catalog (nos. 9087–9096 and 9448). The entry for the holotype opposite 9092 has the correct sex and Rogers' label is marked "Type of mungi" in what appears to be Mathews' hand. The 10 paratypes are: AMNH 602228, 602229, and 602231–602238.

Malurus lamberti occidentalis Mathews

Malurus lamberti occidentalis Mathews, 1912a: 360 (Lake Way, West Australia).

Now *Malurus lamberti assimilis* North, 1901. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602169, adult male, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 7 July 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2318) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It is the only Lake Way specimen cataloged at that place and the only one in AMNH. The specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 462, lower right fig., opp. p. 95, text p. 96), where it is confirmed as the type of *Malurus lamberti occidentalis*. The range of this form was given as "West Australia" and there are four probable paratypes, all collected by Whitlock: AMNH 602170 (Matthews no. 2319), immature male, and AMNH 602171 (2320), female, Borewell, East Murchison, 2 August 1909; and AMNH 602172 and 602173 (3992 and 3993), males, East Murchison, 28 September 1909. Two additional specimens are possible paratypes, AMNH 602174 and 602175, collected by Whitlock in the East Murchison in October and November 1909; however, I could not find these specimens in Mathews' catalog and do not know when they came into his possession.

Whitlock (1910) published on his expedition to the East Murchison, Western Australia, detailing his itinerary and collecting localities.

[“*Malurus assimilis occidentalis*”]

AMNH 602182, adult male, Coongan River, northwest Western Australia, Australia, collected on 17 August 1908, by F.L. Whitlock, bears a Mathews collection label with the name “*Malurus assimilis occidentalis*” marked “Type” and a Rothschild type label with the name “*Malurus assimilis occidentalis*”. On this type label (but not in Hartert’s hand) is reference to the description in *Novitates Zoologicae*, 1911 (error for Mathews, 1912a: 360); on that page is the description of *Malurus lamberti occidentalis* above. I have found no evidence that Mathews ever named a form “*occidentalis*” in *Malurus assimilis*. The Mathews Collection contained three Coongan River specimens collected by Whitlock: the above-mentioned specimen, AMNH 602183 (adult male, 17 August 1908), and AMNH 602184 (immature male, 7 July 1908). These were cataloged by Mathews (nos. 2323, 2324, and 2325) as *Malurus assimilis* before 1910, before Mathews had concluded that *assimilis* North, 1901 was conspecific with *lamberti* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. Whitlock’s Coongan River specimens perhaps had been considered for type status before Mathews decided to use the Lake Way specimen instead. AMNH 602182 has been returned to the AMNH regular collection with an additional label explaining that it is not a type.

Malurus lamberti morgani S.A. White

Malurus lamberti morgani S.A. White *in* Mathews, 1912g: 126 (Lake Gairdner, South Australia).

Now *Malurus lamberti assimilis* North, 1901. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 85–87.

Syntype: AMNH 602150, adult male, collected at the south end of Lake Gairdner, 31.35S, 136.00E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 10 September 1912, by S.A. White (no. 835). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15149) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1912g: 126) credited this description to White, but no type was designated. White (1913: 28), when citing this description, referred to “all specimens procured”. This is the only White specimen from Lake Gairdner that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it bears a Mathews type label with his catalog number. There is one syntype in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.)

Leggeornis lamberti hartogi Mathews

Leggeornis lamberti hartogi Mathews, 1918: 24 (Dirk Hartog Island, off the coast of Western Australia).

Now *Malurus lamberti assimilis* North, 1901. See Schodde, 1982: 91, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 85–87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602186, adult male collected on Dirk Hartog Island, 25.50S, 113.03E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 1 November 1916, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not make entries in his catalog after 1914. In his original description, he did not say how many specimens of this form he had, but noted that the type was a male collected on 1 November 1916 on Dirk Hartog Island by Tom Carter. AMNH 602186 is the only such specimen from the Mathews Collection. It is marked “Malurus hartogi Type” in Mathews’ hand. It does not bear a Mathews or a Rothschild type label and had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 602187–602198, all from Dirk Hartog Island. Carter and Mathews (1917: 592–593) listed these birds as *Leggeornis lamberti occidentalis*, but did not give information on the size of the series.

Malurus amabilis barroni Mathews

Malurus amabilis barroni Mathews, 1912a: 361 (Cairns, North Queensland).

Now *Malurus amabilis* Gould, 1852. See Schodde, 1982: 73, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 83–84.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602295, adult male, collected on the “Barron River”, northern Queensland, Australia, on 28 August 1910.

From the Mathews Collection (no. 8970) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype, and it bears a Mathews type label. Paratypes are: AMNH 602288 (Mathews no. 2331), AMNH 602289 (2333), AMNH 602290 (2334), and AMNH 602291 (2332). A possible paratype is AMNH 602294, collected 12 August 1910, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog. Three additional specimens were collected early enough, but they were not cataloged until after the name was published: AMNH 602287 (10329) and 602292 (10330) in February 1912, and AMNH 602293 (16863) in 1913. Other Barron River specimens were collected after the name was published.

According to Mathews' catalog, this holotype was collected by (F.P.) Dodd, who lived at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), and it probably came from near his home.

Malurus pulcherrimus stirlingi Mathews

Malurus pulcherrimus stirlingi Mathews, 1913b: 192 (Stirling Ranges).

Now *Malurus pulcherrimus* Gould,1844. See Schodde, 1982: 95, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602360, male, collected in the Stirling Range, 34.23S, 117.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Western Australia, Australia, on 22 October 1911, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the type as "10503", and indeed the data entered for that specimen agree with the data published for the type. However, the same data are also entered for his number 10499 (AMNH 602359). Catalog numbers are not present on the labels of either specimen, so there is no indication as to which one may be the type. The main characteristics given by Mathews to distinguish nominate *pulcherrimus* from *stirlingi* were that *stirlingi* had the "chestnut scapulars and the head much darker, and the ear-coverts lighter". Of the two specimens, AMNH 602360 has the head darker and the ear coverts slightly lighter, and it seems reasonable to assume that Mathews chose as type the specimen best demonstrating his perceived differences.

Seven paratypes were cataloged at the same time: AMNH 602356 (Mathews no. 10502), male; AMNH 602357 (10500), male; AMNH 602358 (10501), male; AMNH 602359 (10499), male: AMNH 602361 (10498), male; AMNH 602362 (6148), female; and AMNH 602363 (10497), female. AMNH 602356 bears a yellow "Figured" label and was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 463, upper right fig., opp. p. 106, text p. 111). Mathews correctly gave the date of collection of the figured specimen as 16 September 1911 but did not say that it was a type. He had obtained it from H.L. White, but it, like the others, was collected by Whitlock.

Leggeornis elegans warreni Mathews

Leggeornis elegans warreni Mathews, 1916a: 61 (Warren River).

Now *Malurus elegans* Gould, 1837. See Schodde, 1982: 78, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 89.

Probable Holotype: AMNH 602340, eclipse or immature male, collected on the Warren River, 34.36S, 115.50E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 514), Western Australia, Australia, on 16 February 1910, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5129) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews description of this form was minimal: "Differs from *M. e. elegans* in having the females darker. Type, Warren River". The above specimen is the only Warren River specimen cataloged by Mathews and is the only Warren River specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Because it is an eclipse or immature male with only a little of the adult plumage beginning to grow in, Mathews may have assumed that it was like the female. It agrees with other eclipse or immature males of *elegans* in similar plumage but is darker on the head and tail than females. In addition to the Mathews catalog number, this specimen bears the number "601", which corresponds to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

[*Rosina coronata rogersiana* Mathews]

Rosina coronata rogersiana Mathews, 1922e: 129 (Derby).

Now *Malurus coronatus coronatus* Gould, 1858. See Schodde, 1982: 67, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 96.

When Mathews named *rogersiana*, he did not designate a type, saying only that it "Differs from *R. c. coronata* (Gould) in its slightly paler coloration generally, the pinkish-mauve crown being slightly darker. Derby." Because Mathews named this subspecies *rogersiana*, it seemed logical to assume that the single specimen collected by J.P. Rogers at "Derby" was probably the specimen he had in mind as the type, now AMNH 602728. However, this specimen immediately became suspect because its original label identified it only as "*Malurus*, No. 9142, c[ollector] J.P. Rogers (no particulars)". The Mathews Collection label gave Mathews' catalog number as "5256" and the collecting locality, in Mathews' hand, as "N. West of Austr. (Wyndham)". "Wyndham" was crossed out and "Derby" written in by Mathews, and the sex was noted as "♂". In Mathews' catalog, number 5256 was one of 215 specimens he obtained from WAM and cataloged 10 September 1910. While many of these specimens were utilized by Mathews as types, there is no indication either on the labels or in the catalog that this one was so considered.

In reply to my inquiry concerning the number 9142, Ron Johnstone (personal commun.) supplied the following information. The WAM catalog entry for number 9142 is "*Malurus*" with no other data, marked as sent to Mathews in 1910. It was "registered in a small series collected by J.P. Rogers from Kimberley including a couple of specimens from the Louisa River, Mt. Pierre Creek, Fossil Downs and Wyndham. The specimen above it 9141 is a male Great Bowerbird from Wyndham and 9138, 9139 and 9140 are from the Fossil Downs-Fitzroy Crossing area. I think we can be certain that [9142] was collected by J.P. Rogers and possibly near Wyndham but more likely in the Mt. Pierre Creek-Fossil Downs region. The species does not occur around Derby and it is difficult to know why Wyndham was crossed out and Derby written in. Specimens 9136 and 9137 complete the series in the catalogue and they are both from the Louisa River which is also close to Mt. Pierre Creek and Fossil Downs."

Mathews (1922e: 127) reported that Rogers had found *R. coronata* common at Wyndham and "previously on the Fitzroy River, near Derby". Perhaps Mathews assumed that this undated specimen was part of Rogers' earlier collection. However, Hall (1902: 87) noted that Rogers' collection was made "between Brooking Crossing on the Fitzroy River (some 200 miles from Derby) and the township of Derby", and (Hall, 1902: 91) quoted Rogers to the effect that *coronata* did not occur in the vicinity of Derby. Additionally, Rogers (1908: 155) wrote: "It may interest you to know that I found the Purple-crowned Wren (*Malurus coronatus*) very numerous on the small rivers between Turkey Creek Telegraph Station and Wyndham. This is a rare bird on the Fitzroy."

The fact that Mathews gave his type locality as Derby and changed the locality on this Rogers specimen to Derby is some indication that he may have had it in mind as the type of *rogersi*. However, because of the evidence that this specimen came from Wyndham or the Mount Pierre Creek-Fossil Downs area and because there is no proof that Mathews considered it his type, there seems to be no way to establish its type status.

Other Mathews specimens that qualify for type status are specimens in Mathews' Collection collected by Bowyer-Bower in 1886 and labeled "Derby". Of these, only four are adult males (upon which the description was based, as indicated by Mathews when he said "the pinkish-mauve crown being slightly darker"). None of these specimens has a Mathews' Collection label; they bear only Rothschild Museum labels printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews". Three of them have Bowyer-Bower's original tiny label with his field number, the sex, and the date; the fourth has no such tag, and "N.W. Aust." is the only locality. These three specimens labeled "Derby", AMNH 602724 (Matthews no. 17073), AMNH 602725 (17072), and AMNH 602726 (17075), were cataloged by Mathews in 1913, but there is no indication that he intended to confer type status on one or more of them.

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews, 1913c: 9 (Augustus Downs, Leichhardt River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).

Now *Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi* Mathews, 1913. See Schodde, 1982: 67, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 96.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602736, adult male, collected on Augustus Downs, 18.33S, 139.53E (Storr, 1984: 179), Leichardt River, Queensland, Australia, on 24 June 1910, by William McLennan for W.D.K. Macgillivray. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17239) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not give his catalog number of the type in the original description, but the above number is written on both the Mathews and Rothschild type labels of AMNH 602736; the description is of an adult male. AMNH 602737, immature male, collected at Caloola, on the Leichhardt River, on 14 June 1910, and cataloged as Mathews number 17240, is a paratype. These are the only two specimens of *macgillivrayi* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Both specimens bear a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that they were models for figures in Mathews (1922e: pl. 464, lower pair of figs., opp. p. 116, text p. 126), where the adult male is confirmed as the type of *macgillivrayi*.

For information on the collecting activities of McLennan and Macgillivray, see Macgillivray (1914) and Mathews (1919a, 1927b).

Todopsis cyanocephalus dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert

Todopsis cyanocephalus dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert, 1903b: 477 (Takar).

Now *Malurus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Schodde, 1982: 63, and Coates, 1990: 92.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602822, adult female, collected at Takar, 02.02S, 139.08E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, in November 1896, by William Doherty (no. T.247). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Doherty's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. They listed three adult males, one immature male, and three females in addition to the holotype. These paratypes are AMNH 602823–602829.

Stipiturus malachurus tregellasi Mathews

Stipiturus malachurus tregellasi Mathews, 1912c: 45 (Victoria (Frankston)).

Now *Stipiturus malachurus malachurus* (Shaw, 1798). See Schodde, 1982: 133, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 101–103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602921, adult male, collected at Frankston, 38.08S, 145.07E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 17 May 1909, by L.G. Chandler. From the Mathews Collection (no. 11148) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; in his catalog, the specimen was credited to Chandler. It bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 465, lower left-hand fig., opp. p. 131, text p. 133), where it is confirmed as the type of *tregellasi*. AMNH 602922 (Mathews no. 8556), male from Frankston, collected by Tregellas on 17 January 1911, is a paratype. Mathews number 11147 is a female specimen collected by Tregellas on 25 February 1911. This specimen, also a paratype, did not come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 602923–602925, males collected in April and December 1908 by Chandler at Frankston, are possible paratypes, but I did not find them listed in Mathews' catalog to establish their availability prior to the description of *tregellasi*.

[*Stipiturus malachurus richmondi* Mathews]

Without designating a type, Mathews (1922e: 145) described this subspecies from the Richmond River district, noting "I have seen specimens supposed to come from the Richmond River district which have darker red heads, browner backs, longer, narrower tails and paler flanks ...". The "red head" applies to males, and the only specimen in AMNH from Richmond River is a female that was from the Rothschild Collection. It is possible that Rothschild also had a male that he exchanged before the collection came to AMNH, or Mathews may have seen one elsewhere.

Stipiturus malachurus littleri Mathews

Stipiturus malachurus littleri Mathews, 1912a: 363 (Tasmania).

Now *Stipiturus malachurus littleri* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde, 1982: 133, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 101–103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602975, adult male, collected in Tasmania, Australia, by R.H.W. Leach. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4582) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears a Mathews type label, but no Rothschild type label. An AMNH type label has been added. There is one paratype: AMNH 602976 (Mathews no. 4581), female, collected in Tasmania also by Leach, according to the Mathews catalog. These are the only two specimens of *littleri* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Whittell (1954: 417) identified the collector as Richard H.W. Leach who made a collecting trip to Tasmania in 1863 and gave specimens to Mathews.

Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Ashby

Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Ashby, 1920: 303 (Mount Compass).

Now *Stipiturus malachurus intermedius* Ashby, 1920. See Schodde, 1982: 133, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 101–103.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 155588, adult female (tail missing), and AMNH 155589, adult female, collected at Mount Compass, 35.22S, 138.37E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, on 26 December 1919, by Edwin Ashby.

COMMENTS: Ashby did not designate a type, but both male and female were described and specimens were collected in December 1919 and February 1920 (Ashby, 1920). These specimens were part of an exchange between Ashby and AMNH in 1920 or 1921 (catalog numbers AMNH 155402–155724). They had not previously been recognized as types. The number "610" on Ashby's labels refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

Much of Ashby's collection was destroyed by fire at his home in 1935 (Whittell, 1954: 19), and the remainder is now in SAMA. According to Philippa Horton (personal commun.) there are no Ashby specimens there from Mt. Compass. However, there are four syntypes, collected by F.E. Parsons, who collected with Ashby and whose specimens Ashby included in his comparisons between *S. malachurus* from various localities. Two additional Parsons syntypes were sent by SAMA to USNM in July 1950.

Stipiturus malachurus rothschildi Mathews

Stipiturus malachurus rothschildi Mathews, 1912a: 363 (West Australia).

Now *Stipiturus malachurus westernensis* A.J. Campbell, 1912. See Schodde, 1982: 133, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 101–103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 602963, adult male, collected at Albany, 35.01S, 117.54E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 503), Western Australia, Australia, on 17 May 1907, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2372) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; the specimen bears a Mathews type label with the catalog number, but no Rothschild type label. An AMNH type label has been added. I found three paratypes in the Mathews catalog: AMNH 602964 (2371), male, and AMNH 602972 (2373), female, from Albany; and AMNH 602977 (2370), male, from Broomehill, all collected before 1910. AMNH 602966–602970 are possible paratypes, all collected in 1910, but I did not find them cataloged to establish date of accession. Others were collected too late to have been in Mathews' hand when the name was published in January 1912. Mathews (1913a: 230) specified the type locality of *rothschildi* as Albany, the collecting locality of the holotype.

[*Stipiturus malachurus media* Mathews]

Mathews (1919b: 45) described this form, now in the synonymy of *Stipiturus malachurus westernensis* Campbell, 1912, and designated as type a specimen collected at Gnowangerup, 33.56S, 118.00E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 507), Western Australia on 12 February 1919. In Mathews (1922e: 141), Tom Carter, who collected the specimens, said of *media*: "The type specimen of this

Emu-Wren was obtained by me a few miles east of Gnowangerup (thirty miles south-east of Broome Hill) on 12th February 1919." Four specimens from the Mathews collection, collected by Carter at Gnowangerup in February 1919, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but none was collected on the 12th: AMNH 602978, male, 16 February; and AMNH 602979–602981, females, 13 February. None of them is marked to indicate type status, and Mathews did not catalog specimens as late as 1919. Therefore, it seems impossible to determine whether an error was made in transcribing the date or whether another specimen is the holotype and still exists.

Stipiturus malachurus hartogi Carter

Stipiturus malachurus hartogi Carter, 1916: 6 (Dirk Hartog Island).
Now *Stipiturus malachurus hartogi* Carter, 1916. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 101–103.

Lectotype: AMNH 602982, adult male, collected on Dirk Hartog Island, 25.50S, 113.03E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 7 May 1916, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: The listing of the type in the original description did not distinguish among the Dirk Hartog Island specimens in the Mathews Collection (= "Austral Avian Museum, Fairoak, Hants"). AMNH 602982 bears both a Rothschild and a Mathews type label, and Carter's field label is marked "Type" in Mathews' hand. It also bears a yellow "Figured" label. I found two illustrations of this form: in Carter and Mathews (1917: pl. 11), where also no type is designated, and in Mathews (1922e: pl. 465, bottom, opp. p. 131, text p. 134), where the male figured is said to be the type of *hartogi*, collected on 7 May 1916. This serves to designate the lectotype, as AMNH 602982 is the only male collected on that date that came to AMNH. Mathews did not catalog any specimens after 1914. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 294762, 602983, 602984, and 602986–602989. Specimens collected on Dirk Hartog Island by Carter in late October 1916 are not considered paralectotypes, as the name was proposed at the 11 October 1916 meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, published on 24 October 1916. AMNH 294762 was purchased by Leonard C. Sanford from W.F.H. Rosenberg for AMNH and was part of the original series that Carter collected in April and May 1916.

Schodde (1982: 133) did not recognize *hartogi*.

Amytis varia Carter

Amytis varia Carter, 1908: 86 (Broome Hill).
Now *Amytornis textilis textilis* (Dumont, 1824). See Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 116–117.

Holotype: AMNH 598061, female?, collected at Broomehill (= Broome Hill), 1100 ft, 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 21 June 1908, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2383) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Carter, in his original description, noted that he had a single specimen. AMNH 598061 bears a Mathews type label, and Carter's label is marked "Type". The number "618" that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of *A. textilis* in Mathews (1908a). This holotype bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923a: pl. 467, middle fig., opp. p. 172, text p. 174), where it is confirmed as the type of *Amytis varia*.

A second specimen, AMNH 598060, was collected by Carter in October 1908, after the description had been published in September.

Carter (1909: 95) noted that his *Amytis varia* was considered a synonym of "*Amytis macrura*" (= *Amytis macrourus* Gould, 1847, a synonym of *Amytornis textilis textilis* (Dumont, 1824)).

Diaphorillas textilis morgani Mathews

Diaphorillas textilis morgani Mathews, 1912a: 364 (South-East Coast of West Australia, Cardinia).
Now *Amytornis textilis textilis* (Dumont, 1824). See Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 116–117.

Holotype: AMNH 598062, female, collected at Cardinia, Western Australia, Australia, on 31 August 1908. From the Mathews

Collection (no. 9865) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The catalog indicates that he received the specimen from the WAM (cataloged by Mathews on 4 December 1911); the number "9924" on the field label is probably a WAM number.

I did not find Cardinia; Mathews (1930: 631) noted that it was southeast of Coolgardie, 30.57S, 121.09E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 505).

Diaphorillas textilis carteri Mathews

Diaphorillas textilis carteri Mathews, 1917b: 87 (Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia).

Now *Amytornis textilis textilis* (Dumont, 1824). See Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 116–117.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 598063, adult male, collected on Dirk Hartog Island, 25.50S, 113.03E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 18 May 1916, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Both male and female were described and details given for one male specimen. My measurements of the male specimen bearing a Mathews type label, AMNH 598063, agree with those details: Dirk Hartog Island, 18 May 1916, total length 192 mm, exposed culmen 13, wing 68, tail 93, tarsus 26.5 (Mathews' measurement was 25). Mathews' measurements had been added to Carter's field label.

This specimen also bears a yellow Mathews "Figured" label, on which there is a reference to "A[ustral] A[vian] R[ecord] 1917". On p. 128, Mathews stated "I am including the coloured plate of *Nesomalurus leucopterus* and *Diaphorillas carteri* to face page 79 of this volume". The plate appears opposite p. 109 in the AMNH bound copy, but there is no information as to the type status of the grasswren illustrated. It is also figured in Mathews (1923a: pl. 467, top fig., opp. p. 172, text p. 173), where it is said to be the type of *Diaphorillas textilis carteri* with the same date and measurements given; this serves to designate it the lectotype. There are four paralectotypes in AMNH: AMNH 598064, male, 22 October 1916; AMNH 598065, female, 31 October 1916; AMNH 598066, female, 29 October 1916 (also figured in pl. 467); and AMNH 598067, female, 7 May 1916, all collected by Carter on Dirk Hartog Island. Mathews (1917b: 86) quoted field notes from Carter as late as 2 February 1917, so it is most likely that the October 1916 specimens were in his hands by the 21 July 1917 publication date of the name. Mathews' catalog does not include any specimens collected after 1914.

Two additional Carter specimens from Dirk Hartog Island, AMNH 294760, male, and AMNH 294761, female, were purchased by Leonard C. Sanford from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg and given to AMNH in 1931. There is no information on whether these were ever in Mathews' hands, and I do not consider them paralectotypes.

Diaphorillas textilis myall Mathews

Diaphorillas textilis myall Mathews, 1916c: 90 (Myall Creek, Cariewerels, Gawler Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Amytornis textilis myall* (Mathews, 1916). See Parker, 1972: 158–163, Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 116–117.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 598074, adult male, collected at Cariewerloo (= Cariewerels) Station, 32.25S, 137.14E (USBGN, 1957b), on Myall Creek, Gawler Ranges, South Australia, Australia, on 16 September 1912, by S.A. White (no. 1070). From the Mathews Collection (no. 14984) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave only the above locality data for the type. In his catalog, Mathews listed two specimens, both collected at the same place and date by White.

In addition to White's field label, the Mathews Collection label (marked "Type" by Mathews), and Mathews' type label, AMNH 598074 bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 469, upper left fig., opp. p. 186, text p. 186), where the male, collected on Myall Creek, Cariewerels (sic) Station, Gawler Ranges on 16 September 1912, is said to be the type of "*Diaphorillas myall*",

thereby designating it the lectotype. The second specimen, AMNH 598075 (White no. 827), is an immature female, collected on 16 September 1912, and is a paralectotype.

White (1913: 28–29) listed these birds under *Amytornis modesta*: "It was not till we were on our homeward track, and had reached Myall Creek, that we were fortunate enough to procure an adult specimen and two young birds walking through the saltbush near the dry water-course." Parker (1972: 162) called attention to the fact that White had, in fact, collected four specimens, the two at AMNH and two in the S.A. White Collection now in SAMA. Because in his original description Mathews did not distinguish between his two specimens, Parker (1972: 162) thought both specimens in AMNH were syntypes, apparently unaware of Mathews' later designation of a lectotype.

Diaphorillas textilis inexpectatus Mathews

Diaphorillas textilis inexpectatus Mathews, 1912a: 365 (New South Wales).

Now *Amytornis textilis modestus* (North, 1902). See Parker, 1972: 158–162, Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598073, adult male. collected in New South Wales, Australia, in November 1886. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9449) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, but no source was given for the single specimen there listed. In a footnote, Mathews (1923a: 186) said "as this is a skin from an old collection it may be from the Lower Naomi River [(sic) Namoi River, 29.30S, 148.06E, Parker, 1972: 166]. But this is, of course, only surmise". Parker (1972: 161), on the other hand, suggested that K.H. Bennett may have obtained it in the Mossgiel district. In addition to the Mathews Collection label, marked "Type", and the Mathews type label, this specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 469, opp. p. 186, text p. 187), where it is confirmed as the type of *inexpectatus*.

A second specimen, AMNH 598072 (Mathews no. 11701), undated, immature male?, from New South Wales, was cataloged on 4 April 1912, after the publication of the name, and is not considered a paratype.

Diaphorillas textilis indulkanna Mathews

Diaphorillas textilis indulkanna Mathews, 1916c: 90 (Indulkanna, Central Australia).

Now *Amytornis textilis modestus* (North, 1902). See Parker, 1972: 158–162, Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598068, adult female, collected at Indulkana (= Indulkanna) Springs, 27.00S, 133.18E (Parker, 1972: 166), Indulkana Range, South Australia, Australia, on 11 July 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1676). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: White (1915b: 754) apparently collected a single specimen at this locality: "*Eyramytis*, sp (?). A bird of this genus was met with near Indulkanna [sic] Springs, which was taken at the time for *E. goyderi* ...". White's label has *goyderi* written in pencil and then marked out. Mathews has marked White's label as "Type of D. indulkanna". In addition to this label, the holotype bears a Rothschild type label and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 468, top right-hand fig., opp. p. 183, text p. 184), and is there confirmed as the type of *indulkanna*.

As pointed out by Parker (1972: 159), the Rothschild label incorrectly gives the locality as "Musgrave Ranges". White (1915b: 710) said of his collecting locality: "Leaving Wantapella Swamp and travelling in a north-westerly direction the Indulkana Range soon showed up .... We passed right under Mount Chandler and along the northern side of the range, going into camp just outside the gorge in which Indulkana Springs are situated .... Just after reaching this range a new grass wren (*Diaphorillas*, sp.) was met with ...".

Mathews did not catalog White's 1914 collection.

Diaphorillas modestus obscurior Mathews

Diaphorillas modestus obscurior Mathews, 1923a: 183, 185 (Wyuna, Broken Hill, New South Wales).

Now *Amytornis textilis modestus* (North, 1902). See Parker, 1972: 158–162, Schodde, 1982: 185, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598071, adult male, collected at Wyarra Tank (= Wyuna), Tanbarra ranges, on 1 October 1912. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18429) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews, in the original description (Mathews, 1923a:183), described the adult male of *Diaphorillas modestus* and noted that it was the upper left figure in plate 468 (Mathews, 1923a: opp. p. 183), "collected at Wyuna [sic], Broken Hill, New South Wales, on the 1st of October 1912, and is the type of *Diaphorillas modestus obscurior*". Mathews (1923a: 183) also gave measurements (total length 150 mm, culmen 10, wing 63, tail 78, tarsus 25), and these same measurements are written on the field label of AMNH 598071. Mathews (1923a: 185) said "Type from Wyurra, Broken Hill, New South Wales, October 1st, 1912, and is figured and described." This specimen bears Mathews' yellow "Figured" label. My measurements of this specimen agree with those published.

A second specimen, AMNH 598070 (Mathews catalog no. 18430), immature male, collected at "Wyurra", on 1 October 1912 has "Type of *obscurior* G.M.M[athews]" written in his hand on the reverse of the field label, and it bears a Rothschild type label. However, reference to the original description shows that this is incorrect, as the description applies solely to an adult male. My measurements of this specimen are: total length 152, culmen 11.5, wing 60, tail 75, tarsus 24. It is a paratype. Neither of these specimens bears a Mathews type label and both are retained in the AMNH type collection because the paratype bears a Rothschild type label, but a label noting that it is a paratype has been added; an AMNH type label has been added to the holotype.

Parker (1972: 162) noted the three different spellings of the type locality, "Wyuna, Broken Hill", "Wyurra, Broken Hill", and "Wyarra, Tanbarra Ranges", and received information that "Wyarra is the name of a tank on Pimpara Lake Station. This area was formerly part of Mount Arrowsmith Station, hence the citing of Mount Arrowsmith as type locality of *obscurior* in the 1926 RAOU Checklist." Parker (1972: 166) gave the coordinates of Wyarra Tank as 30.22S, 141.44E. See also McAllan (2000: 245).

Mathews cataloged these specimens in March 1914 as having been received from W.D.K. Macgillivray of Broken Hill.

Diaphorillas textilis purnelli Mathews

Diaphorillas textilis purnelli Mathews, 1914b: 99 (Mount Benstead, Alice Springs, Central Australia).

Now *Amytornis purnelli* (Mathews, 1914). See Parker, 1972: 163–164, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 118.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 598090, male, and AMNH 598091, female, collected on Mount Benstead, 23.34S, 134.16E (USBGN, 1957b), 45 km east-northeast of Alice Springs (Parker, 1972: 166), Northern Territory, Australia, on 8 September 1913, by S.A. White (nos. 1192 and 1193, respectively). From the Mathews Collection (nos 18433 and 18432, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Mathews noted the type as having been collected at Mount Benstead, Alice Springs, Central Australia on 8 September 1913. As he did not give specific catalog numbers, this designation did not distinguish between the above two specimens, so they must be considered syntypes, even though AMNH 598090 bears a Mathews type label. In Mathews (1923a: pl. 472, opp. p. 209), *purnelli* male and female are illustrated, but neither is said to be the type and their dates of collection differ from the above two specimens. AMNH type labels have been added to the syntypes. Mathews (1930: 632) also refers to an illustration in *Emu* (see A.J. Campbell, 1923: pl. 50 [not 40], opp. p. 161). However, this is an illustration of a mounted bird in the H.L. White Collection in MV, and offers no further evidence concerning the type status of Mathews' specimens. Another syntype is in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

[*Amytis housei* Milligan]

Amytis housei Milligan, 1902: 52 (near Camp F.B. 25).

Now *Amytornis housei* (Milligan, 1902). See Schodde, 1982: 173, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 108.

Milligan (1902: 58) had three unsexed specimens collected by House; based on the description, two were males and the third a female. No type was designated. AMNH 598140, adult sex ? [male], collected at Camp 25, on 19 June 1901, by F.M.H[ouse] (no. 14), was one of House's original series. It came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection (no. 10267) via the Rothschild Collection and was acquired by Mathews from the WAM and cataloged by him on 12 February 1912. The number "4766" on the collector's label is the WAM catalog number. The number "621" on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). The specimen also bears a Mathews type label.

Amytis housei is illustrated in Anonymous (1905: pl. XII, opp. p. 184) and in Mathews (1923a: pl. 474, left, opp. p. 213, text p. 213), where Mathews says the figured male is the type of *Amytis housei*. However, this does not designate a lectotype, because no information is given to distinguish between the two male syntypes. The AMNH specimen does not have a Mathews "Figured" label nor does the male specimen in WAM (R. Johnstone, personal commun.). Whittell and Serventy (1948: 81) designated WAM 4767 the lectotype. Therefore, AMNH 598140 is a paralectotype. It is retained in the type collection, with an added label to indicate its status.

Ron Johnstone (personal commun.) kindly provided a copy of the description of *housei* as well as the location of Camp 25 that he and Glen Storr found to be between the headwaters of the Isdell and Charnley rivers at ca. 16.30S, 125.48E.

[*Magnamytis kimberleyi* Mathews]

Mathews (1923b: 35) named *Magnamytis kimberleyi* as a "subsp. nov.", saying only that it "Differs from *M. housei* Milligan, in having the breast and under-surface rusty-red, not black. Type, Kimberley, North-west Australia." This is apparently the female of *A. housei*, but no such specimen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Mathews (1923a: pl. 474, right, opp. p. 213, text pp. 213–214) illustrated the type of *Magnamytis kimberley*, referring to it as "another male" of *Magnamytis housei*, but the plumage is that of the female. As noted above, this specimen is not now in WAM and its whereabouts is not known.

Amytornis woodwardi Hartert

Amytornis woodwardi Hartert, 1905e: 30 (10 miles east of South Alligator River, about 85 miles from the coast).

Now *Amytornis woodwardi* Hartert, 1905. See Schodde, 1982: 169, and Schodde and Mason 1999: 109.

Holotype: AMNH 598128, adult male, collected in the granite ranges, 10 mi east of the South Alligator River, 12.10S, 132.23E (Storr, 1977: 113), about 85 mi from the coast, Northern Territory, Australia, on 4 July 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 878). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert (1905a) reported on the entire collection made by Tunney, who was sponsored jointly by Rothschild and the WAM. In that initial report he (Hartert, 1905a: 225) tentatively identified this species as *A. housei*. He had a series of 16 specimens, for each of which he listed a four-digit number. These temporary numbers were given at WAM to birds and mammals collected by Tunney from 1901 to 1903, prior to their being sent to Hartert for study (R. Johnstone, personal commun.). When the WAM share was returned, they were given permanent WAM catalog numbers. Three-digit numbers on Tunney's labels are his field numbers. In the subsequent original description of *woodwardi*, Hartert (1905e: 30) cited the number "1305" for the holotype, its preliminary WAM number. Of the 15 paratypes, 10 are now in AMNH; in the following list, the AMNH number is followed by the four-digit WAM number and the three-digit Tunney number: AMNH 265501 (1553, 918), 598129 (1551, 896), 598130 (1559, 897), 598131 (1560, 924), 598132 (1549, 922), 598133 (1558, 910), 598134 (7573, 898), 598135 (1303, 881), 598136 (1306, 879), and 598137 (7575, 904). AMNH 265501 was exchanged to AMNH by Rothschild in 1928. AMNH 598134 and 598137 were part of the Mathews Collection; they were

collected by Tunney at the same time and were part of the series on which Hartert based his description. Mathews later obtained these specimens from WAM, where they had received permanent WAM numbers (see *Magnamytis alligator* below). Other paratypes are in WAM.

All of these specimens were collected between between 4 July and 14 August 1903 and are marked as having come from the granite ranges, 10 mi east of the South Alligator River. Storr (1966: 64) noted that there is some question as to exactly where Tunney was during this period. However, later fieldwork by Schodde and Mason (1975: 12–13) indicated that Tunney was probably in the catchment of Barramundi Creek, where the sandstone hills "are much rounded and at a distance have the appearance of granite ranges. All Tunney's references to granite in connection with birds that inhabit sandstone ought to be viewed with caution."

Magnamytis woodwardi dorotheae Mathews

Magnamytis woodwardi dorotheae Mathews, 1914b: 99 (Macarthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory).

Now *Amytornis dorotheae* (Mathews, 1914). See Schodde, 1982: 165, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 110.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 598138 and 598139, adult males, collected at McArthur Station, 16.27S, 136.06E (Storr, 1977: 110), McArthur (= Macarthur) River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 24 September 1913, by H.G. Barnard (nos. 113 and 114) from the H.L. White Collection. From the Mathews Collection (nos. 18427 and 18428, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave only the locality and date of collection of the type in the original description. One of the two specimens in AMNH bears a Mathews type label on which his catalog number 18427 is written, but this number was not given in the description, and his specimen number 18428 bears the same locality and date. Neither is marked "type" in his catalog. Only one set of measurements was given, but these were not said to apply to the type. AMNH 598139 bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was the specimen illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 472, top fig., opp. p. 209). Even though Mathews does say that the figured bird is an adult male, he does not say that it is the type of *dorotheae*. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the above two specimens syntypes of *Magnamytis woodwardi dorotheae*. A third syntype is housed in MV (HLW no. 2739, W. Longmore, personal commun.).

When Mathews (1923a: 209) covered this species in *Birds of Australia*, he treated both *Magnamytis dorotheae* and "*Magnamytis*" *woodwardi* as full species (see below).

Magnamytis alligator Mathews

Magnamytis alligator Mathews, 1923a: 212 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Amytornis woodwardi* Hartert, 1905. See Schodde, 1982: 169, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 109.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598134, adult female, collected in the granite ranges, [10 mi east of the] South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 9 August 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 898). From the Mathews Collection (8522) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews (1923a: 212) said: "[*Magnamytis woodwardi*] does not appear to have since been met with, as the bird determined as *A. woodwardi* from the eastern part of the Northern Territory proves to be a distinct species, just treated of as *M. dorotheae*, q.v. In this latter species the sexes are alike. I therefore designate Dr. Hartert's type of *Amytornis woodwardi* as equal to the bird I have described as a male; and name the bird I have described as a female above as MAGNAMYTIS ALLIGATOR *nomen nov.*" I interpret this to mean that Mathews thought that because male and female *M. dorotheae* were alike, then male and female *woodwardi* must also be; and because the female from the South Alligator River was different from the male, it was ipso facto a different species, and thus needed to be named! The female that Mathews (1923a: pl. 473, left fig., opp. p. 211, text p. 212) described, figured, and cited as "type" was said to have been collected on the South Alligator River on 9 August 1903. It is the only specimen from the Mathews Collection that bears those data. It

also bears the Mathews yellow "Figured" label. I was able to find this specimen in the Mathews catalog (no. 8522), cataloged on 24 April 1911. Despite the fact that he listed it as having been obtained from the Rothschild Collection, he undoubtedly got it as well as the following specimen from WAM, because (1) it bears the WAM number 7573, a number given it after the WAM share of Tunney's collection was returned by Hartert and (2) the WAM catalog records that it was sent to Mathews (R. Johnstone, personal commun.). It no longer bears Tunney's original field label. This specimen is also a paratype of *Amytornis woodwardi* Hartert (above).

A second specimen from the Mathews Collection, AMNH 598137, was collected on 10 August 1903, 10 mi east of the South Alligator River, 85 mi from the coast in the granite ranges, by J.T. Tunney (no. 904). It was also cataloged by Mathews (no. 8521) on 24 April 1911 and was noted as having been obtained from the "Perth Museum" (= WAM), WAM number 7575. It is noted in the WAM catalog as sent to Mathews in 1910 (R. Johnstone, personal commun). It was mistakenly labeled a female by Tunney but was entered in Mathews' catalog as a male. Because it has the light belly color that he attributed to *Amytornis woodwardi*, he would have considered it that species. Thus, it is not a paratype of *M. alligator*. This specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label and was, in fact, the model for Mathews (1923a: pl. 473, right fig., opp. p. 211, text p. 211)—the bird he "described as a male" (on text p. 211) and equated with Hartert's *woodwardi*, and it is also a paratype of that species (see above).

Tunney also labeled this holotype as coming from the "granite ranges". Storr (1966: 64) discussed Tunney's itinerary and called attention to conflicting label information concerning exactly where Tunney was on 9 August 1903. Schodde and Mason (1975: 12–13, quoted above) found that he was probably in the Barramundie Creek catchment, where the sandstone hills are rounded by erosion and have the appearance of granite ranges.

Diaphorillas striatus howei Mathews

Diaphorillas striatus howei Mathews, 1911e: 100 (Kow Plains, Victoria).

Now *Amytornis striatus striatus* (Gould, 1840). See Schodde, 1982: 160, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 113–114.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598102, adult male, collected on Kow Plains, ca. 36.00S, 144.15E, Victoria, Australia, on 11 October 1909, by F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4521) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews designated as type a male with his number 4521. AMNH 598102 bears his type label with that number, and his collection label is marked "Type". The number "617" that also appears on that label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Paratypes are two additional specimens cataloged by Mathews at the same time: AMNH 598100 (4523) and 598101 (4522). Howe (1909) reported on this trip. Specimens taken in 1911 by Howe at Kow Plains were collected after the publication of the name.

Amytornis striatus oweni Mathews

Amytornis striatus oweni Mathews, 1911a: 48 (West Australia: Bore Well, East Murchison).

Now *Amytornis striatus striatus* (Gould, 1840). See Schodde, 1982: 160, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 113–114.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598116, adult male, collected at Borewell (= Bore Well), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 7 September 1909, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3933) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the type, which he also noted on his collection and type labels, and the type locality. In his catalog, Mathews listed eight males and one female from Borewell (including the holotype), all collected in August and September 1909. There are, in fact, 12 such specimens in AMNH that had been in the Mathews Collection, but it proved impossible to match the dates recorded by Mathews with the dates on Whitlock's labels. The 11 specimens that are probable paratypes are AMNH 265500 (exchanged to AMNH by Rothschild in 1928) and AMNH 598110–598115 and 598117–598120.

The holotype also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model

for the male in Mathews (1923a: pl. 470, upper middle fig., opp. p. 193, text p. 201), where it is confirmed as the type of *oweni*. Probable paratype 598120, female, collected 12 September 1909 (copied incorrectly on the Rothschild label as 13 September 1909), also bears a "Figured" label and is the model for the female in the above plate, upper right figure.

Whitlock (1910: 185) described Borewell as 30 mi from Wiluna, 26.37S, 120.12E (Times Atlas).

Amytornis whitei Mathews

Amytornis whitei Mathews, 1910c: 34 (Coongan R., North-western Australia).

Now *Amytornis striatus whitei* Mathews, 1910. See Schodde, 1982: 160, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 114.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 598122, adult male, collected on the Pilbara Goldfield, 21.15S, 118.18E (USBGN, 1957b), Coongan River, Western Australia, Australia, on 2 August 1908, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3808) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Mathews did not mention a type, even though from the title of the note, he apparently had only one specimen with him. However, he had two specimens from the Coongan River in his collection. The above specimen bears a Mathews Collection label, marked "Type" by him and with his catalog number, 3808. It also bears his type label, with his catalog number repeated. Additionally, quite uncharacteristically, he marked this entry in his catalog as "type". Information given in the original description does not allow one to discriminate between the two specimens, but given the many indications that Mathews intended for the specimen that is now AMNH 598122 to be his type, I hereby designate it the lectotype of *Amytornis whitei* in order to remove the ambiguity unresolved by Mathews.

Whitlock (*in* Mathews, 1923a: 202) said: "I shot one pair for identification". The second specimen, AMNH 598123 (Mathews no. 3809), collected at the same locality on 9 August 1908 by Whitlock, is the paralectotype. It is not marked "Type" in Mathews' catalog. Neither of these specimens bears a yellow "Figured" label; specimens of *M. striatus* illustrated in Mathews (1923a: pl. 470, two right-hand figs., opp. p. 193, text p. 201), although labeled *Mystisa whitei* (Mathews), actually refer to *Amytornis striatus oweni* (Mathews) (see above). Reference by Mathews (1930: 633) to an illustration in *Emu* is to an illustration of a mounted specimen of *Amytornis striatus whitei* in the H.L. White Collection in the MV (see A.J. Campbell, 1923: pl. 50 [not 40], opp. p. 161).

ACANTHIZIDAE

[*Sphenura brachyptera victoriae* Mathews]

Sphenura brachyptera victoriae Mathews, 1916a: 61 (Victoria).

Now *Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1986b: 409, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 135–136.

There are only New South Wales specimens of *D. brachypterus* in AMNH. When he described *victoriae*, Mathews (1916a: 61) said only that the type was from Victoria, later (Mathews, 1930: 630) adding that it was from Muddy Creek, Victoria. Mathews (1923a: 151) gave the region as Gippsland.

Dasyornis longirostris mastersi Mathews

Dasyornis longirostris mastersi Mathews, 1923a: 154, 156 (King George's Sound in Western Australia).

Now *Dasyornis longirostris* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 135–136.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 598146, unsexed, [West Australia, Australia, 17 August 1883, W. Kershaw, but see below]. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1923a: 154) described this form as follows: "Adult. Total length 170 mm; culmen 12, wing 65, tail 77, tarsus 24. Figured. Collected at King George's Sound in Western Australia on the 17th of August, 1883, and is *Sphenura longirostris mastersi*." AMNH 598146 bears the yellow Mathews "Figured" label, which is marked "Type of *mastersi* Mathews" in what appears to be Mathews' hand, and my measurements

of the specimen are exactly the same as those of Mathews except that I measure the tail as 78 mm. Mathews (1923a: 156) said "The bird figured and described can be called *Dasyornis longirostris mastersi* subsp. nov." As only one specimen was figured (Mathews, 1923a: pl. 466, top, opp. p. 151), and the label data match, this specimen is the holotype. The specimen bears two labels that give the locality as West Australia, one of which is from the MV and gives the supposed collector's name and the date as recorded above. The second has only "*Dasyornis Longirostris*" and "W. Australia". The Rothschild Museum label is stamped "Ex coll. G.M. Mathews" and is also marked "Type". I was unable to find this specimen listed in the Mathews catalog.

Some light is thrown on the provenance of this specimen by Whittell (1954: 397): "From 1856 to 1891 [W. Kershaw was] an assistant in the National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne. On August 17, 1883 the Museum purchased from him a collection of Western Australian birds, which he had probably obtained from William Webb." Therefore, Kershaw's name and the date on the MV label refer to the purchase of this collection. In writing of William Webb, Whittell (1954: 744–745) noted that he sent specimens of birds to Sir William Macleay from King George Sound. Therefore, it is likely that the above holotype was collected by Webb at King George Sound, date unknown.

Mathews (1913a: 230) had changed the type locality of Gould's *Dasyornis longirostris* from Swan River, West Australia, to King George's Sound on the basis of Stone and Mathews (1913: 166). Later, Mathews (1923a: 155) decided that Stone had been incorrect in assuming that ANSP specimens labeled "King George's Sound" were Gould types and reverted to "Swan River" as the type locality of Gould's name. Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 204–205) discussed the questionable Gould specimens in ANSP.

Mathews (1923a: 154, 156) named King George Sound birds as *Dasyornis longirostris mastersi*, based on his specimen from Western Australia. Whether he knew that it was probably collected by Webb at King George Sound is not known, but he wrote (Mathews, 1923a: 155): "I cannot trace any recent record, but Masters apparently found it, and its nest and eggs, at King George's Sound ...". George Masters, who was Curator and Collector at the AM, sent 10 specimens of *Dasyornis longirostris* to Sydney from King George Sound between September 1868 and April 1869 (Whittell, 1954: 786). Thus, Mathews' naming of *mastersi* honored Masters for his collection of this form even though he did not collect Mathews' specimen.

This specimen had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

Sphenura broadbenti whitei Mathews

Sphenura broadbenti whitei Mathews, 1912d: 79 (South Australia).

Now *Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti* (McCoy, 1867). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 139.

Holotype: AMNH 598152, adult male, collected at the Coorong, 36.00S, 139.30E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, in April 1912, by S.A.White (no. 777). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12241) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It was the only White specimen he cataloged at that time. A second White specimen in AMNH was collected much later, in 1916. Another specimen from the Coorong, AMNH 598153, was collected on 15 September 1909. However, this specimen, obtained from Robert Dyott, was cataloged by Mathews (no. 14983) on 9 December 1912, after the name was published (on 28 June 1912). Also, Mathews (1923a: 164) later said that the name was based on "White specimens from the Coorong". There is a paratype in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.). Mathews (1913a: 231) specified the type locality of *whitei* as the Coorong, the collecting locality of the holotype.

Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi Mathews

Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi Mathews, 1912a: 331 (Victoria).

Now *Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 140–141.

Holotype: AMNH 585363, adult male, collected at Sassafras, Victoria, Australia, on

28 December 1908. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5433) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. According to the catalog, this specimen was obtained from Thomas H. Tregellas, as was a second undated specimen cataloged at the same time (no. 5434) from The Basin, Dandenong Range. Now AMNH 585364, this specimen is a paratype, as are two immature specimens, male AMNH 585368 (Mathews no. 6246) and female AMNH 585369 (6245) collected by F.E. Howe in Ferntree Gully, Victoria, on 6 November 1910 and cataloged by Mathews on 25 January 1911.

Mathews (1913a: 199) specified the type locality as Sassafras, the collecting locality of the holotype. Sassafras is probably Sassafras Gully, 37.52S, 145.21E (USBGN, 1957b), or the township of Sassafras in the southwest Dandenong Range. Hartert (1931: 49) listed this type.

Origma solitaria pallida Mathews

Origma solitaria pallida Mathews, 1916a: 60 (Blue Mountains, New South Wales).

Now *Origma solitaria* (Lewin, 1808). See Mayr, 1986b: 411, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 144.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 598448 and 598449 (Mathews nos. 7601 and 7602), males, AMNH 598450 and 598451 (7599, 7600), females, and AMNH 598452 (7598), unsexed, all collected at Lithgow, in July 1899, by T. Thorpe; AMNH 598453, male, and AMNH 598454, female, collected in May 1915, by S. Rohu; and AMNH 598455 (3767), female, collected in June 1903, from the Blue Mountains, 33.30S, 150.15E (USBGN, 1957b), New South Wales, Australia. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews minimal original description said only that the type was from the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, and was lighter than *Origma solitaria solitaria*. AMNH 598453 bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1922a: pl. 446, opp. p. 390, text p. 397), but no information is given there on its type status. However, Mathews (1922a: 400) noted that he no longer recognized his subspecies *pallida*. There is no indication on any of the above specimens, all in Mathews' hand before 1916, as to which one was his type, and therefore there seems to be no alternative but to consider all eight of them syntypes.

[*Oreoscopus gutturalis boweri* Mathews]

Oreoscopus gutturalis boweri Mathews, 1916a: 61 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Oreoscopus gutturalis* (De Vis, 1889). See Mayr, 1986b: 412, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 161–162.

In the original description of this subspecies, Mathews only said: "Differs from *O. g. gutturalis* (De Vis) in being darker. Type, Cairns, Queensland". There are many Mathews specimens of *gutturalis* from the Cairns area, but none specifically from Cairns. Nothing on any of these specimens indicates that it was Mathews' intended type. One male, AMNH 601216 from Kuranda, bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 458, opp. p. 40, text p. 40), but there is no indication there that this male is the intended type. AMNH 601233, a female from Bartle Frere, collected 11 June 1900 by Olive, but from the Rothschild Collection and apparently never in the Mathews Collection, is marked on the reverse of the Rothschild label "Compared with type. G.M.M." It is not clear whether Mathews meant the type of *gutturalis* De Vis or his type of *boweri*, or whether he made the comparison before or after the publication of *boweri*. Mathews (1922e: 41) said that his description of the female of *Oreoscopus gutturalis* applies to the "type specimen, now lost". Perhaps he was referring to the type of *boweri*, as the syntypes of *O. g. gutturalis* De Vis are in QM (Ingram, 1987: 244).

Crateroscelis rufobrunnea Rothschild and Hartert

Crateroscelis rufobrunnea Rothschild and Hartert, 1900: 25 (Mt. Maori).

Now *Crateroscelis murina murina* (P.L. Sclater, 1858). See Hartert, 1920: 482, Mayr, 1941: 108, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 589340, unsexed [immature], collected on Mount Moari (= Mt. Maori), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had a single specimen. In the original description they placed "Mt. Maori, a little west of Humboldt Bay in Dutch New Guinea". However, Mayr (1930a: 24) was the first to realize that this locality was in the Arfak Mountains. Moari, 01.21S, 134.13E (Times Atlas), is a coastal locality on Geelvink Bay. It is variously written by Dumas as Mt. Moari, Mt. Maori, Moari Mt., and Maori Mt. and refers to the Arfak Mountains, inland from Moari.

The original Dumas label is missing from this specimen and it bears only a Rothschild type label.

Crateroscelis murina pallida Rand

Crateroscelis murina pallida Rand, 1938: 2 (east bank Fly River, opposite Sturt Island).

Now *Crateroscelis murina pallida* Rand, 1938. See Coates, 1990: 100, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 426456, adult male, collected on the east bank of the Fly River, opposite Sturt Island, 08.15S, 142.15E (USBGN, 1943), Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 October 1936, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and G.H.H. Tate on the 1936–1937 (Second) Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 5933).

COMMENTS: Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and later (Rand, 1942a: 326) listed his type series. Paratypes are: AMNH 426457, east bank of Fly River, opposite Sturt Island, and AMNH 426458–426461, Lake Daviumbu. For a description of these collecting localities, see Rand and Brass (1940: 361–366).

Crateroscelis murinus capitalis Stresemann and Paludan

Crateroscelis murinus capitalis Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 15 (Waigeu).

Now *Crateroscelis murina capitalis* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300767, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, 00.14S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 May 1931, on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 1471).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description, but the specimens were not listed. Rothschild et al. (1932) reported on Stein's Waigeo collection as a whole and there listed six specimens with his field numbers. The holotype and three additional specimens came to AMNH. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 300768 (Stein no. 1468), male; AMNH 300769 (1470), female; and AMNH 300770 (1469), sex ?. Stein (1933: 260–264 and 1936) described his collecting localities and published his field notes.

The Waigeo collection was made under the auspices of L.C. Sanford for AMNH and Stresemann for ZMB. Stein (1933: 253) and his wife, who were sent by ZMB and by the Botanical Museum of Berlin, were on Waigeo from 6 May to 16 June 1931. The bird collection was divided between ZMB and AMNH. The four specimens now at AMNH are stamped with an "S" within a circle, indicating that they came via Sanford's support. The two additional paratypes, Stein numbers 1466 and 1467, are probably in ZMB.

Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi Stresemann and Paludan

Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Stresemann et al.), 1934: 46 (Kunupi, 1700 m).

Now *Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi* Stresemann and Paludan, 1934. See Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301912, adult male, collected on Mount Kunupi, 1700 m, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 19 September 1931, on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 2023).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and eight specimens were noted. Five males and three females comprising that series are listed in Hartert et al. (1936: 220). Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 301913 (Stein no. 2026), male; AMNH 301914 (2021), male; AMNH 301915 (2022), female; AMNH 301916 (2024), female; and AMNH

301917 (2019), immature female. Financial support for the expedition was as described under the previous entry, and each specimen in AMNH bears the Sanford stamp. The remaining paratypes are probably in ZMB. Stein (1933: 289–306, and 1936: 44) described his collecting localities and field observations.

Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis Hartert

Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis Hartert, 1930b: 82 (Lehuma, Arfak Mountains).
Now *Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293883, adult male, collected on Mount Lehuma, 01.30S, 133.55E (USBGN, 1943), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 8 June 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1065).

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, and noted that nine specimens of both sexes (in addition to the holotype) were collected at Lehuma and in the mountains above Ditschi; Mayr (1930a: 22) described both of these localities. The collection was originally divided between AMNH and the Rothschild Collection, with half of the types going to each (Hartert, 1930a: 19) and with a "third set" going to MZB. In this case, all of the paratypes are now in AMNH. Paratypes sent to AMNH and bearing Sanford's stamp are AMNH 293880–293882, 293884, and 293885; those bearing a Rothschild Museum label are now AMNH 589361–589364.

Crateroscelis sanfordi Hartert

Crateroscelis sanfordi Hartert, 1930b: 81 (Wondiwoi).
Now *Crateroscelis robusta sanfordi* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293893, adult male, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, 02.45S, 134.35E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 14 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1521).

COMMENTS: Hartert included Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description; he listed three males, one female, and two sex ?, apparently including the type, although possibly a specimen was sent to MZB. The division of the collection was as for the previous form. There are five paratypes at AMNH: AMNH 293892, male; AMNH 293894, sex ?; AMNH 589365, male; AMNH 589366, male?; and AMNH 589367, female.

The Wondiwoi Mountains are on the peninsula east of Wandammen Bay, and Mayr (1930a: 24) entered them from Wasior, 02.38S, 134.27E (Times Atlas).

Crateroscelis robusta steini Stresemann and Paludan

Crateroscelis robusta steini Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Stresemann et al.), 1934: 46 (Kunupi, 1800 m).
Now *Crateroscelis robusta sanfordi* Hartert, 1930. See Mayr, 1941: 109, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301920, adult male collected on Mount Kunupi, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 11 October 1931, on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 2028).

COMMENTS: Stresemann and Paludan cited Stein's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that 16 specimens were collected. Eleven males and five females from Kunupi and Sumuri comprising that series were listed by Hartert et al. (1936: 219). Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 301918, 301919, and 301986, males, and AMNH 301921 and 301991, females, from Kunupi; and AMNH 301922–301925 and 301977, males, and AMNH 301926, female, from Sumuri. Additional paratypes are probably in ZMB. For details on the division of Stein's collection, see *Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi*.

Stein (1933: 289–306 and 1936: 33–34) described his collecting localities and published his field notes. Hartert et al. (1936) reported on the Steins' collection from the Weyland Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta deficiens Hartert

Crateroscelis robusta deficiens Hartert, 1930b: 81 (Cyclops Mountains).
Now *Crateroscelis robusta deficiens* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 589356, adult male, collected in the Cyclops Mountains, 02.32S,

140.36E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 10 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2266). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed a type series of 11 specimens. As noted under *Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis*, Mayr's collection was divided between AMNH and Rothschild, with some specimens having been sent to MZB. There are 10 paratypes at AMNH: AMNH 293886–293891, which came directly to AMNH and bear Sanford's stamp; and AMNH 589357–589360, which came to AMNH via the Rothschild Collection, as did the holotype. If Hartert's 11 specimens in the type series did not include the holotype, there is perhaps a paratype in MZB. Mayr (1930a: 24–26) described his stay in the Cyclops Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta bastille Diamond

Crateroscelis robusta bastille Diamond, 1969: 18 (Mt. Nibo, Torricelli Mountains, Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Crateroscelis robusta bastille* Diamond, 1969. See Coates, 1990: 103, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 789762, adult male, collected on Mount Nibo, 4800 ft, Torricelli Mountains, 03.25S, 142.12E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 14 July 1966, by Jared M. Diamond (no. 431).

COMMENTS: Diamond cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 829325–829333 from Mt. Nibo and Mt. Menawa, Torricelli Mountains.

Crateroscelis pectoralis Rothschild and Hartert

Crateroscelis pectoralis Rothschild and Hartert, 1900: 25 (Mt. Cameron).

Now *Crateroscelis robusta robusta* (De Vis, 1898). See Mayr, 1941: 109, Coates, 1990: 103, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 589344, adult male, collected on the Mount Cameron Range, 7000 ft, 08.50S, 147.15E (USBGN, 1943), Owen Stanley Mountains, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 August 1896, by A.S. Anthony. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated as type a specimen from Mount Cameron collected on 21 August 1896. The above specimen is the only Rothschild specimen in AMNH with those data, and it bears a Rothschild type label. Paratypes are: AMNH 589345 from Mt. Scratchley; AMNH 589346 and 589347 from Mt. Knutsford, 11,000 ft; and AMNH 589355 from the Aroa River, 5000 ft.

Sericornis lathami cairnsi Mathews
Sericornis lathami cairnsensis Mathews

Sericornis lathami cairnsi Mathews, 1912a: 354 (North Queensland (Cairns)).

Sericornis lathami cairnsensis Mathews, 1912a: 354.

Now *Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 163–164.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601253, adult female, collected at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), northern Queensland, Australia, on 11 May 1910, by A.P. or F.P. Dodd (no. 13). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5030) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it was the only specimen of this form cataloged at that time. In addition to the original label, this specimen bears Mathews Collection and type labels and a Rothschild type label. The number "581" that appears on the Mathews Collection label is the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Mathews (1922a: 491) mentioned that he used the name *cairnsensis* in error for *cairnsi* in Mathews (1912a: 354), thus providing reference to the simultaneously published description of *cairnsi* (on the same page and just above "*cairnsensis*") and making *cairnsensis* available by indication (ICZN, 1999: 16, Arts. 12.1 and 12.2.1)

Sericornis lathami intermedia Mathews

Sericornis lathami intermedia Mathews, 1912a: 354 (Queensland (Blackall Ranges)).

Now *Sericornis citreogularis intermedius* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 163–164.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601251, adult female, collected in the Blackall Range, 26.35S,

152.50E (Storr, 1984: 179), Queensland, Australia, on 29 April 1903, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2238) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. AMNH 601252, male, cataloged by Mathews at the same time and collected by Ashby in the Blackall Range on 30 September 1903, is a paratype.

Sericornis maculatus hartogi Carter

Sericornis maculatus hartogi Carter, 1916: 6 (Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia).

Now *Sericornis frontalis balstoni* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909. See Mayr, 1986b: 416, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 601350, adult male, collected on Dirk Hartog Island, 25.50S, 113.03E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 1 May 1916, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was designated as: "Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia. In the Austral Avian Museum, Fairoak, Hants" (= Mathews Collection). There are four specimens in AMNH collected by Carter on Dirk Hartog Island in 1916. AMNH 601350 bears a Carter field label marked "Type" by Mathews, a Rothschild Collection label, and a Rothschild type label with the name and reference to the description, but not in Hartert's hand. Carter and Mathews (1917: 589) added no further information on the identification of the type. Because AMNH 601350 has been included in the type collection at AMNH and is indicated as type by Mathews, who presented Carter's description to the British Ornithologists' Club (see title of Carter, 1916), I hereby designate AMNH 601350 the lectotype of *Sericornis maculatus hartogi*. The other three specimens, AMNH 601351, male, 12 May 1916, AMNH 601352, female, 23 May 1916, and AMNH 601353, female, 1(?) October 1916, are paralectotypes.

Sericornis maculata warreni Mathews

Sericornis maculata warreni Mathews, 1912a: 356 (West Australia (Warren River)).

Now *Sericornis frontalis maculatus* Gould, 1847. See Mayr, 1986b: 416, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601319, adult female?, collected on the Warren River, 34.36S, 115.50E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 514), Western Australia, Australia, on 14 February 1910, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5127) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it was the only specimen cataloged at that time. AMNH 601319 bears four labels: the Mathews Collection and type labels, a Rothschild type label, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 456, middle left fig., opp. p. 20, text p. 22), where it is confirmed as the type of *warreni*. There are three paratypes in AMNH that were collected in February 1910 on the Warren River: AMNH 601316–601318.

Sericornis maculata ashbyi Mathews

Sericornis maculata ashbyi Mathews, 1912a: 356 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Sericornis frontalis ashbyi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601258, adult male, collected at Kingscote, 35.40S, 137.38E (USBGN, 1957b), Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 27 March 1905, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2253) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There is one paratype in AMNH: AMNH 601259 (Mathews no. 2252), a female collected on the same day as the holotype.

Sericornis maculata mellori Mathews

Sericornis maculata mellori Mathews, 1912a: 356 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Sericornis frontalis mellori* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601284, adult male, collected on Cumbrutla Creek, Hundred of Mangalo, Cleve Hills (near Mount Desperate, 33.34S, 136.33E; USBGN, 1957b), cen-

tral Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, in June 1911, by J.W. Mellor. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9467) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the field label and the Rothschild type label, this specimen also bears a Mathews type label and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 456, bottom, opp. p. 20, text p. 21), where the figured male is confirmed as the type of *mellori*.

Apparently, specimens that were cataloged by Mathews until the end of 1911 were used by him in Mathews (1912a), with some being types of taxa named in that publication. Therefore, 12 specimens collected by S.A. White on the Eyre Peninsula 23 August–9 September 1911 and cataloged by Mathews (nos. 9706–9717) on 13 November 1911 were available to him and should be considered paratypes: AMNH 601285–601296. There are additional paratypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Mellor (1911: 110–111) apparently collected this holotype during the course of a trip in mid-June 1911 to the central Eyre Peninsula to capture Mallee Fowl for release on Kangaroo Island, although no mention is made of other birds collected. The original label is not present on this specimen, and the place names are misspelled on Mathew's collection label. The localities as cited above are taken from Mellor (1911).

[*Sericornis maculatus rymilli* S.A. White]

Sericornis maculatus rymilli S.A. White, 1916: 14 (Wedge Island).

Now *Sericornis frontalis mellori* Mathews, 1912. See Ford, 1970: 169, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

In the original description, White noted that the type, a male collected on 6 January 1916, was in the Weetunga Collection. Weetunga was S.A. White's property at the Reedbeds (frequently spelled "Wetunga" by White), and his collection is now known as the S.A. White Collection in SAMA. The holotype and two paratypes are in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.). AMNH 602345, male, collected on 6 January 1916, on Wedge Island by White and marked "Co-type" is a paratype in today's parlance. White's original label is no longer present.

[*Tasmanornis humilis archibaldi* Mathews]

Tasmanornis humilis archibaldi Mathews, 1922e: 38 (Launceston).

Now *Sericornis frontalis humilis* Gould, 1838. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

Mathews (1922e: 38) said "I therefore fix South Tasmania as the type locality of Gould's *S. humilis* and propose *Tasmanornis humilis archibaldi* subsp. nov. for the Launceston (Northern) form which I find to differ exactly as pointed out by A.J. Campbell, viz. in its smaller size, paler colour, etc." This apparently refers to the statement by Archibald G. Campbell (1905: 115): "Of all genera, however, the one in which the greatest variation is shown is *Sericornis*. The specimens from Launceston, besides varying in colour, are much smaller than those from Hobart." There are measurements on p. 116 of Campbell's paper and further comments on the genus *Sericornis* on p. 121. It would thus seem that the Launceston specimens in Campbell's collection should be considered the type series.

There are eight specimens from the Mathews Collection in AMNH labeled "George [= Gorge] Creek" or "Russel's Plains" by collectors P.C. or H. Thompson, who lived in Launceston (Whittell, 1954: 715), but there is no indication that Mathews intended any one of them as a type.

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 583), *Sericornis humilis* is treated as a full species.

Tasmanornis humilis tregellasi Mathews

Tasmanornis humilis tregellasi Mathews, 1914b: 99 (King Island).

Now *Sericornis frontalis tregellasi* (Mathews, 1914). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

Lectotype: AMNH 601406, adult male, collected on King Island, 39.50S, 144.00E (USBGN, 1957b), Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia, on 27 April 1914, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18484) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Mathews (1922e: 32), at the end of his description of the second adult male, said: "Figured. Collected on King Island on the 27th of April, 1914 and is the type of *T. h. tregellasi*." AMNH 601406 is the specimen bearing a yellow "Figured" label, and thus Mathews designated it the lectotype. It is the model for Mathews (1922e: pl. 457, bottom fig., opp. p. 31, text p. 32). This specimen had not previously been recognized as a type. AMNH 601405 is a paralectotype, male, collected on King Island by Tregellas on 24 April 1914, but apparently not cataloged by Mathews. The number "582" appears on both of Tregellas' labels; this refers to Mathews (1908a) where species number 582 is *Sericornis frontalis*, the identification written by Tregellas on his label. A third specimen, AMNH 601407, male, collected on King Island on 27 November 1908 by S.A. White, is a probable paralectotype. There are also two paralectotypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 583), *tregellasi* is treated as a subspecies of *Sericornis humilis*.

Sericornis parvula rosinae Mathews

Sericornis parvula rosinae Mathews, 1912a: 354 (Mount Lofty, South Australia).
Now *Sericornis frontalis rosinae* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601412, adult female, collected in Fern Gully, Mount Lofty Ranges, 35.00S, 138.50E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 22 September 1911, by S.A. White (no. 37). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9622) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There are three paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 601409 and 601410, males, collected in the Mt. Lofty Ranges on 19 October 1911 (Mathews nos. 9945 and 9946); and AMNH 601411, male, collected in Fern Gully on the same day as the holotype, but not found in Mathews' catalog. Two additional paratypes are in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Sericornis parvula harterti Mathews

Sericornis parvula harterti Mathews, 1912a: 354 (Victoria (Cape Otway)).
Now *Sericornis frontalis harterti* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601465, adult female, collected at Cape Otway, 38.51S, 143.31E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, undated, by Edwin Ashby (no. 216). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9458) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There are no paratypes in AMNH. This specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label and was the model for Mathews (1922e: pl. 455, lower left fig., opp. p. 7, text p. 8), where it is confirmed as the type of *harterti*.

[*Sericornis maculatus gouldianus* Mathews]

Sericornis maculatus gouldianus Mathews, 1922e: 28 (Mt. Gambier, South Australia).
Now *Sericornis frontalis frontalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

Mathews (1922e: 28) named *gouldianus* based on Gould material from Mount Gambier, South Australia, Australia, in BMNH. No type material under this name was listed by Warren and Harrison (1971).

Sericornis gularis Legge

Sericornis gularis Legge, 1896: 84 (Kent Group).
Now *Sericornis frontalis frontalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) × *S. frontalis flindersi* S.A. White and Mellor, 1913. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 601399, adult male, collected in the Kent Group, 39.27S, 147.20E (USBGN, 1957b), Bass Strait Islands, Tasmania, Australia, in November 1890, by A.J. Campbell (no. 495). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18439) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Legge's description of *gularis* was based on "several specimens" collected in the Kent Group by members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in November 1890 and sent to Legge by A.J. Campbell for

identification. No type was designated in the original description, and all of the original series are syntypes. Three syntypes are in MV (W. Longmore, personal commun.).

Mathews (1922e: 37) noted: "The next year [1914] Mr. A.J. Campbell gave me the type of *S. gularis* Legge and I was enabled to recognise that it was a form of *humilis* ...". Mathews cataloged this specimen as his number 18439 in May 1914; the date "17.3.14" that appears on Campbell's label evidently refers to the date he sent the specimen to Mathews so that he could figure it in *The Birds of Australia.*

In addition to the field label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, this specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1922e: pl. 457, middle right fig., opp. p. 31, text p. 32). There, Mathews, at the end of the description of the third adult male, noted "Figured. Collected on the Kent Group, in November 1890, and is the type of *T. h. gularis* (Legge)", thereby designating it the lectotype.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 169–171) considered the population of the Kent Group a stabilized intergradient between *S. frontalis frontalis* and *S. frontalis flindersi* but mentioned the possibility that the paler, grayer coloration of Kent birds could be an ecophenotypic response to their scrubby environment. In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 582), the population from the Kent Group is included in *S. frontalis flindersi.*

Sericornis flindersi S.A. White and Mellor

Sericornis flindersi S.A. White and Mellor, 1913: 165. (Flinders Island (Furneaux Group), Bass Strait).

Now *Sericornis frontalis flindersi* S.A. White and Mellor, 1913. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

Syntypes: AMNH 601400, adult male, and AMNH 601401, adult female, collected on Flinders Island, 40.00S, 148.00E (USBGN, 1957b), Furneaux Group, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia, on 21 and 22 November 1912, respectively, by S.A. White and J.W. Mellor (nos. 1072 and 1071). From the Mathews Collection (nos. 15730 and 15729, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description nor was the number of specimens mentioned. These two specimens have been treated as syntypes of *flindersi* in AMNH and bear AMNH type labels, written by Ernst Mayr. They were both collected in November 1912, the month in which White and Mellor's specimens were said to have been collected, and are listed in the Mathews catalog as "co-types". The female specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it appeared in Mathews (1922e: pl. 457, opp. p. 31, text p. 32), where type status was not specified; therefore, no lectotype was designated. Syntypes are also present in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Sericornis insularis Cole

Sericornis insularis Cole, 1913: 74 (Forsyth Island (Furneaux Group), Bass Strait).

Now *Sericornis frontalis flindersi* S.A. White and Mellor, 1913. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

Lectotype: AMNH 601403, adult male, collected on Forsyth Island, Furneaux Islands, 40.10S, 148.05E (USBGN, 1957b), Tasmania, Australia, on 28 November 1912, by C.F. Cole. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description and both male and female were described, with the comment that "Several specimens were secured, and upon dissection the type female was found to be breeding". The above male bears an original field label marked "Type male" by Cole, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 457, top fig., opp. p. 31, text p. 32). At the end of his description there of the first adult male, Mathews (1922e: 32) said: "Figured. Collected in Forsyth Island, Furneaux Group, on the 28th of November, 1912, and is the type of *Sericornis insularis* Cole." He thus designated as lectotype the specimen that is now AMNH 601403.

AMNH 601404 is an adult female collected on Forsyth Island on the same date and bears a Cole label marked "Type female", a Rothschild Collection label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. No statement was

made by Mathews (1922e: 32) as to any type status of a female; therefore, this specimen is a paralectotype. Because AMNH 601404 bears type labels and has been a part of the AMNH type collection, it is retained there with an added label explaining its status.

A third specimen, AMNH 601402, has an identical field label, except that "Forsyth" has been crossed out and "Barren" written in, and with a date of 21 November 1912. It does not bear Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Specimens of *Sericornis insularis* were collected on Barren and Clarke islands as well as Forsyth, and as part of the type series, AMNH 601402 is also a paralectotype. This specimen did at one time bear an AMNH type label. This had previously been partly cut off and the specimen returned to the general collection, where it remains.

[*Sericornis maculatus inopinatus* Mathews]

Sericornis maculatus inopinatus Mathews, 1922e: 28 (Lithgow, NSW).

Now *Sericornis frontalis frontalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1986b: 418, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

In the original description, Mathews based *inopinatus* on material from Lithgow, New South Wales, Australia, in BMNH. The name is not listed in Warren and Harrison (1971), but a small series of syntypes has since been found in BMNH (R. Schodde, personal commun.). There are no Lithgow specimens in AMNH.

Sericornis laevigaster tweedi Mathews

Sericornis laevigaster tweedi Mathews, 1922e: 16 (Tweed River).

Now *Sericornis frontalis tweedi* Mathews, 1922. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

Syntype: AMNH 601504, adult male, collected at Tumbulgum, 28.17S, 153.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Tweed River, New South Wales, Australia, on 2 November 1907, by S.A. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type but said that *tweedi* has a broad black bar across the tail with no white tips. The above specimen is the only Mathews specimen from the Tweed River in AMNH. It is in very poor plumage and the tail is worn. A few feathers look as though there may have been a black bar across the tail, and if it had white tips on the tail, they have worn away. Mellor (1908b: 208), as Secretary of the South Australian Ornithological Association, reported that he and S.A. White had shown skins of birds procured on an excursion in New South Wales, mainly on the Tweed River, in connection with the Seventh Session of the Australian Ornithologists' Union, held in late October 1907 (Anonymous, 1908: 126); however, no mention was made of which species were collected. Mellor (1908a: 185), however, did list a *Sericornis* sp. seen on the Tweed River. The initials "SAW" appear on the original label, and AMNH 601504 was almost certainly collected on that excursion. I was unable to find the specimen listed in Mathews' catalog and do not know when Mathews acquired it, although it was undoubtedly before 1922. Someone has written "Type of tweedi?" on the reverse of one label. This specimen had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

The South Australian Museum, Adelaide, holds the bulk of the S.A. White Collection. It includes one specimen of *Sericornis* from Tumbulgum. "Ours was collected on 8 Nov. and intriguingly whoever wrote the label put 1908 on it. Fortunately they also wrote "AOU 7th Congress" on the label ... so we can safely assume that 1908 was a mistake for 1907. The label does not state that it is a type specimen. The tail of our specimen has a very faint dark subterminal band and very slightly paler tips to the feathers (only slightly worn)" (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.). This specimen is also a syntype.

Sericornis parvula herbertoni Mathews

Sericornis parvula herbertoni Mathews, 1912a: 355 (Herberton).

Now *Sericornis frontalis laevigaster* Gould, 1847. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 165–171.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601508, adult female, collected at Herberton, 17.23S, 145.23E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 28 November 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9539) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; in addition to the original field label, the Mathews Collection label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 455, lower right fig., opp. p. 7, text p. 15), where it is confirmed as the type of *herbertoni*. It was probably collected by A.P. Dodd, who with his father F.P. Dodd (1911) collected mostly insects in the Herberton area in late 1910–early 1911. The holotype is the only Herberton specimen of this form that came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection.

Sericornis beccarii dubius Mayr

Sericornis beccarii dubius Mayr, 1937: 9 ("Cape York", N. Queensland).
Now *Sericornis magnirostra dubius* Mayr, 1937. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 173–175.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450834, adult male, collected at the Chester River, Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, on 9 July 1898, by Alfred S. Meek (no. 1905). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. His type series comprised two males and one female. The two paratypes are AMNH 601539, male, and AMNH 601540, female.

Meek's exact collecting locality on Cape York was not certainly known until Parker (1966) fixed the locality as the Chester River (13.42S, 143.33E). In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585), the subspecies *dubia* is included in the species *S. beccarii*.

Sericornis minimus yorki Mathews

Sericornis minimus yorki Mathews, 1922e: 19 (Piara Scrubs, Cape York, North Queensland).
Now *Sericornis magnirostra minimus* Gould, 1875. See Mayr, 1986b: 419, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 173–175.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601533, adult male, collected in Piara Scrub, 10.44S, 142.34E (USBGN, 1957b), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 22 March 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 2662). From the Mathews Collection (no. 17220) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1922e: 19) described this form as follows: "The bird figured and described differs from Gould's type in having the back olive and not brown, and may be called *Sericornis minimus yorki* subsp. nov." AMNH 601533 bears a yellow "Figured" label; this refers to the illustration in Mathews (1922e: pl. 455, top fig. (labeled *S. frontalis*), opp. p. 7, text pp. 17, 19). On p. 17, at the end of the description of the adult male, Mathews stated: "Figured. Collected at Piara Scrubs, Cape York, North Queensland, on the 22nd of March, 1913". The agreement of the data on AMNH 601533 with that cited in the description of the figured male identifies this specimen as Mathews' holotype. It did not have Mathews or Rothschild type labels and had not previously been included with the AMNH types. AMNH 601532, a second specimen not mentioned by Mathews, was collected by Kemp at "Paira" Scrubs on 19 February 1913 (Mathews no. 17703) and is a paratype.

Piara (sometimes spelled Paira) was the home on Muddy Bay of Bert Vidgen, where many early collectors on Cape York stayed. In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585), the subspecies *minimus* is included in the species *S. beccarii*.

Sericornis beccarii randi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii randi Mayr, 1937: 10 (Wuroi, Oriomo River, Western Division of Papua).
Now *Sericornis magnirostra randi* Mayr, 1937. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 422041, unsexed [= adult male], collected at Wuroi, 08.50S, 143.07E (Deignan, 1964: 234), Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 25 January 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 2576).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; his type series comprised two males and one female. The paratypes are AMNH 422039, male, and AMNH 422040, female. The latter specimen was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

For a description of this locality, see Archbold and Rand (1935: 576). The form

was listed as "*Sericornis beccarii* subspecies" in Mayr and Rand (1937: 120) and as *Sericornis beccarii randi* in del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585).

Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr

Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr, 1937: 12 (Siwi, Arfak Mts.).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra imitator* Mayr, 1937. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450828, adult male, collected on "Berge bei Siwi", 01.30S, 134.02E (USBGN, 1982a), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 April 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 239). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of five males (including the type) and four females. Paratypes are the eight birds for which measurements were given and two unsexed specimens from Siwi: AMNH 293865–293870 and AMNH 601552–601555. AMNH 293869 and 601553 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Mayr's 1928 fieldwork in former Dutch New Guinea was supported by Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH; the collection was reported on by Hartert (1930a, 1930b) and divided between the two collections, with Sanford's part being stamped with a red "S" within a circle. With the purchase of the Rothschild Collection in 1932, both parts of the collection were again brought together, apart from a smaller number of specimens sent to MZB.

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584), *imitator* is considered a subspecies of *Sericornis virgatus*.

Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi Mayr, 1937: 11 (Wondiwoi Mts., northwestern New Guinea (Wandammen District)).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra wondiwoi* Mayr, 1937. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 293861, adult male, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, 02.45S, 134.35E (USBGN, 1982a), "Wandammen Peninsula", Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1421).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, giving measurements of three males (including the holotype) and one female. Paratypes are AMNH 293862, 293863, and 601551. Hartert (1930b: 83–84) reported on this collection, including these birds as part of his type series of *S. magnirostris cyclopum* (see below). In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585), *wondiwoi* is considered a subspecies of *S. beccarii*.

The "Wandammen Peninsula" is the peninsula jutting into Geelvink Bay east of Wandammen Bay. Mayr (1930a: 24) collected inland from Wasior, 02.38S, 134.27E (Times Atlas), in the Wondiwoi Mountains.

Sericornis beccarii weylandi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii weylandi Mayr, 1937: 11 (Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra weylandi* Mayr, 1937. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301998, adult male, collected at Kunupi, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 23 September 1931, by Georg Stein on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 2389).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of four males (including the holotype) and three females. An eighth specimen with the sex questioned was also part of Stein's series and would have been available to Mayr. The seven paratypes are: AMNH 301994–301997 and 301999–302001.

Georg and Clara Stein's Weyland Mountains collection was originally reported on by Hartert et al. (1936), where these birds were identified as *S. b. cyclopum* and seven males and two females listed. The Steins' collection was divided between ZMB, Rothschild, and AMNH. By 1937, when this form was described, the Rothschild Collection was in AMNH, and the ZMB specimens would not have been available to Mayr. Thus, specimens in Berlin have no nomenclatural

standing. Stein (1933, 1936) published field notes from this expedition.

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585), *weylandi* is considered a subspecies of *S. beccarii*.

Sericornis magnirostris cyclopum Hartert

Sericornis magnirostris cyclopum Hartert, 1930b: 83 (Cyclops Mountains).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra cyclopum* Hartert, 1930. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601547, adult male, collected in the Pegunungan Cycloop (= Cyclops Mountains), 02.32S, 140.36E (USBGN, 1982a), camp I, on 22 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1938). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Hartert's type series comprised four specimens, including the holotype, from the Cyclops Mountains; four from the Wondiwoi Mountains, which later became the type series of *S. b. wondiwoi* (see above); and a specimen collected at Humboldt Bay by Dumas. The eight paratypes of *cyclopum* are AMNH 293861–293864 and 601548–601551.

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585), *cyclopum* is considered a subspecies of *S. beccarii*.

Sericornis beccarii idenburgi Rand

Sericornis beccarii idenburgi Rand, 1941: 11 (1200 meters altitude, 6 kilometers southwest of Bernhard Camp on the Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra idenburgi* Rand, 1941. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305908, adult male, collected 6 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m, Sungai Taritatu (= Idenburg River), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 February 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and William B. Richardson on the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 9494).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Rand (1942b: 472) listed five males (including the holotype), four females, and two of unknown sex. The paratypes are AMNH 340677–340685 and 340706. AMNH 340677 and 340685 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s, and AMNH 340678 was exchanged to MZB in 1957.

For a description of the locality, see Archbold et al. (1942). Bernhard Camp is shown at ca. 03.30S, 139.15E on map 1. In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584–585), *idenburgi* is considered a subspecies of *S. beccarii*.

Sericornis magnirostris jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan

Sericornis magnirostris jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild et al.), 1932c: 230 (Japen).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra jobiensis* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301584, adult male, collected on Yapen (= Japen) Island, 450 m, 01.45S, 136.15E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 7 March 1931, by Georg Stein on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 406).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Rothschild et al. (1932c: 230) listed 10 specimens in the type series, including the holotype. The Steins' fieldwork was supported by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, Rothschild, and ZMB. By the time study of the collection was completed, the Rothschild Collection had come to AMNH, and seven of the specimens came directly to AMNH. The six paratypes at AMNH are AMNH 301585–301590. There are probably three paratypes in ZMB, with Stein numbers 441, 436, and 445. Stein (1933: 256–258) published information on the 1931 Yapen Island Expedition, and Rothschild et al. (1932c) reported on the birds collected.

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584), *jobiensis* is considered a subspecies of *S. virgatus*.

Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus Diamond

Sericornis virgatus boreonesioticus Diamond, 1969: 21 (Mt. Somoro, Torricelli Mountains, Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Sericornis magnirostra boreonesioticus* Diamond, 1969. See Coates, 1990: 105, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 789764, adult male, collected on Mount Somoro, 4450 ft, Torricelli Mountains, 03.25S. 142.15E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 8 July 1966, by Jared M. Diamond (no. 192).

COMMENTS: Diamond cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Forty paratypes came to AMNH from Mt. Somoro and Mt. Nibo (Torricelli Mountains), Mt. Menawa (Bewani Mountains) and Mt. Turu (Prince Alexander Mountains): AMNH 829346–829385.

In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 584), *boreonesioticus* is considered a subspecies of *S. virgatus*.

Sericornis arfakiana Salvadori
Sericornis magnirostris cantans Mayr

Sericornis arfakiana Salvadori, 1876: 962 (Monte Arfak).

Now *Sericornis nouhuysi cantans* Mayr, 1930. See Mayr, 1930b: 177, Mayr, 1986b: 421, and Dickinson, 2003: 446.

Syntype: AMNH 601630, adult female, collected at Mori, 3500 ft, on Mount Arfak, 01.14S, 134.01E (Times Atlas), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 3 May 1875, by "David" for Odoardo Beccari. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Salvadori wrote that he had six specimens: two females collected by Beccari and three males and one female collected by Bruijn. No type was designated. The above specimen was Salvadori's specimen marked "c" and is marked "Typus"; however, apparently Salvadori marked all of the specimens of his new forms "Typus". It was listed as a "co-type" (in the sense of syntype) by Hartert (1920: 461). Other syntypes are in Genoa (Arbocco et al., 1979: 221).

Salvadori (1876: 960) named *Gerygone? arfakiana* and *Sericornis arfakiana* (Salvadori, 1876: 962). Mayr (1930b: 177), as first revisor, placed both forms in the genus *Sericornis* and selected *Sericornis arfakiana* Salvadori (1876: 960) as the senior name. By that action, *Sericornis arfakiana* Salvadori (1876: 962) became preoccupied, and Mayr provided the replacement name *Sericornis magnirostris cantans*, now *Sericornis nouhuysi cantans*.

Arbocco et al. (1979: 221) wrote that Meise (1935) designated a lectotype for *Sericornis arfakiana* Salvadori, 1876 in the course of his revision of the genus *Gerygone*. There is no 1935 publication by Meise listed in the bibliography by Arbocco et al., and I have been unable to find such a publication. Meise (1931) did publish a revision of *Gerygone* but did not there discuss *Sericornis arfakiana* Salvadori, 1876. If the statement by Arbocco et al. (1979: 221) "Lectotipo designato da Meise 1935) (*): ♂ C.E. 11726, Nuova Guinea: M. Arfak, 3.V.1875. A.A. Bruijn" is considered designation of a lectotype, then the above syntype would become a paralectotype.

Sericornis arfakiana oorti Rothschild and Hartert

Sericornis arfakiana oorti Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 503 (Bihagi, head of Mambare River).

Now *Sericornis nouhuysi oorti* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913. See Coates, 1990: 106.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601642, adult male, collected at Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, 08.30S, 147.45E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Northern Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 February 1906, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.2464). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes in AMNH are specimens from the Kotoi district, Mt. Cameron, Aroa River, Angabunga River and Bihagi: AMNH 601643–601659. I did not find any specimens from Eafa, another locality mentioned; perhaps they were exchanged by Rothschild before the collection came to AMNH.

Sericornis arfakiana keysseri Stresemann

Sericornis arfakiana keysseri Stresemann, 1925: 59 (Rawlinson-Gebirge, 1250 m).

Now *Sericornis nouhuysi oorti* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913. See Mayr, 1941: 120, 1986b: 422, Coates, 1990: 106, and Dickinson, 2003: 446.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601641, unsexed [female], collected in the Rawlinson Mountains, 1250 m, 06.30S, 147.15 E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, on 10 October 1911, by

Christian Keysser (no. 7). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann, in his original description, said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. In their description of *Sericornis arfakiana oorti* (see above), Rothschild and Hartert noted that they had received a single specimen from the Rawlinson Mountains but were unable to place it in a subspecies. It is this specimen that Stresemann later named.

Sericornis nouhuysi monticola Mayr and Rand

Sericornis nouhuysi monticola Mayr and Rand, 1936: 246 (Mt. Albert Edward, Südwest Seite, 3680 m).
Now *Sericornis nouhuysi monticola* Mayr and Rand, 1936. See Coates, 1990: 107.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 420282, adult female, collected on the southwest slope of Mount Albert Edward, 3680 m, 08.25S, 147.25E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Owen Stanley Range, border of Northern and Central Provinces, Papua New Guinea, on 25 June 1933, by Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Papuan Expedition (no. 670).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr and Rand (1937: 121) noted that six males and three females (including the type) were collected. The eight paratypes are AMNH 420257–420262, males, and AMNH 420281 and 420283, females. AMNH 420262 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. A summary of this expedition is provided by Archbold and Rand (1935).

Sericornis magnirostris viridior Mathews

Sericornis magnirostris viridior Mathews, 1912a: 355 (Queensland (Cairns)).
Now *Sericornis magnirostra viridior* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 173–175.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601621, adult male, collected in the Atherton Scrub, ca. 17.16S, 145.29E (Storr, 1984: 179), Queensland, Australia, in September 1908, by P. Schräder. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2249) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to a Mathews Collection label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 454, top fig., opp. p. 3, text p. 4) where it is confirmed as the type of *viridior*. A second specimen, AMNH 601620 (Mathews no. 2248), is a paratype.

Sericornis magnirostris howei Mathews

Sericornis magnirostris howei Mathews, 1912a: 355 (Victoria).
Now *Sericornis magnirostra howei* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 173–175.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601598, unsexed, collected in Gippsland, southeastern Victoria, Australia, in July 1886, by Edwin Ashby (no. 219). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2250) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it was the only Victoria specimen cataloged at that time and is the only Mathews specimen of this species from Victoria that came to AMNH. Mathews (1913a: 221) specified the type locality by citing the collecting locality of the holotype.

Sericornis magnirostris bunya Mathews

Sericornis magnirostris bunya Mathews, 1920d: 106 (Bunya Mts. Queensland).
Now *Sericornis magnirostra magnirostra* (Gould, 1838). See Mayr, 1986b: 422, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 173–175.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601606, unsexed, collected in the Bunya Mountains, 26.52S, 151.35E (Storr, 1984: 180), Queensland, Australia, on 30 September 1919, by J.B. Cleland (no. 491). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews, in the original description, said that the type was a specimen collected by Cleland in the Bunya Mountains on 30 September 1919. This specimen is the only one with these data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears a Mathews Collection label marked "Type of S.m. bunya Math.", and Rothschild Collection and type labels.

Sericornis magnirostris keri Mathews

Sericornis magnirostris keri Mathews, 1920d: 106 (Bellenden Ker, Queensland).

Now *Sericornis keri* Mathews, 1920. See Galbraith and Parker, 1969, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 172.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601616, unsexed (but see below), collected on Bellenden Ker Range, 17.16S, 145.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Queensland, Australia, in June 1889, by Kendall Broadbent (no. 3). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18459) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The history of this specimen has been traced by Galbraith and Parker (1969). Mathews cataloged it in 1914, noting that he obtained it from QM, but he did not publish this information in his description. It is the only specimen of *S. keri* in AMNH.

The holotype bears six labels. Broadbent's original label reads as follows: "No. 3, New Sericornis, Loc. Bellenden Ker, 5960 ft, north peak, June of 89". A smaller, torn tag (written by De Vis, according to Galbraith and Parker, 1969: 213) reads: "c.64, [i]ris gld, 60 ft" (apparently referring to the 5960 ft altitude). The Mathews Collection label gives the collecting locality and date, the Mathews catalog number, and "p. 221", which refers to the page number in Mathews (1913a); its reverse has measurements and is marked "Type of keri Math.". The yellow "Figured" label indicates that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1922e: pl. 454, bottom fig., opp. p. 3, text p. 4), where it is confirmed that this specimen is the holotype. Also attached are a Rothschild Collection label stamped with the AMNH catalog number and a Rothschild type label.

Broadbent (1902: 381), in his report on his collection from Bellenden Ker, reported that his specimens were collected at 5200 ft, and Galbraith and Parker (1969: 214) noted that the locality was the south peak rather than the north peak, according to information obtained from other accounts of the expedition.

Galbraith and Parker (1969: 214) also noted that according to De Vis, Broadbent indicated the sex of his specimens by the way he crossed their legs, with males having their left legs crossed over their right, as does this holotype. They point out the possible problems associated with this technique, but the indications are that the holotype is a male.

Sericornis spilodera wuroi Mayr

Sericornis spilodera wuroi Mayr, 1937: 15 (Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea).

Now *Sericornis spilodera wuroi* Mayr, 1937. See Coates, 1990: 104, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 422042, adult male collected at Wuroi, 08.50S, 142.07E (Deignan, 1964: 234), Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 February 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Papuan Expedition (no. 2754).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. There were four specimens in the type series, including the holotype (Mayr and Rand, 1937: 122). The three paratypes are AMNH 422043–422045. Archbold and Rand (1935) provided a summary of this expedition.

Aethomyias spilodera granti Hartert

Aethomyias spilodera granti Hartert, 1930b: 85 (Snow Mountains, 2,000 feet).

Now *Sericornis spilodera granti* (Hartert, 1930). See Mayr, 1986b: 423, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601569, adult male, collected in the Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), 2000 ft, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 August 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4636). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. While the collecting locality on the label is "Snow Mountains", Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 473) said that Meek's collection was made on the Setekwa River, 04.54S, 137.19E (USBGN, 1982a), a tributary of the Oetakwa (= Utakwa) River. Although Hartert did not indicate how many specimens he had, according to Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 501, under *Aethomyias spilodera guttata*), the type series comprised four adult and one juvenile male specimen, for which they gave Meek's field numbers. The four paratypes are: AMNH 601568 (Meek no. 4635), immature male; AMNH 601570 (4633) and 601571 (4617), males; and AMNH 601573 (4634), female (not male). AMNH 601572 (4576), young male, which

was only identified as *Sericornis*? in Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 504), is not considered a paratype.

Sericornis spilodera intermedia Greenway
Sericornis spilodera batantae Mayr

Sericornis spilodera intermedia Greenway, 1966: 15 (near the summit of Mt. Besar (2800 feet), Batanta, off western New Guinea [West Irian]).
Now *Sericornis spilodera batantae* Mayr, 1986. See Mayr, 1986b: 423, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 789544, adult male, collected on Mount Batanta (= Mount Besar), ca. 2800 ft, 00.53S, 130.36E (USBGN, 1982a), above Wailabet Village, on Batanta Island, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 30 June 1964, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Greenway cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Mayr (1986b: 423–424) noted that *intermedia* was preoccupied by *Sericornis lathami intermedia* Mathews, 1912 and provided *S. s. batantae* as a replacement name. Paratypes are AMNH 789545–789548.

"Mt. Besar" literally means "big mountain", and this mountain is usually called Mt. Batanta on maps.

Sericornis spilodera ferruginea Stresemann and Paludan

Sericornis spilodera ferruginea Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 16 (Waigeu).
Now *Sericornis spilodera ferrugineus* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Mayr, 1986b: 424, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300771, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, 00.14S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 May 1931, by Georg Stein on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932 (no. 1446).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. This expedition was jointly sponsored by ZMB and Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH. Rothschild et al. (1932a: 160) listed six specimens of this form collected by Stein. Of the five paratypes, three are in AMNH: AMNH 300772 (Stein no. 1441), female; AMNH 300773 (1444, not 1544), female; and AMNH 300773bis (1442), sex ?. The remaining paratypes, Stein numbers 1443 and 1445, are probably in ZMB.

Information on his Waigeo trip was published by Stein (1933, 1936), and the birds collected were reported on by Rothschild et al. (1932a).

Sericornis perspicillata goodsoni Hartert

Sericornis perspicillata goodsoni Hartert, 1930b: 84 (Lehuma).
Now *Sericornis rufescens* (Salvadori, 1876). See Mayr, 1941: 121, and Dickinson, 2003: 446.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601680, adult male, collected on Mount Lehuma, 01.30S, 133.55E (USBGN, 1943, spelled Lehoema), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 4 June 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 975). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed five males, two [female] immatures, and three females from Lehuma, Dohunsehik in the Issim Valley, and mountains near Ditschi. Eight of the nine paratypes are in AMNH: AMNH 293856–293860, 601679, 601681, and 601682. Mayr's collection was divided between Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH and Rothschild, with a subset to go to ZMB. The ninth paratype is perhaps in Berlin.

Sericornis meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Sericornis meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 503 (Mt. Goliath).
Now *Sericornis papuensis meeki* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913. See Mayr, 1986b: 425, and Dickinson, 2003: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601684, adult female, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.40S, 139.52E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 8 February 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5338). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number was listed for the holotype in the original description. Only one additional female was collected, paratype AMNH 601684.

Sericornis pusilla Rothschild and Hartert

Sericornis pusilla Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 228 (Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, 2000–4000 ft.).

Now *Sericornis arfakianus* (Salvadori, 1876). See Mayr, 1986b: 425, Coates, 1990: 110, and Dickinson, 2003: 446.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601697, unsexed, Mount Gayata, 2000–4000 ft, Richardson Range, southeastern Papua New Guinea, undated. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had a single specimen (no. 1137, collector's no. ?). It had been purchased from McIlwraith and McEacharn in 1898 and appeared to them to be of Emil Weiske's preparation.

According to Mayr (1941: 225), Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, is in the Owen Stanley Mountains. The late W.S. Peckover (personal commun.) equated Mt. Gayata with Mt. Totola, 09.05S, 147.28 E, Central Province.

[*Acanthornis gouldi* Mathews]

Mathews (1916a: 61) provided *Acanthornis gouldi* in error as a nomen novum for *Acanthiza magna* Gould, 1851 (= *Sericornis magnus*) (see Mayr, 1986b: 425).

Sericornis brunnea pallescens Mathews

Sericornis brunnea pallescens Mathews, 1912a: 353 (West Australia (Bore Well)).

Now *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 426, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 160.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601169, adult male, collected at Borewell (= Bore Well), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 19 August 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2233) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He cataloged two additional Western Australian specimens at the same time: paratypes AMNH 601168 (Mathews no. 2235), female? from Kurrawang, collected in May 1907; and AMNH 601170 (2234), male from Lake Way, collected 17 August 1909 by Whitlock. There are three additional specimens also collected by Whitlock at Lake Way on 17August 1909, but apparently not cataloged by Mathews. I consider them probable paratypes: AMNH 601171–601173.

Whitlock (1910) reported on his expedition to the East Murchison, noting on p. 185 that on his route from Nannine to Wiluna, Borewell was 30 mi (southwest) from Wiluna, 26.37S, 120.12E (Times Atlas). On p. 201, he noted this species under *Pyrrholaemus* (*Sericornis*) *brunnea*.

Pyrrholaemus brunneus centra Mathews

Pyrrholaemus brunneus centra Mathews, 1922a: 489 (Central Australia).

Now *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould, 1841. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 160.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 601180 (1736), adult male, 6 August 1914, and AMNH 601181, female, 2 August 1914, collected on the Officer River, west of Everard Ranges; AMNH 601182 (1733), adult male, 8 August 1914, and AMNH 601183 (1734), female, collected in the Everard Ranges, 11 August, 1914; AMNH 601184 (1732), adult male, collected at Flat Rock Hole, 20 mi east of Musgrave Ranges, 21 July 1914; AMNH 601185 (1737), 601186 (1738), and 601187 (1739), adult males, collected 10–15 mi west of Moorilyanna (= Morrillanna, as on label) Well, 14–28 July 1914; AMNH 601188 (1729) and 601189 (1731), adult males, collected at Wantapella Swamp, 9 July 1914; AMNH 601190, adult female, collected 80 mi west of Oodnadatta, 9 July 1914; and AMNH 601191 (1730), adult female, collected 90 mi west of Todmorden, 8 July 1914. All were collected by S.A. White, with his field numbers given in parentheses. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type and gave the range as central Australia, based on a statement by S.A. White (which I have been unable to trace) that the Lower Murray River bird differed. Mathews (1922a: 489) wrote: "Of course the Lower Murray bird was the typical bird and I now name the Central Australian bird: *Pyrrholaemus brunneus centra* subsp. nov. as being lighter above and the throat a deeper red".

AMNH 601191 bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 453, opp. p. 479, lower left fig.), but no indication of subspecies or type status was given. Later, Mathews (1930: 611) restricted the type locality to the

Musgrave Ranges, 26.10S, 131.50E (USBGN, 1957b), but it seems necessary to consider all of the S.A. White specimens from his 1914 trip into the Musgrave and Everard ranges as syntypes of *P. b. centra*. There are additional syntypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

White (1915a, 1915b) reported on his expedition into northwestern South Australia.

Pyrrholaemus brunneus kalgoorlie Mathews

Pyrrholaemus brunneus kalgoorlie Mathews, 1922a: 489 (The Southern Cross, Kalgoorlie, etc.)

Now *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 426, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 160.

Syntypes: AMNH 601177, male, and AMNH 601178, female, collected at Crookerdine Lake, Southern Cross, 31.13S, 119.20E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 513), Western Australia, Australia, on 23 and 25 July 1905, respectively, by G. C. Shortridge for W.E. Balston. From the Mathews Collection (nos. 3855 and 3856, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description, nor are there specimens from Kalgoorlie in AMNH. Mathews received the above two specimens from BMNH. They were part of a collection made by G.C. Shortridge for W.E. Balston, who presented them to BMNH. Ogilvie-Grant (1909b: 677), under *Sericornis brunnea*, reported that Shortridge collected males and females, "a-f", of this species at Crookerdine Lake, 17–25 July 1905. These letters do not appear on the labels, with the reverse of both being marked "Dupl", nor were they given BMNH numbers. These specimens had not previously been recognized as types.

[*Pyrrholaemus brunneus milligani* Mathews]

Pyrrholaemus brunneus milligani Mathews, 1922a: 489 (Wongan Hills).

Now *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 426, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 160.

Mathews based his description on what Milligan (*in* Mathews, 1922a: 488) had written about the bird. No type was designated. There are no Wongan Hills specimens of this species in AMNH.

Chthonicola sagittata inexpectata Mathews

Chthonicola sagittata inexpectata Mathews, 1912a: 346 (Victoria).

Now *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1986b: 426, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 158–159.

Holotype: AMNH 597487, adult male, collected at Mitcham, 37.49S, 145.12E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 6 August 1910, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5958) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Tregellas' label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, this specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 446, left fig., opp. p. 390, text pp. 402–406), where on p. 403 it is confirmed as the type of *inexpectata*. Three additional specimens were collected by Tregellas in Victoria before the publication date of *C. s. inexpectata* and are paratypes: AMNH 597502 (Mathews no. 8552), male, Olinda, 11 February 1911; AMNH 597504 (5102), female, Ringwood, 31 December 1909; and AMNH 597509 (8553) female, Ringwood, 14 January 1911.

Mathews (1913a: 213) specified the type locality of this form as Mitcham, the collecting locality of the holotype. In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 591), *sagigttatus* is included in the genus *Chthonicola*.

Chthonicola sagittata queenslandica Mathews

Chthonicola sagittata queenslandica Mathews, 1912f: 119 (Queensland).

Now *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1986b: 426, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 158–159.

Holotype: AMNH 597529, adult male, collected at Tambo, 24.52S, 146.15E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 10 August 1881. From the Mathews Collection (no. 14576) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. This is the only Queensland specimen from the

Mathews Collection that came to AMNH. According to his catalog, Mathews obtained the specimen from [Prof. Robert] Collett, Director of ZMO. Mathews (1942: 43) indicated that the specimens he obtained from Collett were collected by Kurt Dahl. However, according to Whittell (1954: 184), Dahl did not arrive in Australia until 1894. As previously noted (LeCroy, 2005: 56), some of the specimens Mathews received from Collett had been collected in the early 1880s by Carl Lumholtz, who was stationed at Gracemere (23.27S, 150.27E; Storr, 1984: 183). This was most probably one of those specimens.

Mathews (1913a: 213) specified the type locality as Tambo, the collecting locality of the holotype. In del Hoyo et al. (2007: 591), *sagittatus* is included in the genus *Chthonicola*.

[*Calamanthus fuliginosus obscurior* Mathews]

Calamanthus fuliginosus obscurior Mathews, 1923b: 35 (New South Wales).

Now *Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris* North, 1902. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 150–151.

Mathews (1923b: 35) described this form, saying that the type was from New South Wales (ex Gould collection). There are no specimens of this species from New South Wales in AMNH.

Calamanthus campestris peroni Mathews

Calamanthus campestris peroni Mathews (*in* Carter and Mathews), 1917: 586 (Peron Peninsula).

Now *Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus* A.J. Campbell, 1899. See Mayr, 1986b: 428, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 587942, 4 December 1916, AMNH 587943, 9 December 1916, AMNH 587944, 3 January 1917, and AMNH 587945, 3 January 1917, males, collected on the Peron Peninsula, 26.00S, 113.45E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), Sharks Bay, Western Australia, Australia, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, nor was the number of specimens given; therefore, all of the above specimens must be considered syntypes. Carter (*in* Carter and Mathews, 1917: 587) commented that "the few specimens obtained were left in Western Australia ... to wait safer conditions for forwarding across the seas." He had made comparisons of his material with specimens in WAM (Mathews, 1922a: 294), but Mathews (*in* Carter and Mathews, 1917) was said to be responsible for the nomenclature and is the author of the name.

Calamanthus campestris wayensis Mathews

Calamanthus campestris wayensis Mathews, 1912a: 338 (West Australia (Lake Way)).

Now *Calamanthus campestris wayensis* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1986b: 428, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587961, adult female, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 21 July 1909, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2093) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition to the field label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 435, opp. p. 288, text p. 290), where it is confirmed as the type of *wayensis*.

A second specimen, AMNH 587962 (Mathews no. 4181), collected at Lake Way on 8 November 1909 by Whitlock, is a paratype. Mathews' numbers 4178–4180 apparently also applied to *Calamanthus* specimens from Lake Way, collected on the same day. However, these entries have been marked out and other specimens entered opposite the same numbers! There is no way of knowing when these specimens were presumably exchanged, or even of recognizing them in other collections, as Mathews virtually never wrote his catalog number on any specimen except a type, and frequently not then. An additional specimen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, collected by Whitlock (not Wilson, as written on the Rothschild label) on the same date, but labeled only "E. Murchison" and said to be a juvenile from spirits. There is no way of knowing if this is one of Mathews' exchanged

specimens and I do not consider it a paratype.

Calamanthus howei Mathews

Calamanthus howei Mathews, 1909c: 24 (Kow Plains, Victoria).

Now *Calamanthus campestris campestris* (Gould, 1841). See Mayr, 1986b: 428, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587933, adult female, collected at Kow Plains, Victoria, Australia, on 21 September 1909, by J.A. Ross for F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (2092) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Howe (1909: 134) noted that Ross collected a single specimen. Although Mathews did not mention his catalog number in the original description, data entered for number 2092, written on both the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, corresponds to the data on the holotype. Kow Plains, western Victoria, is 35 mi east of Pinnaroo, 35.18S, 140.54E (Times Atlas), South Australia.

Calamanthus campestris macgillivrayi Mathews

Calamanthus campestris macgillivrayi Mathews 1913c: 8 (Wyurra, Broken Hill, New South Wales).

Now *Calamanthus campestris isabellinus* North, 1896. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587938, adult male, collected at Wyarra (= Wyurra), 120 mi north of Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia, on 1 October 1912, by William D.K. Macgillivray. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17274) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave only the locality for the type in his original description. In addition to Macgillivray's field label, the specimen bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels, on the latter of which is written the Mathews catalog number. Opposite this number in his catalog, Mathews has entered data for the above specimen. It is the only such specimen he obtained from Macgillivray and is the only New South Wales specimen of *C. campestris* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. While Mathews gave the locality as Wyurra (sic), Broken Hill (and there is a note on Macgillivray's label that Wyarra is 120 mi north of Broken Hill), Mathews (1930: 568) later cited Broken Hill as the type locality, a restriction followed by Mayr (1986b: 428). Parker (1972: 166) found the coordinates of Wyarra Tank to be 30.22S, 141.44E. Mayr considered *macgillivrayi* a synonym of *C. c. campestris*, but in a later analysis by Schodde and Mason (1999: 154–157), the New South Wales specimens north from Broken Hill were considered *C. c. isabellinus*.

Calamanthus campestris ethelae Mathews

Calamanthus campestris ethelae Mathews, 1912a: 337 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Calamanthus campestris campestris* (Gould, 1841). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587927, adult male, collected on the east side of Marble Range, 34.27S, 135.30E (USBGN, 1957b), Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 31 August 1911, by S.A. White (no. 73). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9646) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to S.A. White's field label, the specimen bears Rothschild and Mathews type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1922a: pl. 435, opp. p. 288, text p. 290), where it is confirmed as the type of *Calamanthus campestris ethelae*.

Three paratypes were cataloged by Mathews at the same time: AMNH 587928 (Mathews no. 9645), male, 28 August 1911; AMNH 587929 (9644), immature female, 28 August 1911; and AMNH 587930 (9647), adult female, 31 August 1911, all collected by S.A. White in the same locality as the holotype. There are two paratypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Mayr (1986b: 429) recognized *ethelae*, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 154–157) included the Eyre Peninsula populations within *C. c. campestris*.

Calamanthus fuliginosus carteri Mathews

Calamanthus fuliginosus carteri Mathews, 1912a: 337 (West Australia (Broome Hill)).

Now *Calamanthus montanellus* Milligan, 1903. See Mayr, 1986b: 429, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 152–153.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587869, adult male, collected at Broomehill (= Broome Hill), 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 1 November 1908, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2087) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There are 10 specimens that I consider paratypes, all collected at Broomehill by Carter: AMNH 587870 (Mathews no. 2088), male, 3 November 1907 (not 1908, as in Mathews' catalog); AMNH 587871 (2084), male, 1 November 1908; 587872 (2086), male, 17 August 1908; AMNH 587873 (2085), male, 24 August 1908; AMNH 587877 (2090), female, 28 August 1908; AMNH 587878 (2091), female, 1 November 1908; AMNH 587881 (2089), female, 3 November 1907 (not 1908, as in Mathews' catalog); AMNH 587879 and 587880 are unsexed immature specimens collected on 1 November and represented in Mathews' catalog by the joint number 2083; and AMNH 587882, an unsexed adult collected on 3 November 1907, apparently not entered in the catalog. Three additional specimens collected by Carter at Broomehill on 12 September 1910 are probable paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog.

Calamanthus montanellus ashbyi Mathews

Calamanthus montanellus ashbyi Mathews, 1922a: 287 (Wongan Hills).

Now *Calamanthus montanellus* Milligan, 1903. See Mayr, 1986b: 429, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 152–153.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 587889 (Mathews no. 2081, WAM no. 6292, CPC/AWM no. 471, stamped with Edwin Ashby's stamp), adult male, 4 October 1903; AMNH 587890 (Mathews no. 5240, WAM no. 6458a, coll. CPC) male, October 1903; AMNH 587891 (Mathews no. ?, WAM no. 6293, CPC/AWM no. 472), juvenile female, 4 October 1903; and AMNH 587892 (Mathews no. 5239, WAM no. 6290, coll. no. 470), "nestling", 10 October 1903. All of these specimens were obtained in the Wongan Hills, 30.51S, 116.39E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 515), Western Australia, Australia, by C.P. Conigrave and A.W. Milligan. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description. In fact, he only said "I have another bird collected in the Wongan Hills which is smaller and buffer than the one from Jetermerrup". The latter specimen, now AMNH 587888, was collected by Milligan at Yetermirrup, near the Stirling Ranges, Western Australia, on 9 September 1902, and is a paralectotype of *Calamanthus montanellus* Milligan, the lectotype of which is in WAM, designated by Whittell and Serventy (1948: 7; see also Anonymous, 1960: 29). It was obtained by Mathews (no. 5238) from WAM (no. 5302) and cataloged under the name *C. fuliginosus* at the same time as two of the above syntypes, which were cataloged under the name *C. montanellus*!

All of the Wongan Hills specimens were in Mathews' hand before *C. montanellus ashbyi* was named, so all four must be considered syntypes. AMNH 587889, stamped with Edwin Ashby's stamp, had been obtained by Ashby from WAM, and he noted on the label "compared with type [presumably of *montanellus*], but is not so green on the back."

A.W. Milligan and C.P. Conigrave made a trip to Wongan Hills in 1903 for the WAM. "Mr. Conigrave was fortunate enough to obtain, on the second day's exploration at the Hills, an ornithological 'godchild' of mine in the form of *Calamanthus montanellus* .... We secured altogether some half a dozen specimens, included in which were two young ones in very much advanced plumage" (Milligan, 1904: 224).

Calamanthus montanellus leakei Mathews

Calamanthus montanellus leakei Mathews, 1922c: 13 (Woolundra, Gold Fields Railway, interior of South-West Australia).

Now *Calamanthus montanellus* Milligan, 1903. See Mayr, 1986b: 429, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 152–153.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587919, adult male, collected at Woolundra, 31.37S, 117.48E

(Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 515), Western Australia, Australia, on 22 March 1922, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description. However, he said that this form was collected by Tom Carter at Woolundra on 22 March 1922. This is the only such specimen that came to AMNH. It bears both a Mathews and a Rothschild type label and the original label is marked " type of C. m. leakei" in Mathews' hand. There are no entries in Mathews' catalog as late as 1922 to serve as an additional cross-check.

Calamanthus campestris dorrie Mathews

Calamanthus campestris dorrie Mathews, 1912a: 337 (Dorrie Island, west Australia).

Now *Calamanthus campestris dorrie* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1986b: 429, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587957, adult male, collected on Dorré (= Dorrie) Island, 25.09S, 113.11E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, on 15 August 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7986) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Although he did not say how many specimens he examined, the holotype is the only specimen of *dorrie* that came to AMNH. He obtained it from the WAM and cataloged it on 16 March 1911; the number "10533" that appears on the field label may be a WAM number. In addition to the field label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 435, opp. p. 288, text p. 289), where it is confirmed as the type of *dorrie*.

Apparently, this specimen was collected by H.F.O. Lipfert, who collected on Bernier and Dorré islands in 1910 (R. Schodde, personal commun., and Whittell, 1954: 447). See Lipfert (1912) for an account of this trip.

Calamanthus campestris hartogi Carter

Calamanthus campestris hartogi Carter, 1916: 6 (Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia).

Now *Calamanthus campestris hartogi* Carter, 1916. See Mayr, 1986b: 429, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 154–157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 587967, adult female, collected on Dirk Hartog Island, 25.50S, 113.03E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 18 May 1916, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type locality and deposition were given as "Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia. In the Austral Avian Museum, Fairoak, Hants" (= Mathews Collection). There are five specimens of this species from the Mathews Collection and collected by Carter on Dirk Hartog Island in 1916, three in April and May and two on 12 and 13 October. The meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club at which this name was introduced was held 11 October 1916 (published on 24 October). Therefore, the latter two specimens collected on Carter's second trip to the island (Carter and Mathews, 1917: 586) were not part of the type series. Of the remaining three, AMNH 587967 is marked "Type" and "hartogi" in Mathews' hand. The description most closely matches this specimen also. The crown is more "tawny rufous" than that of the other specimens, and the soft parts colors of "Bill purple-brown; irides reddish yellow; feet and legs dark yellow" are closely matched by those recorded on the field label: "beak purple horn, eyes reddish yellow, feet and legs dark yellow brown". I consider this the holotype; it had not previously been included in AMNH type collection.

The two paratypes with their label data are as follows: AMNH 587964, adult male, collected on 24 April 1916, beak blackish purple, eyes reddish yellow, feet and legs brownish purple; and AMNH 587966, adult male, collected on 22 May 1916, beak purple horn, eyes bright yellow, feet and legs fleshy brown.

Mayr (1986b: 429) considered *hartogi* a synonym of *C. c. dorrie*.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia belcheri Mathews

Hylacola pyrrhopygia belcheri Mathews, 1913b: 191 (Anglesea, near Geelong, Victoria).

Now *Calamanthus pyrrhopygius pyrrhopygius* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1986b: 430, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 145–147.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 585495, unsexed [immature], collected at a landslip at Anglesea, 38.25S, 144.10E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 16 October 1912, by C.F. Belcher. From the Mathews Collection (no. 15745) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears a Mathews Collection label, on which Mathews has written "Type" and his catalog number, and a Rothschild type label, on the reverse of which is written in Hartert's hand "= pyrrhopygia juv. Local. wrong!!" Mathews obtained a second immature from Belcher, collected at the same place on the same day, paratype AMNH 585493 (Mathews no. 15744); Hartert has also written on the back of the Rothschild label of this specimen that the locality is wrong. Hartert (1931: 50) explained that these specimens from Victoria agreed with New South Wales specimens of nominate *pyrrhopygius*, with Victoria populations being thought at the time to belong exclusively to *H. p. cauta* (now considered a separate species with a range abutting that of *C. p. pyrrhopygius* in Victoria).

Mayr (1986b: 430) retained *pyrrhopygia* as a monotypic species within *Hylacola*; it is also placed in the genus *Hylacola* by del Hoyo et al. (2007: 588–589) along with two new subspecies named by Schodde and Mason (1999: 145).

Hylacola pyrrhopygia brevicauda Mathews

Hylacola pyrrhopygia brevicauda Mathews, 1912a: 332 (Victoria).

Now *Calamanthus cautus cautus* (Gould, 1843). See Mayr, 1986b: 430, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 148–149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 585523, adult female, collected in Victoria, Australia, on 4 August 1910, by F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6244) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He cataloged the single specimen, which he had received from F.E. Howe, on 26 January 1911. In addition to the field label, the specimen also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Hartert (1931: 50) listed *brevicauda* as a synonym of *cautus*. Mayr (1986b: 430) retained *cautus* in *Hylacola* and did not recognize subspecies.

Mathews (1913a: 200) specified the type locality as Underbool, Victoria. Only "Victoria" is shown on the field label of the holotype; however, there are two Mathews specimens collected by C.F. Cole at Underbool on 7 September 1910. They may be the source of the type locality cited by Mathews in 1913, although I did not find them in Mathews' catalog and do not know when they came into Mathews' possession. Howe also collected at Underbool and, in fact, the specimen of a different species cataloged by Mathews as number 6243 was from there and may have provided Mathews with the locality.

The species *cauta* is included in the genus *Hylacola* by del Hoyo et al. (2007: 589).

Hylacola pyrrhopygia halmaturina Mathews

Hylacola pyrrhopygia halmaturina Mathews, 1912a: 333 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Calamanthus cautus halmaturinus* (Mathews, 1912). See Mayr, 1986b: 430, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 148–149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 585532, adult male, collected on Middle River, 35.41S, 137.03E (USBGN, 1957b), Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 29 (not 28) March 1905, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2030) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Ashby's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, this specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 430, opp. p. 226, text p. 229), where it is confirmed as the type of "*Hylacola cauta halmaturina*".

Five additional Ashby specimens from Middle River, Kangaroo Island, cataloged at the same time, are paratypes: AMNH 585533 and 585534, immature males, without date, shared Mathews numbers 2026 and 2027; AMNH 585535 (2029), adult male, 18 October 1905; AMNH 585536 (2025), adult female, 16 October 1905; and AMNH 585537 (2024), adult female, 20 October 1905.

AMNH 585543 (9471), unsexed, collected at Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island, in February 1911 by Mellor was cataloged by Mathews on 17 October 1911 and is also a paratype. AMNH 585531, male, collected in October 1905 by A.G. Campbell, is probably also a paratype, but I was unable to find it in Mathews' catalog. There are an additional three paratypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Mayr (1986b: 430) retained the genus *Hylacola* and considered *H. cautus* monotypic; del Hoyo et al. (2007: 589) included the subspecies *halmaturina* in the species *Hylacola cauta*.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia whitlocki Mathews

Hylacola pyrrhopygia whitlocki Mathews, 1912a: 333 (West Australia).

Now *Calamanthus cautus whitlocki* (Mathews, 1912). See Mayr, 1986b: 430, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 148–149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 585550, unsexed adult, collected at "MondurubTank" (?), Stirling Range, 34.23S, 117.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Western Australia, Australia, on 22 September 1910, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6155) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the holotype, there are five paratypes cataloged at the same time, all collected in the Stirling Ranges in 1910 by F.L. Whitlock: AMNH 585545 (Mathews no. 6154), male, 19 October; AMNH 585546 (6159), male, 2 October, near Yetermirrup, marked "♀, J.R.F[ord]"; AMNH 585547 and 585548 (Mathews catalog nos. 6156 and 6157), nestlings, 3 October, Yetermirrup; and AMNH 585549 (6158), nestling, 14 October, Mt. Donelly. For an account of his collecting trip, see Whitlock (1911).

Mathews (1913a: 200) specified the type locality of *whitlocki* as the Stirling Range, the collecting locality of his holotype. Mayr (1986b: 430) retained the genus *Hylacola* and considered *cautus* monotypic; del Hoyo et al. (2007: 585) included the subspecies *whitlocki* in the species *Hylacola cauta*.

Acanthiza inornata submastersi Mathews

Acanthiza inornata submastersi Mathews, 1912c: 43 (Stirling Ranges, South-west Australia).

Now *Acanthiza inornata* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 431, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 209.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600767, adult male, collected in the Stirling Range, 34.23S, 117.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Western Australia, Australia, on 13 July 1911, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10519) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's field label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, this specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 449, opp. p. 435, text p. 441), where it is confirmed as the type of *submastersi*. Mathews cataloged three additional specimens at the same time and had two specimens from Whitlock's earlier trip to the Stirling Range; these five specimens are paratypes of *submastersi*: AMNH 600766 (Mathews no. 6186), male, 27 September 1910 (Yetermirrup); AMNH 600768 (10521), male, 13 July 1911; AMNH 600769 (10522), male, 21 August 1911; AMNH 600770 (10520), female, 8 October 1911; and AMNH 600771 (6185), female, 24 September 1910 (Yetermirrup).

Acanthiza inornata strellyi Mathews

Acanthiza inornata strellyi Mathews, 1913e: 76 (Strelly River, Mid-west Australia).

Now *Acanthiza inornata* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 431, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 209.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600748, unsexed, collected on the Strelley (= Strelly) River, 20.27S, 119.00E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 513), Western Australia, Australia, in September 1907, by J.B. Cleland. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2177) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had the single specimen. It bears a Mathews Collection label with his catalog number and "Type" written in his hand. The number "560" that appears on this label refers to the number of *Acanthiza inornata* in Mathews (1908a). Rothschild collection and type labels are also

present, as well as a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 449, opp. p. 435, text p. 441), where it is confirmed as the type of *strellyi*.

Cleland and Giles (1909) visited the "Camel Camp" on the Strelley River, 60 mi inland from Port Hedland, arriving at the end of July 1907. Cleland, who collected birds, returned to Perth after a 2-month stay (Cleland and Giles, 1909: 54), apparently around the end of September 1907. However, the Strelley River locality is outside the range of *Acanthiza inornata* (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 209). It is possible that Cleland collected the specimen of *inornata* after his return to Perth, but Mayr and Serventy (1938: 251) called attention to its fresh plumage and noted that it is "certainly *not* a September specimen". It seems likely that Cleland had collected the specimen near his home in Perth on an unknown date and included it with the Strelley River specimens that he sent to Mathews.

The poorly made specimen has flank feathers pulled to the back of the skin and appears to have "upper tail-coverts cream-white" (Mathews, 1922a: 44), a character not listed in the original description.

Acanthiza squamata De Vis

Acanthiza squamata De Vis, 1890: 248 (Herberton).

Now *Acanthiza reguloides squamata* De Vis, 1890. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 207–208.

Syntype: AMNH 600712, adult male, collected at Herberton, 17.23S, 145.23E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, [in May 1889 (Ingram, 1987: 250)], by K. Broadbent. From the QM (old no. C.63) and the Mathews Collection (no. 18458) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews obtained this specimen when he visited Australia in 1914 (Mathews, 1942: 39) and cataloged it near the end of his catalog. On the reverse of the QM label is written: "CO-TYPE compared with type in Brisbane Museum April 29/ 1914". In addition to the QM label, the specimen bears a Mathews type label and a Rothschild Collection label. An AMNH type label has been added. Broadbent collected two males and a female (De Vis, 1890: 249). On the QM label of the AMNH specimen, "-a-" appears. Ingram (1987: 240) explained that these small letters refer to De Vis' system of numbering each specimen of a taxon. Ingram (1987: 250) also gave information on the two syntypes that are in QM.

Geobasileus australis North

Geobasileus australis North, 1904: 287 ("South Australia").

Now *Acanthiza reguloides australis* (North, 1904). See Mayr, 1986b: 432, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 207–208.

Syntype: AMNH 600739, adult male, collected at Woodside, 34.58S, 138.52E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 16 June 1900, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2230) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: North did not designate a type in the original description but said that he had borrowed specimens from SAMA as well as three specimens from Edwin Ashby, which had been collected at Woodside, Callington, and on the Upper Sturt River. The above specimen bears both a Mathews and a Rothschild type label and is apparently the Woodside specimen mentioned by North. In addition to Ashby's original label, it bears a second label, stamped with Ashby's name, on which is written in a hand unknown "A. reguloides/base of tail feathers rufous/dark race". The number "1" also appears in red. There are two syntypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Mayr (1986b: 432) synonymized this form with *A. r. reguloides*.

Acanthiza reguloides connectens Mathews

Acanthiza reguloides connectens Mathews, 1912a: 352 (Victoria).

Now *Acanthiza reguloides reguloides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1986b: 432, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 207–208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600717, adult male, collected at Ringwood, 37.51S, 145.13E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 27 May 1911, by T.H. Tregellas (no. 575). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9085) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype, the single specimen that he cataloged at that time. In addition to Tregellas' label, the specimen bears a Mathews type label and a Mathews Collection label, with the number "575" on this label referring to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Also present is a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that this specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 452, opp. p. 464, text p. 475), where it is confirmed as the type of *connectens*.

A second specimen from Ringwood, collected by Tregellas, was in Mathews' hand when this description was published and is a paratype: AMNH 600718 (Mathews no. 5096), male, collected 7 September 1909.

Mathews (1913a: 219) specified the type locality as Ringwood, the collecting locality of the holotype.

Geobasileus reguloides tarana Mathews

Geobasileus reguloides tarana Mathews, 1914c: 60 (Tarana, New South Wales).

Now *Acanthiza reguloides reguloides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1986b: 432, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 207–208.

Syntype: AMNH 600707, collected at Tarana, 33.31S, 149.55E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, on 15 October 1911, by Robert Grant. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said: "While looking through the collection of skins in the possession of Mr. H.L. White, I noted the following new forms". He listed the type as from Tarana, but gave no information on how many specimens White had. This specimen bears Grant's original field label marked "Type" in a hand unknown, but perhaps it is by Mathews. It was originally sexed as a male, but this has been marked out and a female symbol added in pencil. The locality and date have been miscopied onto the Rothschild label as "Tarong" and "5-10-11". It does not bear a printed H.L White Collection label or a Mathews Collection label, but the Rothschild Collection label is printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews." It also bears an AMNH type label, written by E. Mayr.

The MV houses the H.L. White Collection, and Wayne Longmore has kindly sent me digital photographs of the labels on the syntype in that collection. It is a male, collected by Grant at Tarana on 18 October 1911, and is also marked "Type" in the same hand as the AMNH label. The MV specimen also has an H.L. White printed label. Mathews would have seen the H.L. White Collection when he visited Australia in 1914 (Mathews, 1942: 39). It is probable that he obtained the AMNH specimen from White then. I did not find it listed in Mathews' catalog, but he entered few specimens in 1914 and later.

Geobasileus reguloides cobbora Mathews

Geobasileus reguloides cobbora Mathews, 1915a: 130 (Cobbora, New South Wales).

Now *Acanthiza reguloides reguloides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1986b: 432, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 207–208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600696, adult male, collected near Cobbora, 32.04S, 149.15E (USBGN, 1957b), New South Wales, Australia, on 24 June 1914, by T.P. Austin. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews apparently had a single specimen from Cobbora. This specimen does not bear a Mathews or Rothschild type label, but both the original Austin label and the Rothschild label (printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews) have been marked "Type". It had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection, although it is listed as the type by Mayr and Serventy (1938: 254). Cobbora, or Cobborah, was the site of a property owned by Austin in central New South Wales east of Dubbo.

Geobasileus reguloides nesa Mathews

Geobasileus reguloides nesa Mathews, 1920d: 106 (Bunya Mts., Queensland).

Now *Acanthiza reguloides nesa* (Mathews, 1920). See Mayr, 1986b: 432, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 207–208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600746, unsexed, collected in the Bunya Mountains, 26.52S, 151.35E (Storr, 1984: 180), Queensland, Australia, on 3 October 1919, by J.B. Cleland

(no. 484). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is the only specimen of this species from the Bunya Mountains that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears a field label marked "Type of a. [sic] r. nesa Math.", a Rothschild Collection and type label, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 452, opp. p. 464, text p. 475), where it is confirmed as the type of *nesa*. Mayr and Seventy (1938: 254) also listed it as the type of *nesa*.

Mayr (1986b: 432) synonymized this form with *Acanthiza reguloides reguloides*.

Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi Mathews

Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi Mathews, 1912d: 78 (Meningie, South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1986b: 432, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 210–211.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600815, adult male, collected in heath country near Meningie, 35.42S, 139.20E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 28 February 1912, by S.A. White (no. 499). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8036) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the field label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 453, upper right fig., opp. p. 479, text p. 479), where it is confirmed as the type of *hedleyi*. There are two paratypes collected on the same date and at the same locality: AMNH 600816 (Mathews no. 8269), male, and AMNH 600817 (3493), unsexed.

Acanthiza rosinae Mathews

Acanthiza rosinae Mathews, 1913c: 9 (twenty miles north of Adelaide, South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza iredalei rosinae* Mathews, 1913. See Mayr, 1986b: 433, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 210–211.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 600818, adult male, collected 20 mi north of Adelaide, 34.56S, 138.36E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 24 April 1913, by S.A. White (no. 1164). From the Mathews Collection (no. 17415) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description Mathews designated as type a specimen collected by S.A. White 20 mi north of Adelaide. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels on the above specimen, there is also a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 453, middle right fig., opp. p. 479, text p. 480), where it is noted on p. 480 that the figured bird is the type of *rosinae*, thus designating it the lectotype.

White (1919: 81) wrote "Prior to 1912 (?= 1913) the writer had observed a small dark bird resembling the *Acanthiza* genus, but no specimens were secured till the type and co-types were taken", but he did not mention the number of specimens collected. There are 10 additional specimens collected by White at the same locality in 1913. The lectotype and two paralectotypes, AMNH 600827 and 600828 (Mathews nos. 17416 and 17417), all collected on 24 April, were cataloged by Mathews on 23 June 1913. The eight additional paralectotypes, AMNH 600819–600826 (Mathews nos. 17526–17533), were collected on 15 May 1913 and cataloged by Mathews on 28 July 1913. The name was published on 2 August 1913 in the *Austral Avian Record*, Mathews' private journal, which allowed for very rapid publication. I consider that these specimens were all in Mathews' hands by publication and all should be considered paralectotypes. They were all entered in the catalog as *Acanthiza rosinae*. There are four additional paralectotypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Acanthiza iredalei Mathews

Acanthiza iredalei Mathews, 1911d: 97 (Lake Way, West Australia).

Now *Acanthiza iredalei iredalei* Mathews, 1911. See Mayr, 1986b: 433, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 210–211.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600794, male, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 26 July 1909, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews

Collection (no. 4007) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 451, middle fig., opp. p. 455, text p. 456), where it is confirmed as the type of *iredalei*. A second specimen collected by Whitlock at Lake Way apparently was not cataloged by Mathews but should be considered a paratype: AMNH 600795, nestling, collected on 19 August 1909.

[*Acanthiza morgani* Mathews]

Acanthiza morgani was proposed by Mathews (1911d: 97) as a new name for *Acanthiza tenuirostris* Zietz (1900: 112), preoccupied by *Acanthiza tenuirostris* Lafresnaye, 1842. Zietz based his name on "Two specimens ... collected by R.M. Hawker, Esq., at Leigh Creek, in August, 1895". These syntypes are in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.) and remain the types of the replacement name. Therefore, AMNH 600802, collected by Edwin Ashby at Leighs Creek on 2 August 1910, has no type status; it is merely a topotype. No mention of a type was made when Mathews proposed the replacement name, but the Ashby specimen bears both Mathews and Rothschld type labels and has been in the AMNH type collection since the Rothschild Collection came to New York. It was incorrectly listed as the type of *morgani* by Mayr and Serventy (1938: 256), probably based on the presence of the type labels. A label has been added to this specimen explaining its status and it remains with the types. A card has also been added to the general collection tray to note its whereabouts.

Acanthiza inornata carnarvoni Mathews

Acanthiza inornata carnarvoni Mathews, 1913e: 76 (Carnarvon, Mid-west Australia).

Now *Acanthiza iredalei iredalei* Mathews, 1911. See Mayr, 1986b: 433, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 210–211

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600749, unsexed, collected at Carnarvon, 24.53S, 113.40E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 505), Western Australia, Australia, on 13 August 1913, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18017) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The locality and date match those given in the original description for the type. Only the single specimen from Carnarvon came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears a Rothschild type label and Carter's original label marked "Type" by Mathews, both with Mathews' catalog number, which was not cited in the original description. It was entered in the catalog as a single specimen of "Acanthiza tanami". The number "560" that appears on Carter's label refers to the number of the species in Mathews (1908a).

That he had a single specimen is confirmed by Mathews' (1922a: 442) statement that "... Mr. Tom Carter sent me a bird from Carnarvon, Mid-West Australia which I unhesitatingly named: *Acanthiza inornata carnarvoni* ...".

Ancathiza (sic) *katherina* De Vis

Ancathiza (sic) *katherina* De Vis, 1905: 43 (Bellenden Ker Range, 4000 ft.)

Now *Acanthiza katherina* De Vis, 1905. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 196–197.

Syntype: AMNH 600487, adult male, collected at Palm Camp, Bellenden Ker Range, 4000 ft, 17.16S, 145.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Queensland, Australia, by K. Broadbent. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18457) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, De Vis did not say how many specimens he had, although both male and female were described, nor was the collector and date of collection given. Ingram (1987: 245) listed two male and two female syntypes in QM, all collected by K. Broadbent in July 1889. The above specimen bears what is apparently also a Broadbent label with the locality and sex marked. It is labeled "No. 6 Geregone" (sic) and "-d-". Mathews has written and initialed on this label: "CO-TYPE compared with type in Brisbane Museum April 30-1914". A second label has only De Vis' name, "-d-", and the sex written on it. The Mathews Collection label has the data as copied from the original label plus Mathews' catalog

number and the date "June 89". This date does not appear on the original label. The "p. 215" that appears on this label refers to Mathews (1913a: 215), where this form is listed as *Acanthiza pusilla katherina*. Additionally, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. It was among several that Mathews acquired from the QM during his visit to Australia in 1914 and is listed as a "co-type" by Mayr and Serventy (1938: 261).

Acanthiza pusilla bunya Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla bunya Mathews, 1920d: 105 (Bunya Mts., Queensland).

Now considered an intergrade between *A. p. dawsonensis* and *A. p. pusilla*. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 198–200.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 600486, unsexed, collected in the Bunya Mountains, 26.52S, 151.35E (Storr, 1984: 180), Queensland, Australia, on 3 October 1919, by J.B. Cleland (no. 493). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was collected by Dr. Cleland in the Bunya Mountains, Queensland, on 3 October 1919. Two AMNH specimens bear those data and are marked "Type" of *bunya* in what appears to be Mathews' hand. The unsexed specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 448, middle left fig., opp. p. 412, text p. 414), where on p. 414 Mathews stated that the figured bird, listed as an "Adult", was the type of *bunya*, thus designating it the lectotype.

An adult male, AMNH 600485, collected at the same time by Cleland (no. 492) bears an AMNH type label written by Mayr; it is, however, a paralectotype. Because it has been included in the type collection, it remains there with a label added to explain its status. A note has also been added to the general collection to indicate its whereabouts.

Mayr (1986b: 434) recognized *bunya* and considered *dawsonensis* a synonym. Schodde and Mason (1999: 198–200) recognized *dawsonensis* and considered specimens from the Bunya Mountains area to be intergrades. There is no material of this species from Queensland in AMNH, other than specimens from the Bunya Mountains.

Acanthiza pusilla samueli Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla samueli Mathews, 1913e: 76 (Myponga, South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza pusilla pusilla* (Shaw, 1790). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 198–200.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600490, adult female, collected at Myponga, 35.24S, 138.27E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 20 March 1912, by S.A. White (no. 636). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12820) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Despite having written his catalog number on the label of the holotype, Mathews did not give it in the original description. However, he did give the date of collection, and the above specimen is the only one from Myponga collected on that date. In addition to the field label and a Mathews Collection label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 448, bottom left fig., opp. p. 412, text p. 414), where it is confirmed as the type of *samueli*.

Three additional Myponga specimens were cataloged at the same time and are paratypes: AMNH 600491 (Mathews no. 12823), female, 21 March 1912; AMNH 600492 (12821), male, 23 March 1912; and AMNH 600493 (12822), male, 22 March 1912.

Mayr (1986b: 434) and others have credited the description of *A. pusilla* to John White; however, animals other than mammals were described by George Shaw *in* White (1790; see Wood, 1931: 626).

[*Acanthira* (sic) *archibaldi* Mathews]

Proposed by Mathews (1910a: 501) to replace *Acanthiza magnirostris* A.J. Campbell (1902: 202), preoccupied by *Acanthiza magnirostra* Gould, 1838. The type is that of *Acanthiza magnirostris*, which is in MV (HLW 2088, collected by A.J. Campbell, 10 November 1902, on King Island; W. Longmore, personal commun.).

Acanthiza albiventris hamiltoni Mathews

Acanthiza albiventris hamiltoni Mathews, 1911d: 97 (New South Wales).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould, 1847. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 600550, unsexed [adult male], collected at Coonalpyn, 35.41S, 139.52E (Times Atlas), 90 Mile Desert, South Australia, Australia, on 17 May 1911, by J.B. Cleland. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8940) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave New South Wales as the type locality and said that the type was in the "Coll. G.M. Mathews". Later, Mathews (1912a: 349) noted that both the type locality and measurements were given in error. He then gave his catalog number of the type and corrected the measurements, thereby designating the above specimen the lectotype. While the sex is questioned on the original label, someone has added "♂", and it is cataloged as a male by Mathews. The lectotype bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

A paralectotype, AMNH 600551, collected at Coonalpyn on the same day, was cataloged by Mathews (no. 8939) as a female, and "♀" has been added to the label in pencil by a hand unknown.

Mayr (1986b: 435) considered *hamiltoni* a synonym of *A. apicalis albiventris*; however, recent studies by Schodde and Mason (1999: 201–203) included it in *A. apicalis apicalis*. After comparing the lectotype with specimens of both forms, I find that it is closer to the nominate subspecies.

Acanthiza pusilla arno Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla arno Mathews, 1912c: 44 (Arno Bay, Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).
Now *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould, 1847. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600572, adult male, collected at Arno Bay, 33.53S, 136.31E (Times Atlas), Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 7 September 1911, by S.A. White (no. 117). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9630) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to White's field label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. A second Eyre Peninsula specimen was cataloged by Mathews (no. 9631) as having been collected by White on 28 August 1911. However, there are two such specimens collected at Lake Wangary, Eyre Peninsula. These are paratypes of *A. p. arno*: AMNH 600573 and 600574. Two additional specimens from the Eyre Peninsula are probable paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 600570, from Warunda Creek, collected on 6–16 October 1909 by J.W. Mellor; and AMNH 600571, collected at Port Lincoln on 3 September 1909. There are five additional paratypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

As in the previous taxon, Mayr (1986b: 435) synonymized *arno* with *A.apicalis albiventris*; however, the type seems to agree most closely with *A. apicalis apicalis*, as indicated by Schodde and Mason (1999: 201–203).

Acanthiza pusilla venus Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla venus Mathews, 1912a: 348 (Venus Bay, South Australia).
Now *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould, 1847. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600568, adult male, collected at Venus Bay, 33.11S. 134.39E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 10 February 1910, by Edwin Ashby (no. 192). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6201) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Ashby's label, the specimen bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratype AMNH 600569, unsexed, collected at Venus Bay on the same day by Ashby, was cataloged by Mathews as number 9455 in October 1911 and would have been in his hand before the description was published. The number "566" on Ashby's label refers to the number of *Acanthiza pusilla* in Mathews (1908a). There is an additional paratype in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

As in the previous two taxa, Mayr (1986b: 435) synonymized *venus* with *A. apicalis albiventris*; however, the type seems to agree most closely with *A. apicalis apicalis*, as indicated by Schodde and Mason (1999: 201–203).

Acanthiza pusilla cobborensis Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla cobborensis Mathews, 1922a: 412, 432 (Cobbora, New South Wales).
Now *Acanthiza apicalis albiventris* North, 1904. See Mayr, 1986b: 435, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600565, adult male, collected near Cobbora, 32.04S, 149.15E (USBGN, 1957b), New South Wales, Australia, on 16 May 1914, by Thomas P. Austin. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1922a: 432) named *cobborensis*, and on p. 412 described the adult male and listed as the type the specimen illustrated in that work on plate 447, middle bottom figure. In addition to Austin's label marked "Type" and a Rothschild Collection label marked "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews", the specimen bears a Rothschild type label with the name written by E. Mayr, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 447, middle bottom fig., opp. p. 409, text pp. 412, 432). Mathews did not catalog this specimen.

Two paratypes collected by Austin at Cobbora are: AMNH 600566, male, 24 June 1914, and AMNH 600567, female, 30 December 1914.

Acanthiza pusilla lingerandi Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla lingerandi Mathews, 1922a: 430 (Lingerandi [sic]).
Now *Acanthiza apicalis albiventris* North, 1904. See Mayr, 1986b: 435, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600559, adult male, collected at Linga (= Lingerandye), 35.10S, 141.42E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 17 September 1913, by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18319) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: "Lingerandi" is the only locality mentioned in the original description, and the above is the only specimen from there in the Mathews Collection. This specimen bears a Tregellas field label printed with Mathews' name and marked "Type of A.p. lingerandi" by Mathews, a Rothschild Collection label, and a Rothschild type label written by E. Mayr.

[*Acanthiza whitlocki* North]

Acanthiza whitlocki North, 1909: 55 (Lake Way, East Murchison District, Western Australia).
Now *Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki* North, 1909. See Mayr, 1986b: 436, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

No type was designated in the original description, but North said that his type series of two males and one female was among a collection of birds made by F.L. Whitlock in the vicinity of Lake Way for H.L. White. Dates of collection were not given, but the name was published in September 1909. There are three of Whitlock's Lake Way specimens in AMNH from the Mathews Collection, all three of which I found in the Mathews catalog. Apparently, when Mathews began to catalog his collection, about 1909, he twice entered portions of it in more or less systematic order, but without noting from whom the specimens were obtained. About 1910, he began entering specimens as they came to him, usually giving the source of the specimens. All three of these Whitlock specimens were entered in the early parts of the catalog and show no provenance. Two were collected on 17 August 1909 (nos. 4001 and 4002) and would appear to have been collected too late to have been used in the September 1909 description. The third specimen is entered as Mathews number 2198 and bears a Mathews type label, marked "Co-type", with a reference to North's description. The specimen retains Whitlock's field label but no H.L. White label. Mathews often received Whitlock specimens directly from the collector or from the WAM, but he also often removed labels from specimens that he obtained from others. Because Mathews labeled this specimen a co-type (= syntype), it was necessary to trace North's original type series. Longmore (1991: 15) listed a male and a female syntype in AM, and Longmore (personal commun.) informed me that the third syntype is in MV, HLW 2142, collected by Whitlock in the East Murchison, Western Australia, on 5 July 1909. Therefore, Mathews' specimen in AMNH has no standing as a type.

Acanthiza pusilla consobrina Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla consobrina Mathews, 1912d: 78 (Leigh's Creek, Central Australia).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould, 1847. See Mayr, 1986b: 436, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600588, adult male, collected at Leigh Creek, 30.31S, 138.25E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 16 September 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 11631) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He obtained a single specimen of the form from Edwin Ashby (no. 568), but it was collected by J.R.B. Love, whose name appears on the label and who collected other specimens for Ashby at Leigh Creek (Whittell, 1954: 455). In addition to Ashby's label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 447, top fig., opp. p. 409, text p. 412), where it is confirmed as the type of *consobrina*.

Mayr (1986b: 436) synonymized this form with *A. apicalis whitlocki*, and Schodde and Mason (1999: 201) showed a three-way area of intergradation between the nominate subspecies, with *A. a. whitlocki* and *A. a. albiventris* beginning close to the type locality of *consobrina*. The holotype is in very poor condition and perhaps faded, but it appears to be closer to *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis*.

Acanthiza pusilla jayi Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla jayi Mathews, 1914b: 98 (Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki* North, 1909. See Mayr, 1986b: 436, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 600593, male, and AMNH 600594, female, collected at Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Range, Northern Territory, Australia, on 3 September 1913, by S.A. White (female no. 1695). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In designating the type, Mathews gave only the type locality in the original description. Because that does not distinguish between the above two specimens, both must be considered syntypes, even though the Mathews and Rothschild type labels were both tied on the female. I did not find them listed in the Mathews catalog, but they are the only two Jay Waterhole specimens that came to AMNH. White (1914) reported the results of his long expedition into central Australia and noted (White, 1914: 438) the description of *jayi* by Mathews, based on his specimens.

White (1914: 413) described the Jay Waterhole as situated on Jay Creek, 23.52S, 133.27E (USBGN, 1957b), west of Simpson Gap in the Macdonnell Ranges.

Acanthiza pusilla peroni Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla peroni Mathews, 1918: 23 (Peron Peninsula, Sharks Bay, Mid-Western Australia).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki* North, 1909. See Mayr, 1986b: 436, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600596, adult male, collected on the Peron Peninsula, 26.00S, 113.45E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia, on 22 November 1913, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be a male with the above data. This is the only specimen in AMNH with those data, and it is marked "Type" by Mathews on Carter's label and has a Rothschild type label. It also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 447, left-hand fig., opp. p. 409, text p. 413), where it is confirmed as the type of *peroni*. It was accepted as the type by Mayr and Serventy (1938: 264).

Acanthiza tanami Mathews

Acanthiza tanami Mathews, 1912a: 349 (Northern Territory (Tanami)).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki* North, 1909. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600595, adult female, collected on the Tanami Goldfield, 1300 ft, 19.58S, 129.42E (Storr, 1977: 113), Northern Territory, Australia, on 4 March 1910, by J.P. Rogers (no. 566A). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5139) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 447, right-hand fig., opp. p. 409, text p. 414), where it is confirmed as the type of *tanami*. Apparently he had the single specimen.

Mayr and Serventy (1938: 264) mentioned the "unique type", and Mayr (1986b: 436) recognized *Acanthiza apicalis tanami*.

Acanthiza pusilla dundasi Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla dundasi Mathews, 1922a: 431 (Lake Dundas, West Australia).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould, 1847 × *A. a. whitlocki* North, 1909. See Mayr, 1986b: 436, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600621, adult male, collected at Lake Dundas, 32.25S, 121.50E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), Western Australia, Australia, on 9 June 1905, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5276) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews obtained a single Lake Dundas specimen from WAM according to his catalog, the number of which he did not mention in the description. When he named this form, his syntax was confused: "I have specimens from Lake Dundas, West Australia, which seems to represent still another race ...". Whether he had one or more specimens is not clear from this. The above specimen is the only one collected at Lake Dundas that came to AMNH, and I consider it the holotype. It was listed as the type of *dundasi* by Mayr and Serventy (1938: 264) but had not previously been incorporated in the AMNH type collection. It bears only a Rothschild Collection label, printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews", to which has been added an AMNH type label.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 201–203) indicated (see map) that Lake Dundas specimens were within the zone of intergradation between *A. a. apicalis* and *A. a. whitlocki*. The holotype of *dundasi* appears morphologically somewhat closer to nominate specimens.

Acanthiza pusilla northi Mathews

Acanthiza pusilla northi Mathews, 1922a: 413, 431 (Wilson's Inlet, South-West Australia).

Now *Acanthiza apicalis apicalis* Gould, 1847. See Mayr, 1986b: 437, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 201–203.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 600670, female, collected at Wilson Inlet, 35.00S, 117.42E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 515), Western Australia, Australia, on 10 April 1910, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4775) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In order to decide whether AMNH 600670 was Mathews' intended type of *northi*, it was necessary to reconstruct the sequence of events leading to the naming of this form. At the time Mathews was writing, Gould's type locality for nominate *apicalis* was generally considered to be either Swan River or King George Sound in Western Australia. At this point Mathews would have identified the Wilson Inlet specimens as *apicalis*. This was probably the state of affairs when the illustrated adult female was said to be *Acanthiza pusilla apicalis* Gould from Wilson Inlet, collected on the 10th of November (sic) 1910. As an added complication, Mathews referred to this illustration as the top figure of plate 445; however, plate 445 is of *Dulciornis* (= *Megalurus*) *alisteri*! This is a lapsus for plate 448 (Mathews, 1922a: pl. 448, top fig., opp. p. 412).

A few pages farther along, Mathews (1922a: 431) then declared the type locality of Gould's *apicalis* to be Swan River (present day Perth area) and described *Acanthiza pusilla northi* from Wilson Inlet (near King George Sound). However, the name of the figured bird from Wilson Inlet was not changed on p. 413 from *A. pusilla apicalis* to *A. p. northi*, nor did Mathews (1922a: 434) indicate that *A. p. northi* was figured but still listed *A. p. apicalis* from Perth as figured. None of the three Perth specimens from the Mathews Collection bears a "Figured" label, and only AMNH 600670 of the Wilson Inlet specimens has this label.

Whitlock (not Wilson, as miscopied on the Rothschild label) collected a large series of mostly immature specimens of *Acanthiza apicalis* at Wilson Inlet in November 1909

(1 specimen), January–May 1910 (24), and March 1911 (1). None of these specimens is marked "type". The adult female from Wilson Inlet that Mathews had figured was said to have been collected on 10 November 1910. None of the specimens from Perth and only a nestling from Wilson Inlet were collected in November. Apparently, Mathews' citing of November for the figured bird was a careless misreading of the "4" (April) as an "11". This seems highly probable if he copied the date from his catalog rather than from the specimen label, for in his catalog the "4" resembles an "H".

In summary, it seems that Mathews decided, while writing about "*Acanthiza pusilla*", to restrict Gould's type locality of *apicalis* to Swan River (Perth), allowing him to name the Wilson Inlet form, and then he failed to properly correct his text to reflect this decision. He probably intended the figured bird to be the type, but failed to state this. Because of the rampant confusion surrounding this name, I hereby designate AMNH 600670 (Mathews no. 4775) the lectotype of *Acanthiza pusilla northi* Mathews, 1922. It is a specimen from the type series and the type locality of *northi*; and, because it bears the yellow "Figured" label, it is the Wilson Inlet specimen illustrated. It also bears Whitlock's field label and a Rothschild label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews". Someone in a hand unknown has written a reference to the description of *northi* on this label, and the reverse of the Rothschild label has the pencilled notation "type of northi".

Of the remaining 25 specimens of *northi* from Wilson Inlet, I found 14 in Mathews' catalog (nos. 4773, 4774, 4776–4784, 5500, 5503, and 5504). However, he would have had Whitlock's entire collection from Wilson Inlet in hand by the time he named *northi* in 1922. AMNH 600646–600669 and 600671 are therefore all paralectotypes.

Mayr (1986b: 437) synonymized *northi* with *leeuwinensis*. However, Schodde and Mason (1999: 203) found the Gould syntypes in ANSP, labelled "W. Australia", too faded to be identified subspecifically. Because Gould specimens from Swan River would come from a zone of intergradation, Schodde and Mason considered King George Sound the appropriate type locality for *apicalis*, noting that *leeuwinensis* became a junior synonym of *apicalis*, as would *northi*.

[*Acanthiza dovei* Mathews]

Mathews (1922a: 415) listed *Acanthiza dovei* as a new name for *Acanthiza ewingii* Gould, 1844, but I have been unable to find any explanation of why Mathews thought a new name was needed. The bird he listed as figured, an Ashby specimen from Hogan's Track, Tasmania, is AMNH 600678, but Mathews does not indicate that it has any type standing. The type of *Acanthiza ewingii* is that of Gould; *A. dovei*, as a replacement name, shares the same type.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous normantoni Mathews

Geobasileus chrysorrhous normantoni Mathews, 1913e: 76 (Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni* (Mathews, 1913). See Mayr, 1986b: 437, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

Holotype: AMNH 601093, adult male, collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Storr, 1984: 186), Queensland, Australia, on 2 October 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 3235). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18231) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was collected by Robin Kemp on 2 October 1913. The above specimen is the only Kemp specimen collected on that date. Although Mathews did not cite his catalog number in the original description, it is written on the Mathews Collection label, as is "Type"; however, the specimen bears only a Rothschild type label. The number "574" on Mathews' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

The holotype is one of a long series collected by Kemp at Normanton. It was cataloged by Mathews on 16 December 1913 as a single specimen, and the name was published on 29 December 1913. All of the remaining specimens were collected later and would not have been in Mathews' hands at the time the name was published.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa sandlandi Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa sandlandi Mathews, 1912a: 351 (Victoria).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601067, adult male, collected at Blackburn, 37.49S, 145.10E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 9 July 1910, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1994) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the field label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. AMNH 601068 (Mathews no. 1993), male, 12 December 1908, and AMNH 601069 (5095) male, 9 March 1909, both collected at Frankston by Tregellas, are paratypes.

Mathews (1913a: 218) specified the type locality of *sandlandi* as Blackburn, the collecting locality of the holotype. Mayr (1986b: 437) recognized *sandlandi* and synonymized *leighi* with nominate *chrysorrhoa*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 213) recognized *leighi* and synonymized *sandlandi* with it.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa perksi Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa perksi Mathews, 1912a: 351 (South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601065, adult male, collected on the Mount Lofty Ranges, 35.00S, 138.50E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 25 July 1911, by S.A. White (no. 181). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9303) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It was the only specimen of *chrysorrhoa* cataloged at that time, and there were no other Mathews specimens from South Australia that came to AMNH. In addition to White's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

Mathews (1913a: 218) specified the type locality as the Mount Lofty Ranges, the collecting locality of the holotype. Mayr (1986b: 438) recognized *sandlandi* and synonymized *perksi* with it. Schodde and Mason (1999: 213) synonymized *sandlandi* (including *perksi*) with *leighi*.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi Mathews, 1912a: 351 (Tasmania).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601083, male, collected in Tasmania, Australia, date not given, by R.H.W. Leach. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9086) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It was the only specimen of this species cataloged by Mathews at that time and is there noted as a Tasmanian specimen obtained from Leach. The original label is not present. It was cataloged on 8 September 1911 and bears a Mathews Collection label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The number "574" that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Of additional Tasmanian specimens of *A. chrysorrhoa* from the Mathews collection, most were either not dated or were collected after the publication of *leachi*. Two specimens are paratypes: AMNH 601086 (Mathews no. 2213), an unsexed specimen from Edwin Ashby collected in March 1896; and AMNH 601089 (4580), an unsexed and undated specimen collected by Leach.

Mayr (1986b: 438) synonymized *leachi* with *sandlandi*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 212–213) recognized *leachi*.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa addenda Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa addenda Mathews, 1912c: 44 (Port Augusta).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909. See Mayr, 1986b: 437–438, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601091, adult female, collected northwest of Port Augusta, 32.30S, 137.46E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 7 October 1911, by S.A. White (no. 353). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10252) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears in addition to the field label both Mathews and Rothschild type labels. A second specimen was collected by White 19 mi southwest of Port Augusta on 23 August 1912, after the 2 April 1912 publication date of the name.

Mayr (1986b: 438) regarded the type locality of nominate *A. c. chrysorrhoa* as New South Wales and recognized *addenda* from Victoria and South Australia. Schodde and Mason (1999: 437–438), having found that the holotype of nominate *chrysorrhoa* was of the Western Australian form, confirmed that the type locality was in fact King George Sound. They used the next available name, *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi*, for the southern New South Wales birds and included *addenda* in its range.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous ferdinandi Mathews

Geobasileus chrysorrhous ferdinandi Mathews, 1916c: 90 (Glen Ferdinand, Musgrave Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni* (Mathews, 1913). See Mayr, 1986b: 438, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 601112, adult male, collected at Glen Ferdinand, 26.19S, 132.06E (USBGN, 1957b), Musgrave Ranges, South Australia, on 19 July 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1655). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type of *ferdinandi* was from Glen Ferdinand. There are two AMNH specimens collected there on 19 July 1914 by White. AMNH 601112 bears, in addition to White's field label marked "ferdinandi Type" in Mathews' hand, Rothschild Collection and type labels (the name and reference added in pencil in a hand unknown), as well as a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 452, bottom left, opp. p. 464, text p. 466), where the figured bird is said to be the type of *ferdinandi*, thus designating it the lectotype. The second specimen, AMNH 601113, adult female, S.A. White (no. 1654), is a paralectotype. Mathews did not catalog these birds. There are four paralectotypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Mayr (1986b: 438) recognized *A. c. ferdinandi*, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 212–213) included the Musgrave Range and central Australian populations within the range of *A. c. normantoni*.

[*Geobasileus chrysorrhous alexanderi* Mathews]

This name was provided by Mathews (1922a: 473) as a replacement name for *Acanthiza pallida* Milligan, 1903, erroneously thought to be preoccupied by *Acanthiza pallida* (ex Temminck MS) Finsch, 1898 (see Mayr, 1986b: 438). Its type is automatically the same as that of *A. pallida* Milligan, 1903, in WAM (Whittell and Serventy, 1948: 77; Anonymous, 1960: 29).

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi Mathews

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa multi Mathews, 1912a: 351 (West Australia (Wilson's Inlet)).

Now *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 212–213.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601138, adult female, collected at Wilson Inlet, 35.00S, 117.24E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 515), Western Australia, Australia, on 26 May 1910, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5499) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's label, the specimen bears Mathews Collection and type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 452, bottom right, opp. p. 464, text p. 466), where it is confirmed as the type of *multi*. This specimen was part of a collection Mathews received from Whitlock and cataloged on 14 October 1910. The following specimens collected by Whitlock at Wilson Inlet are paratypes: AMNH 601131(Mathews no. 4192), juvenile male, 5 December 1909; AMNH 601132 (4190), female, 11 December 1909; AMNH 601133 (4191), unsexed juvenile, 7 January 1910; AMNH 601135 (4766), female, 31 March 1910; AMNH 601136 (4765), female, 15 April 1910; and AMNH 601137 (5498),

female, 26 May 1910. Two additional specimens are probable paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathew's catalog: AMNH 601130, male, 22 March 1910; and AMNH 601134, female, 22 February 1910.

Mayr (1986b: 439), who considered the type locality of *A. c. chrysorrhoa* to be New South Wales, recognized *A. c. multi*; however, Schodde and Mason (1999: 212–213) found that the type of *A. c. chrysorrhoa* was the Western Australian form and identified the type locality as King George Sound. *A. c. multi* from nearby Wilson Inlet becomes a synonym of nominate *chrysorrhoa*.

Acanthiza uropygialis ruthergleni Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis ruthergleni Mathews, 1912a: 350 (Victoria (Rutherglen)).

Now *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600832, adult male, collected at Rutherglen, 36.03S, 146.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 23 May 1899, by A.G. Campbell (no. 208). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2210) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It is the only specimen from Rutherglen that came to AMNH and it bears Campbell's original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

Acanthiza uropygialis mellori Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis mellori Mathews, 1912a: 350 (South Australia, Eyre's Peninsula).

Now *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600898, male?, collected at Murray Flats, 14 [mi?] west of Blanchetown, 34.21S, 139.38E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 30 May 1911, by J.B. Cleland (no. 72). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8938) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he only cataloged the single specimen. In addition to Cleland's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 450, one of the two left figs., opp. p. 444, text p. 451), where it is confirmed as the type of *mellori*. However, this type locality is not on the Eyre Peninsula, and I cannot explain the discrepancy. Mathews (1922a: 451) described the female as like the male and from the same locality, but a second specimen from Murray Flats did not come to AMNH.

The coordinates of Murray Flats are given as 34.43S, 149.47E (USBGN, 1957b), but this must be a misprint for 34.43S, 139.47E.

Acanthiza uropygialis nea Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis nea Mathews, 1912a: 350 (West Australia (Burracoppin)).

Now *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600899, adult male, collected at Burracoppin, 31.24S, 118.29E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 14 September 1907. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2209) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Apparently he had the single specimen, which bears Mathews collection and type labels and a Rothschild type label.

Acanthiza uropygialis augusta Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis augusta Mathews, 1912a: 350 (Port Augusta).

Now *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600891, adult male, collected on the western slopes, Flinders Range, 31.25S, 138.45E (USBGN, 1957b), northeast of Port Augusta, South Australia, Australia, on 4 October 1911, by S.A. White (no. 352). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9980) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to White's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are three paratypes: AMNH 600892 (Mathews no. 9981), male, collected on the

western slopes, Flinders Range, northeast of Port Augusta, on 11 October 1911; and AMNH 600893 (9982), male, 4 October 1911 and AMNH 600894 (9983), male, 5 October 1911, both from northwest of Port Augusta. White (1913) reported on this expedition. Two additional specimens were collected by White southwest of Port Augusta after the publication of the name.

Acanthiza uropygialis murchisoni Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis murchisoni Mathews, 1912a: 350 (West Australia (East Murchison)).
Now *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600901, adult male, collected in the East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 2 October 1909, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3996) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

There are five paratypes cataloged at AMNH, all collected in the East Murchison in 1909 by Whitlock: AMNH 600902 (Mathews no. 4000), male nestling, 21 October (cataloged by Mathews as 28 October); AMNH 600903 (3997), female, 28 October; AMNH 600904 (3999), nestling, 2 October; AMNH 600905 (3998), sex ?, 29 October (I did not find this specimen in the collection); and AMNH 600907 (3995), female, 29 August. There are two additional probable paratypes, but I did not find them in the Mathews catalog and do not know when he acquired them: AMNH 600906, male, 20 August, and AMNH 600908, female, 30 July, both from the East Murchison.

AMNH 600906, adult male, collected at Lake Way, East Murchison, on 20 August 1909 by F.L. Whitlock bears a yellow "Figured" label. Mathews (1922a: 451) erroneously said that the figured bird (Mathews, 1922a: pl. 450, one of two left figs., opp. p. 444, text p. 451) was the type of *Acanthiza u. murchisoni*; however, the "Figured" label was apparently tied on the wrong bird, as the holotype of *murchinsoni* was designated by citing its Mathews' catalog number in the original description. The holotype does not bear a yellow "Figured" label.

On 2 October 1909, Whitlock (1910: 186–187) was at Milly Pool, ca. 20 mi northwest of Wiluna, 26.37S, 120.12E (Times Atlas); he gave a detailed description of this locality.

Acanthiza uropygialis condora Mathews

Acanthiza uropygialis condora Mathews, 1912d: 78 (Leigh's Creek, Central Australia).
Now *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 439, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600897, adult male, collected at Leigh Creek, 30.31S, 138.25E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 16 September 1910, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 11632) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; in addition to Ashby's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. A second specimen, cataloged by Mathews at the same time and entered as *condora*, is a paratype: AMNH 600917 (Mathews no. 11633), male, Lake Gillies, South Australia, collected in 1902 by Ashby. The number "195" appears on Ashby's label of the holotype and has been marked out. The number "573" was written in above it and that number also appears on Ashby's label on the paratype. It refers to the number given this species in Mathews (1908a). There is an additional paratype in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

[*Acanthiza uropygialis kycheringi* Mathews]

Mathews (1922d: 14) proposed *kycheringi* as a new name for *Geobasileus uropygialis erema* (A.G. Campbell, 1922), preoccupied in *Acanthiza* by *Acanthiza apicalis erema* A.G. Campbell, 1922. The types of *kycheringi* are the same as those of *Geobasileus uropygialis erema*, in MV (W. Longmore, personal commun.).

Acanthiza marianae S.A. White

Acanthiza marianae S.A. White, 1915c: 45 (between Moorelyanna Native Well and the Ever-

ard Ranges in the North-west of South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan, 1903. See Mayr, 1986b: 440, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 218.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600925, adult male, collected between Moorilyanna (= Moorelyanna) native well [Moorilyanna Hill, 26.50S, 133.01E (USBGN, 1957b)] and the Everard Ranges, 27.05S, 132.28E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 1 August 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1660). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, White said the type was "A male collected between Moorelyanna Native Well and the Everard Ranges ... on August 1st, 1914". AMNH 600925 is the only S.A. White specimen in AMNH with the correct data and it is marked "Type collected & described by S.A. White" in White's hand on his original label. Additionally, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The number of specimens in the type series was not given, with White (1915c: 45) only noting that the habitat was dense mulga scrubs in the vicinity of the Everard Ranges. Five additional specimens, AMNH 600026–600930, and 10 specimens in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.), all from the vicinity of Moorilyanna Well and collected by S.A. White in July and August 1914, are paratypes. One male in SAMA has the same data as AMNH 600925, but this specimen has no notation indicating that it has type status (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

AMNH 600928 is also the lectotype of *Milligania robustirostris moorilyanna* Mathews (see below). None of the AMNH specimens appears in Mathews' catalog.

Milligania robustirostris moorilyanna Mathews

Milligania robustirostris moorilyanna Mathews, 1916c: 90 (Moorilyanna Well, Everard Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan, 1903. See Mayr, 1986b: 440, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 218.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 600928, adult female, collected 10 mi west of Moorilyanna Well [Moorilyanna Hill, 26.50S, 133.0 1E, (USBGN, 1957b)], on 28 July 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1608). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Moorilyanna Well, Everard Ranges, central Australia. AMNH 600928 bears, in addition to White's label marked "*moorilyanna* Type" in Mathews' hand, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl 451, upper fig., opp. p. 455, text p. 461). On p. 461 the figured bird is said to be the type of *moorilyanna*, thus designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 600925–600927, 600929, and 600930. All of these specimens and the lectotype of *moorilyanna* Mathews are also the holotype and paratypes of *Acanthiza marianae* S.A. White (see above). Mathews' (1922a: 462) statement that "later I named the Everard Range form ignorant of the fact that Captain White had already done so" is difficult to accept, given that White had written "Type collected & described by S.A. White" on his label of the above holotype of *marianae* and had named it for Mrs. Mathews!

Milligania robustirostris liberia Mathews

Milligania robustirostris liberia Mathews, 1916a: 61 (Liberia [sic] Soak, West Australia).

Now *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan, 1903. See Mayr, 1986b: 440, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 218.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600934, unsexed adult, collected at Siberia (= Liberia) Soak, 30.14S, 120.57E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 513), Western Australia, Australia, undated, by Edwin Ashby (no. 1224). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be from "Liberia" Soak; however, it is plainly written as Siberia Soak on Ashby's label. It is the only specimen of *robustirostris* from this locality that came to AMNH, and I consider it the holotype. In addition to Ashby's label, it bears Mathews Collection and type labels and a Rothschild type label.

[*Acanthiza nana dorotheae* Mathews]

Acanthiza nana dorotheae Mathews, 1914c: 60 (Lithgow, New South Wales).
Now *Acanthiza nana nana* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1986b: 440, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 214–215.

No specimens of *Acanthiza nana* from Lithgow are in AMNH. Schodde and Mason (1999: 214) indicated that Lithgow is in the zone of intergradation between *A. n. nana* and *A. n. modesta* De Vis.

Acanthiza nana clelandi Mathews
Acanthiza nana burtoni Mathews

Acanthiza nana clelandi Mathews, 1920d: 106 (Bunya Mts., Queensland).
Now *Acanthiza nana nana* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Mayr, 1986b: 441, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 214–215.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600938, adult male, collected in the Bunya Mountains, 26.52S, 151.35E (Storr, 1984: 181), Queensland, Australia, on 6 October 1919, by J.B. Cleland (no. 487). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was collected by Cleland in the Bunya Mountains on 6 October 1919. AMNH 600938 is the only such specimen that came to AMNH. The reverse of Cleland's label is marked "Type of A.n. clelandi Math" in Mathews' hand. Later, Mathews (1920e: 121) found his name *A. n. clelandi* to be preoccupied by *A. lineata clelandi* Mathews, 1912, and he provided *A. nana burtoni* to replace it. In addition to Cleland's label, the specimen bears Rothschild Collection and type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 449, opp. p. 435, text p. 436), where it is confirmed as the type of *A. n. burtoni*. The same specimen is the holotype of *clelandi* Mathews, 1920 and *burtoni*.

Mayr (1986b: 441) considered this form to be a synonym of nominate *A. nana*, while Schodde and Mason (1999: 214) indicated that it came from a zone of intergradation between *A. n. nana* and *A. n. modesta* De Vis. It is quite brightly colored and appears closest to *A. nana nana*.

Acanthiza nana mathewsi Hartert

Acanthiza nana mathewsi Hartert, 1910b: 82 (Springvale).
Now *Acanthiza nana modesta* De Vis, 1905. See Mayr, 1986b: 441, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 214–215.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600959, adult male, collected at Springvale, 37.57S, 145.09E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 23 October 1897, by A.G. Campbell (no. 76A). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Campbell's unique number of the holotype in the original description. He noted that he had examined Victorian specimens from Box Hill, Castlemaine, Mulgrave River (sic), and Springvale in the Rothschild Museum and from Saddleworth in the Mathews Collection. The Mulgrave River is in Queensland; the labels give the locality as Mulgrave (37.55S, 145.12E, USBGN 1957). Paratypes from the listed localities are: AMNH 600962–600966 and 600968–600971. AMNH 600971 is also the holotype of *Acanthiza nana laetior* Mayr and Serventy and AMNH 600970, a paratype (see below).

Acanthiza nana laetior Mayr and Serventy

Acanthiza nana laetior Mayr and Serventy, 1938: 275 (Tucla, Saddleworth, South Australia).
Now *Acanthiza nana modesta* De Vis, 1905. See Mayr, 1986b: 441, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 214–215.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600971, adult female, collected at Tuela (= Tucla), Saddleworth, 34.05S, 138.47E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 20 May 1904, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Serventy cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. As noted above, this specimen is also a paratype of *Acanthiza nana mathewsi*. Paratypes of *A. n. laetior* are: AMNH 600970, a male specimen from Tuela, collected on the same day and also a paratype of *mathewsi*; and AMNH 600972, female, Murray Bridge, collected by Ashby on 9 September 1910.

Mayr (1986b: 441) implied that "Mt. Lofty" had been the original type locality of

laetior and that Condon (1969: 77) had corrected this to "Tuela farm, Saddleworth". However, this was a misreading of Condon, who corrected the spelling from "Tucla" to "Tuela". The mention of "Mt. Lofty" only occurred in relation to the range of the following species.

Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews
Acanthiza lineata alberti Mathews

Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews, 1920d: 106 (Bunya Mts., Queensland).

Now *Acanthiza lineata alberti* Mathews, 1920. See Mayr, 1986b: 441, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600989, unsexed, collected in the Bunya Mountains, 26.52S, 151.35E (Storr, 1984: 181), Queensland, Australia, on 3 October 1919, by J.B. Cleland (no. 483). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is the only one in AMNH from the Bunya Mountains, and its data fit those given for the type by Mathews in the original description. Mathews (1912c: 44) had previously described from Kangaroo Island an *Acanthiza lineata whitei*, and realizing that his 1920 name was preoccupied, supplied the replacement name, *Acanthiza lineata alberti* (Mathews, 1920e: 121); both have the same type. In addition to Cleland's label and a Rothschild Collection label, the specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 450, opp. p. 444, text p. 445), and it is there confirmed as the type of *alberti*. The only name that appears on this yellow label is *Acanthiza lineata alberti*, with reference to publication of the nomen novum, but the writing is not in Mathews' hand. On the reverse of Cleland's label, Mathews wrote "Type of A.l. whitei Math.", and on the reverse of the Rothschild label, someone has written "type of alberti". An AMNH type label has been added to this specimen to clarify its status as the type of both names.

Acanthiza lineata goulburni Mathews

Acanthiza lineata goulburni Mathews, 1912e: 93 (New South Wales).

Now *Acanthiza lineata lineata* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 600980, adult female, collected at Goulburn, 34.47S, 149.43E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, in December 1898, by T. Thorpe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7639) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen does not bear a yellow "Figured" label, but Mathews (1922a: pl. 450, opp. p. 444, text p. 445) said that the figured bird was from Goulburn, collected in December 1898. There are no other specimens from Goulburn and no other specimen bears the yellow label; therefore, the holotype was illustrated. He received three additional specimens of *lineata* from Thorpe at the same time: paratypes AMNH 600981 (Mathews no. 7638), male, and AMNH 600982 (7637), female, both from Tarago, April 1899; and AMNH 600987 (7636), female from "Homebush", October 1890.

Mathews (1913a: 216) specified the type locality as Goulburn, the collecting locality of the holotype.

Acanthiza lineata chandleri Mathews

Acanthiza lineata chandleri Mathews, 1912a: 349 (Olinda, Victoria).

Now *Acanthiza lineata lineata* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601022, adult male, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 7 September 1908, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1991) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, and he noted in the catalog that it was from Tregellas. In addition to Tregellas' label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews gave the range of *chandleri* as "Victoria". The following specimens from the Mathews Collection were cataloged by him before the date of publication of the name and are paratypes: AMNH 601020 (Mathews no. 4950), male,

17 October 1909, Beaconsfield; AMNH 601024 (10118), male, Olinda, 8 July 1911; AMNH 601026 and 601027 (9083 and 9084), females, Olinda, 13 May 1911; AMNH 601029 (8155), female, Olinda, 25 March 1911; AMNH 601030 (5093), female, Ringwood, 12 March 1910; and AMNH 601031 (5092), female, Frankston, 9 March 1909. Four additional specimens are probable paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews catalog: AMNH 601019, male, Beaconsfield, 2 July 1910; AMNH 601021, male, Beaconsfield, 26 June 1909; AMNH 601025, female, Olinda, 25 March 1911; and AMNH 601032, male, Warburton, June 1899.

Mayr (1986b: 442) recognized *A. l. chandleri*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 216–217) included it in the nominate subspecies.

Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews

Acanthiza lineata whitei Mathews, 1912c: 44 (Kangaroo Island, South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza lineata whitei* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601010, adult male, collected at Middle River, 35.41S, 137.03E (USBGN, 1957b), Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 1 December 1911, by S.A. White (no. 405). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10247) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to White's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are five paratypes: AMNH 601011 (Mathews no. 10250), immature male; AMNH 601012 (10251), female; AMNH 601013 (10371), female; AMNH 601014 (10249), female; and AMNH 601015 (10248), unsexed immature, all collected at Middle River, Kangaroo Island, in December 1911 by White. Other Kangaroo Island specimens in AMNH were either not part of the Mathews Collection or were collected after the description was published. There is one paratype in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Acanthiza lineata clelandi Mathews

Acanthiza lineata clelandi Mathews, 1912a: 349 (Mount Lofty, South Australia).

Now *Acanthiza lineata clelandi* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 601003, adult male, collected on the Mount Lofty Ranges, 35.00S, 138.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Adel[aide], South Australia, Australia, on 23 May 1910, by J.B. Cleland (no. 100). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5552) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Cleland's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are three paratypes: AMNH 601002 (Mathews no. 9688), male, Mt. Lofty Ranges, 12 August 1911; AMNH 601005 (3812), unsexed, Woodside, 12 June 1900; and AMNH 601006 (2206), unsexed, Adelaide, July 1902.

Smicrornis brevirostris melvillensis Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 39 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens* Gould, 1843. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606299, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 11 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2166). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10699) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes at AMNH include specimens collected at Coopers Camp in October–December 1911 and cataloged by Mathews in February and March 1912: AMNH 606300 and 606301 (Mathews nos. 11562 and 11563), AMNH 606303 (11564), AMNH 606304 (10698), and AMNH 606305 (11565). AMNH 606302 is not a paratype, as this specimen was collected on 24 February 1912 but not cataloged by Mathews until 9 July 1912, after the publication of the name on 2 April 1912. It was written into his catalog over an earlier specimen of the same species, which presum-

ably he had exchanged. The latter specimen was collected on 2? October 1911 and, if located, is a paratype.

Smicrornis brevirostris mungi Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris mungi Mathews, 1912a: 307 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens* Gould, 1843. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606281, adult male, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), 8 mi southeast of Mount Alexander, Western Australia, Australia, on 20 June 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1777). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9099) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are four paratypes in AMNH, all collected at Mungi Rockhole in 1911: AMNH 606282 (Mathews no. 9100), male, 23 June; AMNH 606283 (9101), male, 20 June; AMNH 606284 (9098), female, 23 June; and 906285 (9097), female, 20 June. Mathews cataloged two male specimens collected on 20 June, only one of which is in AMNH. If found, the other specimen would also be a paratype.

Smicrornis brevirostris rogersi Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 307 (North-West Australia).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens* Gould, 1843. See Mayr, 1986b: 442, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606273, adult male, collected at the Pago Mission (= Mission Station, as on label), 14.10S, 126.42E (Times Atlas), Napier Broome Bay, Northern Territory, Australia, on 3 March 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 311). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5755) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There are four paratypes in AMNH collected by Hill in 1910: AMNH 606274 (Mathews no. 5753), male, and AMNH 606275 (5754) male, both collected at the Mission Station in March; and AMNH 606276 (6232), male, and AMNH 606277 (6233), female, both collected on Napier Broome Bay in June.

Mathews (1913a: 171) specified the type locality as Napier Broome Bay, the collecting locality of the holotype.

Smicrornis brevirostris subflavescens Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris subflavescens Mathews, 1912a: 307 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens* Gould, 1843. See Mayr, 1986b: 443, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606320, adult female, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, in April 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1705) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The number "450" that appears on Stalker's label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). The specimen also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There is one paratype: AMNH 606321 (Mathews no. 1707), female, collected by Stalker at Alexandria in April 1905.

Ingram (1907: 403–404) discussed these two specimens. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Smicrornis brevirostris pallescens Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris pallescens Mathews, 1912a: 306 (Queensland (Inkerman)).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris* (Gould, 1838). See Mayr, 1986b: 443, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606352, adult female, collected on Mount Abbot, 20.08S, 147.40E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in October 1907, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1706) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Stalker's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels; the number "450" on the reverse of Stalker's label is the number of this species

in Mathews (1908a). The locality "Inkerman" refers to the Inkerman Station in Queensland where Stalker collected for Sir William Ingram in 1907. This collection was first reported on by Collingwood Ingram (1908) and this specimen identified as *Smicrornis flavescens*. Ingram (1908: 460) placed Inkerman Station ca. 50 mi southwest (= southeast?) of Townsville at ca. 20°S, 147°E, and about 10 mi from the banks of the Burdekin River. He noted that Stalker also collected birds on Mt. Elliot and Mt. Abbot. Mathews had this single specimen, which he cataloged as from Mt. Abbot, the locality on the label, but in his description referred only to "Inkerman". Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Mayr (1986b: 443) recognized *pallescens*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 176) included it in the range of nominate *brevirostris*.

Smicrornis brevirostris viridescens Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris viridescens Mathews, 1912a: 307 (Tailem Bend, South Australia).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850. See Mayr, 1986b: 443, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606242, unsexed, collected at Tailem Bend, 35.17S, 139.27E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 31 May 1910, by J.B. Cleland (no. 121). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1698) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Cleland's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Two paratypes are: AMNH 606243 (Mathews no. 1694), unsexed, Tailem Bend, 31 May 1910; and AMNH 606244 (8936), male, Murray Flats, 30 May 1911.

Mayr (1986b: 443) considered *viridescens* a synonym of *S. b. brevirostris*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 176–178) considered *S. b. occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850 a valid name, designating a lectotype from York, Western Australia, and showed *viridescens* as included within the range of *occidentalis* Bonaparte. Mathews (1912a: 307) had considered *occidentalis* Bonaparte a nomen nudum, and at the same time named *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Mathews, 1912 from Broomehill (see below).

Smicrornis brevirostris mallee Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris mallee Mathews, 1920a: 132 (Mallee, Victoria).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris* (Gould, 1838). See below.

Syntype: AMNH 606233, adult female, collected at Ouyen, 35.06S, 142.22E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 13 September 1913 by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18339) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1920a: 132) gave a name to birds of this species from the Victorian Mallee, saying that they were "much paler above and especially underneath than South Australian *S. b. viridescens*, and are much duller than typical New South Wales birds". The above is the only Mathews specimen at AMNH from the Victorian Mallee. Mayr (1986b: 443) recognized *S. b. mallee*, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 176–178) indicated that the Victorian Mallee is in a zone of intergradation between *S. b. brevirostris* and *S. b. occidentalis*. This specimen is quite pale and appears closer to Victorian specimens of *brevirostris* than to specimens of *occidentalis*.

The number "449" on Tregellas' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). This specimen had not previously been in the AMNH type collection.

Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris stirlingi Mathews, 1912c: 39 (Stirling Ranges, South-west Australia).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850. See Mayr, 1986b: 443, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606253, adult female, collected in the Stirling Range, 34.23S, 117.50E (USBGN, 1957b), Western Australia, Australia, on 8 July 1911, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10524) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears, in addition

to Whitlock's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

Mayr (1986b: 443) recognized *S. b. stirlingi*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 176–178) considered *S. b. occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850 an available name, valid for southwest and south-central populations of weebills, and included *stirlingi* within their range.

Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis Mathews
Smicrornis brevirostris bonapartei Mathews

Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis Mathews, 1912a: 307 (West Australia).

Now *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850. See Mayr, 1986b: 443, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 176–178.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606260, adult male, collected at Broomehill (= Broome Hill on label), 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 24 May 1908, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1688) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Carter's label, which has the locality of Broomehill, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews (1913a: 171) later specified the type locality of his name *occidentalis* as Broomehill, the collecting locality of his holotype. There are three paratypes, all collected by Carter at Broomehill: AMNH 606261 (Mathews no. 1689), male, 30 May 1908; AMNH 606266 (1690), female, 28 June 1908; and AMNH 606267 (1691), unsexed, 24 May 1908. Although I did not find it in Mathews' catalog, AMNH 606262, male, 6 November 1910, collected at Broomehill by Carter, is a probable paratype.

Mathews (1912a: 307) considered *S. b. occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1850 a nomen nudum and immediately thereafter named his own *S. b. occidentalis* from Western Australia. He (Mathews, 1922b: 5) apparently later considered Bonaparte's name valid and in turn proposed a replacement name for *occidentalis* Mathews, 1912: "... and in Vol. VIII. [of *The Birds of Australia*], p. 443 [this is actually species no. 442, p. 131], for *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Mathews, read *S.b. bonapartei* new name"; both names have the same type. Mayr (1986b: 443) listed both names in the synonymy of *S. b. stirlingi*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 176–178) accepted Bonaparte's name as valid and designated a lectotype from York, Western Australia, to settle the matter.

Gerygone chloronota meisei Stresemann and Paludan

Gerygone chloronota meisei Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 16 (Waigeu).

Now *Gerygone chloronota cinereiceps* (Sharpe, 1886). See Mayr, 1986b: 445, and Dickinson, 2003: 448.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300808, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, 00.14S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 11 June 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1429). Collected on the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932.

COMMENTS: Stein's field number of the holotype was cited in the original description; however, two specimens were listed with this number by Rothschild et al. (1932a: 158). The second one bearing the date 11 June 1931 should have been listed with Stein's no. 1439 (see below). Apparently, Stresemann originally intended to name this form *steini* as this name is written on the field label along with "Typ", but it was never introduced under that name, and the type label from the ZMB bears only *meisei*.

Stein collected nine specimens (Rothschild et al., 1932a: 158). Types from Stein's collection came to AMNH, and the remainder was divided between ZMB and Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH (labels of which are stamped with an "S" within a circle). The four paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 300805 (Stein no. 1437), male, 10 May 1931; AMNH 300806 (1440), male, 21 May 1931; AMNH 300807 (1426), male, 4 June 1931; and AMNH 300809 (1439), male, 11 June 1931. Stein (1933) published information on his itinerary on Waigeo.

Mayr (1986b: 445) considered *meisei* a synonym of *aruensis* and Dickinson (2003: 448) included Waigeo in the range of *cinereiceps*, but with a question. Comparative material is lacking at AMNH, but zoogeographically the arrangement of Dickinson seems more reasonable.

Gerygone chloronota apsleyi Mathews

Gerygone chloronota apsleyi Mathews, 1912c: 40 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Gerygone chloronota chloronota* Gould, 1843. See Meise, 1931: 344, Mayr, 1986b: 445, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 190–191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606741, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 21 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2237). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10637) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and noted (Mathews, 1912c: 26) that Rogers had already sent him two large collections from Melville Island. These two collections were cataloged by Mathews on 26 February and 20 March 1912. Additional specimens of *G. c. apsleyi* cataloged at those times are paratypes: AMNH 606742 (Mathews no. 10636), 30 October 1911, and AMNH 606743 (11569), 7 November 1911, both males from Coopers Camp. Specimens from later collections by Rogers on Melville Island would not be paratypes of *apsleyi*.

Gerygone chloronota darwini Mathews

Gerygone chloronota darwini Mathews, 1912c: 40 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Gerygone chloronota darwini* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 344, Mayr, 1986b: 445, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 190–191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606733, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 mi west of Trig Station HJ9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, Australia, on 7 September 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 68). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1740) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to a Rogers field label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 382, central fig., opp. p. 140, text p. 155–157), where, even though the data match, it is not there said to be the type. A paratype, AMNH 606734 (Mathews no. 1739), male, was collected at the same locality on 5 November 1908 by Rogers (no. 292).

Mayr (1986b: 445) synonymized *G. c. darwini* with the nominate race. Schodde and Mason (1999: 190–191) provisionally recognized *darwini*, noting that the Parry Creek specimens come from an area where intergradation with *chloronotus* may take place. As they noted, however, the type [and paratype] are "pallid with the more yellowish cast of the Kimberley form" and more study is needed.

Gerygone palpebrosa tarara Rand

Gerygone palpebrosa tarara Rand, 1941: 11 (Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, Territory of Papua, New Guinea).

Now *Gerygone palpebrosa tarara* Rand, 1941. See Mayr, 1986b: 446, Coates, 1990: 115–116, and Dickinson, 2003: 448.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 426737, adult male, collected at Tarara, ca. 08.50S, 141.50E (see map in Rand and Brass, 1940), Wassi Kussa River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 4 January 1937, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and George H.H. Tate. From the 1936–1937 Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 6755).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description and measurements were given for 10 males and 8 females. However, more specimens were available to Rand from within the range given for *tarara*. Paratypes are: AMNH 422021–422028, four males, two immature males, one female, and one unsexed immature from Wuroi, Oriomo River; AMNH 426719–426724, 426736, and 426738–426742, five males and seven females from Tarara; and AMNH 426733–426735, two males and one female from Penzara, between the Wassi Kussa and Morehead rivers. Of these 23 paratypes, AMNH 422023 and 426720 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Rand and Brass (1940) summarized this Archbold Expedition and presented maps and a detailed itinerary.

Pseudogerygone personata watsoni Mathews

Pseudogerygone personata watsoni Mathews, 1917a: 71 (Watson River, North Queensland).

Now *Gerygone palpebrosa personata* Gould, 1866. See Meise, 1931: 329, Ford, 1978, Mayr, 1986b: 446, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 194–195.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606473, adult male, collected on the Watson River, 13.20S, 141.50E (Storr, 1984: 189), northern Queensland, Australia, on 24 June 1914, by or for W.D.K. Macgillivray. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This single specimen from the Watson River came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection. In addition to the collector's (unsigned) and the Rothschild Collection labels, it bears a Rothschild type label. Mathews did not enter it in his catalog, but at no. 18508 he entered a specimen of "*Psephotellus chrysopterygius*", which became the type of his *Psephotellus chrysopterygius nova* (= *Psephotus c. chyrsopterygius*), and noted that it was collected on the Watson River by Macgillivray or for Macgillivray by W.R. McLennan (not F.L. Whitlock as per Greenway, 1978: 100). A comparison of the handwriting on the field label of this specimen with that on the label of AMNH 606473 shows that they were written by the same collector.

Pseudogerygone personata johnstoni Mathews

Pseudogerygone personata johnstoni Mathews, 1916a: 59 (Johnstone River, North Queensland).
Now *Gerygone palpebrosa personata* Gould, 1866 × *G. p. flavida* Ramsay, 1877. See Meise, 1931: 328, Ford, 1978, Mayr, 1986b: 446, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 194–195.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606458, adult male, collected on the Johnstone River, 17.31S, 146.03E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 25 June 1900, by E. Olive. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4340) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This holotype was the only specimen of this form among a group of specimens from the Alice and Johnstone rivers, collected by Olive in 1900, purchased by Mathews and cataloged by him on 1 March 1910. In addition to Olive's label, it bears a Rothschild type label and a Mathews Collection label marked "Type" (with his catalog number, although this was not published in the description). The number "467" that appears on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). The number "75" that appears on the reverse of Olive's label is not unique to the specimen; all of his specimens of the species bear this number.

Ford (1978) studied the populations of this warbler along the Queensland coast and documented the wide area of intergradation between *personata* and *flavida*, and Schodde and Mason (1999: 195) have followed his arrangement. However, Ford also suggested that one might draw the boundary between the two subspecies in the area where there is a steepening of the intergradation; if this is done, *johnstoni* becomes a synonym of *flavida*, the solution followed by Mayr (1986b: 446).

Gerygone albogularis queenslandica Mathews

Gerygone albogularis queenslandica Mathews, 1912a: 308 (Queensland (Inkerman)).
Now *Gerygone olivacea olivacea* (Gould, 1838). See Meise, 1931: 324, Mayr, 1986b: 447, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 192–193.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606404, unsexed adult, collected at Inkerman, 19.45S, 147.29E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 17 May 1907. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1709) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears a Mathews Collection label with the above data, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a blank label printed "Mus. Brit." and "Seebohm Coll.", which have been marked out. This label has only the name and "451", the number of this form in Mathews (1908a). The original label is not present. The specimen was undoubtedly collected by Wilfred Stalker, as AMNH 606405 (Mathews no. 1708), which bears Stalker's field label, was collected at Inkerman on the same date and is a paratype. Both were listed as specimens of *Gerygone* "*albigularis*" by Ingram (1908: 468) in his report on Stalker's Inkerman collection.

Inkerman Station in Queensland was the site of a collection of birds Stalker made for Sir William Ingram in 1907. Collingwood Ingram (1908: 460) placed it at ca. 50 mi southwest (= southeast?) of Townsville in

20°S, 147°E and about 10 mi from the banks of the Burdekin River. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1908) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

For use of *G. olivacea* see Schodde et al. (2007: 277) and Schodde and Bock (submitted), *contra* use of *G. albogularis* as suggested by McAllan (2007: 141–142).

Gerygone albigularis (sic) *rogersi* Mathews

Gerygone albigularis (sic) *rogersi* Mathews, 1911f: 23 (Derby, North-West Australia).

Now *Gerygone olivacea rogersi* Mathews, 1911. See Meise, 1931: 325, Mayr, 1986b: 447, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 192–193.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606449, adult female, collected at Derby, 17.18S, 123.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 6 December 1910, by J.P. Rogers (no. 982). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6359) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The only locality given for this form was Derby. According to Mathews' catalog, this female holotype was paired with a male, collected on the same day, AMNH 606442 (Mathews no. 6358), a paratype. There are six additional Rogers specimens, AMNH 606443–606448 (Mathews nos. 8860–8865), collected 5–8 May 1911 and cataloged by Mathews on 24 June 1911. It is perhaps possible that they reached Mathews before the 17 June 1911 publication date of the name and are paratypes.

Gerygone kühni Hartert

Gerygone kühni Hartert, 1900a: 15 (Dammer Island).

Now *Gerygone dorsalis kuehni* Hartert, 1900. See Meise, 1931: 369, and White and Bruce, 1986: 336.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 607030, adult male, collected at Kuway, Damar (= Dammer) Island, 07.07S, 128.40E (Times Atlas), Kepulauan Barat Daja (= South-West Islands), Banda Sea, Indonesia, on 13 October 1898, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 1065). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Hartert (1920: 494) listed the above specimen as the type, citing Kühn's field number, thereby designating it the lectotype. Hartert (1900a: 15) described the male, female, and immature but did not say how many specimens he had. There are now in AMNH nine Damar specimens in addition to the lectotype, collected by Kühn in October–November 1898; all are paralectotypes: AMNH 607031, Kuway; AMNH 607032–607038, Wulur; and AMNH 607039, Batoe Merat. Dekker (2003: 70) listed a "syntype" in RMNH, but because Hartert did not say how many specimens he examined, it is not possible to determine whether that specimen was part of his type series.

Gerygone kisserensis sequens Hartert

Gerygone kisserensis sequens Hartert, 1904a: 205 (Roma).

Now *Gerygone dorsalis fulvescens* A.B. Meyer, 1885. See Meise, 1931: 368, Mayr, 1986b: 448, and White and Bruce, 1986: 336.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607015, adult male, collected on Romang (= Roma) Island, 07.35S, 127.26E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Kepulauan Barat Daja (= South-West Islands), Banda Sea, Indonesia, on 15 August 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5299a). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had 30 adult specimens and 6 immatures, including the holotype, collected on Romang in July and August 1902. Apparently, Rothschild retained fewer than half of these specimens, as there are only 14 paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 607016–607022, males (two immature); and AMNH 607023–607029, females (one immature).

Dickinson (2003: 447) gave the date of publication of *G. d. fulvescens* A.B. Meyer as 1885.

Cryptolopha waigiuensis Hartert

Cryptolopha waigiuensis Hartert, 1903d: 70 (Waigiu).

Now *Gerygone chrysogaster neglecta* Wallace, 1865. See Meise, 1931: 342, Mayr, 1986b: 448, and Dickinson, 203: 448.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606713, adult female, collected on Waigeo (= Waigiu) Island, 00.14S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 December 1902, by Johannes Waterstradt (no. 3211). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Waterstradt's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that five specimens (including the holotype) were collected by Waterstradt in December 1902. Only three of the four paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 606714, female, and AMNH 606715 and 606716, males.

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr, 1940: 2 (Wanggar, head of Geelvink Bay).

Now *Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax* Mayr, 1940. See Mayr, 1986b: 448, and Dickinson, 2003: 448.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302033 (not 202033, as in original description), adult male, collected at Wanggar, 03.24S, 135.20E (USBGN, 1982a), head of Teluk Cenderawasih (= Geelvink Bay), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 1 November 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 2453). From the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, and referred to the comments by Hartert and Paludan (*in* Hartert et al., 1936: 215–216), who had earlier remarked on differences and had given measurements of specimens collected by Stein: one male from Kampong Wanggar (the holotype) and eight males and two females from Unterer Menoo (paratypes). Stein's collection was to have been divided among Rothschild, Leonard C. Sanford (for AMNH), and ZMB. Because the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH before the collection was divided, three-fourths came directly to AMNH and one-fourth to ZMB (Hartert et al., 1936: 166). However, Mayr (1940: 3) explicitly included all of Stein's series in his type series. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 302034–302041, six males, one female, and one unsexed specimen that was probably not included in the measurements, all collected at Unterer Menoo in August 1931. AMNH 302035 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s. The remaining paratypes should be in ZMB.

Stein (1933) published information on collecting localities in the Weyland Mountains.

The AMNH labels of specimens in the type series were mistakenly numbered 202033–202041; this has now been corrected. The "S" within a circle on some of these specimens refers to the fact that they were in Sanford's share of the collection.

Gerygone neglecta dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone neglecta dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert, 1903b: 473 (Kapaur).

Now *Gerygone chrysogaster dohertyi* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Meise, 1931: 342, Mayr, 1986b: 448, and Dickinson, 2003: 448.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606717, adult male, collected at Kapaur, Onin Peninsula, Papua Province, Indonesia, in January 1897 (not 1896 as appears on the original label), by W. Doherty (no. K.1161). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated the type as an adult male, Kapaur, January 1897, no. T.1161, and listed the type series as six males (apparently in addition to the holotype), one female, and one unsexed. Through a lapsus, Doherty apparently mislabeled his January 1897 birds as 1896, and this was corrected without comment by Rothschild and Hartert when they listed the type. The number "K.1161" on the field label of the holotype was not written by Doherty and was then miscopied onto the Rothschild type label as "T.1161". The above specimen is nevertheless the holotype, as it is the only male collected in January and the only one that bears a number of any sort on the field label.

There are six male, one female, and one unsexed paratype: males, AMNH 606718, February 1897, and AMNH 606719–606723, December 1896; female, AMNH 606724, December 1896; and unsexed, AMNH 606725, January "1896" (= 1897).

Rothschild and Hartert (1901a: 56, pl. 2) described Kapaur and quoted Doherty's

notes on his collecting there. It is shown on the south coast of the Onin Peninsula and slightly west of Fak Fak, 02.55S, 132.18E (USBGN, 1982a).

Gerygone magnirostris melvillensis Mathews

Gerygone magnirostris melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 39 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).
Now *Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris* Gould, 1843. See Meise, 1931: 333, Mayr, 1986b: 449, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 188–189.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606554, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 1 November 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2326). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10630) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Only the specimens collected by Rogers on Melville Island in 1911 were included in the first two shipments to Mathews (1912c: 26), and these were cataloged by Mathews on 26 February 1912 (Mathews catalog nos. 10630–10635) and on 20 March 1912 (nos. 11566–11568); *melvillensis* was published 2 April 1912. There are eight paratypes at AMNH: AMNH 606555–606557, 606559, and 606566–606569. However, the data entered by Mathews do not always correlate with the data on the labels of Mathews' specimens of this form now in AMNH.

Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis Mathews

Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis Mathews, 1912a: 309 (Queensland (Cairns)).
Now *Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 333, Mayr, 1986b: 449, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 188–189.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606541, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in August 1908, by P. Schräder. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1738) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it bears Mathews' Collection and type labels and a Rothschild type label. The number "457" that appears on the Mathews label is the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). There is one paratype: AMNH 606545, adult female, collected by Schräder at Cairns in August 1908. This specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 384, left middle fig., opp. p. 149, text p. 151), but it is not there said to be the type. Neither of these specimens bears the original Schräder label.

There are three additional Schräder specimens, bearing original labels, collected at Cairns in November 1911. They were not cataloged by Mathews (nos. 11258–11260) until 16 March 1912 and were presumably received after publication of the name on 31 January 1912.

Ethelornis cairnsensis robini Mathews

Ethelornis cairnsensis robini Mathews, 1920a: 151 (Cape York, North Queensland).
Now *Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 333, Mayr, 1986b: 449, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 188–189.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606539, adult female, collected at Piara, 10.44S, 142.34E (USBGN, 1957b), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 12 August 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 3141). From the Mathews Collection (no. 17930) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description. Meise (1931: 333) designated Kemp's specimen number 3141 as the lectotype. Despite a note to this effect by Meise on the reverse of the Rothschild label, the specimen had not previously been put in the type collection. There are three paralectotypes: AMNH 606536, male from Thursday Island (this is apparently the specimen mentioned by Mathews in which Kemp marked the iris "black"; however, it is not immature); and AMNH 606537, female?, and AMNH 606538, sex ?, both collected at the Cable Station, Cape York, by Kemp on 15 February 1913. They were not entered in Mathews' catalog.

Piara, or "Paira" as it is sometimes spelled, was the home of Bert Vidgen in Muddy Bay where many early collectors on Cape York stayed.

[*Ethelornis magnirostris cobana* Mathews]

Mathews (1926: 40) provided *Ethelornis magnirostris cobana* as a new name for *Zosterops fusca* Bernstein, 1865, preoccupied by *Gerygone fusca* Gould, 1846. Then Mathews (1930: 460) incorrectly cited himself as having provided *bernsteini* instead as the nomen novum as well as giving the incorrect volume number (46 rather than 47) for the publication. I find no indication that he introduced the name *bernsteini*. A syntype of *Zosterops fusca* Bernstein and *Ethelornis magnirostris cobana* Mathews is in RMNH (Dekker, 2003: 70–71).

Gerygone magnirostris proxima Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone magnirostris proxima Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 319 (Fergusson Island).

Now *Gerygone magnirostris proxima* Rothschild and Hartert, 1918. See Meise, 1931: 338, Mayr, 1986b: 450, and Coates, 1990: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606611, adult male, collected on Fergusson Island, 09.35S, 150.45E (USBGN, 1943), D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 3 January 1895, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's number of the holotype and said that they examined eight specimens. However, eight paratypes collected by Meek on Fergusson Island in addition to the holotype came to AMNH with the Rothschild collection: AMNH 606612–606616, collected in 1897; AMNH 606617, collected in 1913; AMNH 606618, collected in 1894; and AMNH 606619, collected in 1895. Of these, AMNH 606617 and 606619 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Gerygone rosseliana onerosa Hartert

Gerygone rosseliana onerosa Hartert, 1899b: 209 (St. Aignan Island).

Now *Gerygone magnirostris onerosa* Hartert, 1899. See Meise, 1931: 336, Mayr, 1986b: 451, and Coates, 1990: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606581, adult male, collected on Misima (= St. Aignan) Island, 10.40S, 152.45E (USBGN, 1943), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 September 1897, by Albert S. Meek (no. 964). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert mentioned only a single male, the type, from Misima collected on 5 September 1897. However, there are two males in the Rothschild Collection, both collected on 5 September. The wing measurement of 58 mm agrees with that of AMNH 606581, which also bears the Rothschild type label and is marked "The Type" by Hartert. Hartert (1920: 494) gave Meek's field number when he listed this type. The second male, AMNH 606582, collected on the same date and with wing measuring 56 mm, is a paratype. There are two additional paratypes: AMNH 606582, marked "Male" by Meek, but considered a female by Hartert because it is paler and smaller than the males; and AMNH 606583, female, both collected on 9 August 1897.

Because Meek had collectors on both Misima and nearby Kimuta Island during the period 5–11 September 1897, a question arose concerning the type locality of *onerosa*, as all of his specimens from both islands were labeled "St. Aignan". However, Meek had also collected *onerosa* in August on Misima, and Hannibal Hamlin later collected it on Misima but not on the smaller islands nearby that he visited. It has not been reported from Kimuta. LeCroy and Peckover (1998: 231) recommended retaining Misima as the type locality of this form.

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 318 (Sudest Island, or Tagula).

Now *Gerygone magnirostris tagulana* Rothschild and Hartert, 1918. See Meise, 1931: 334, and Coates, 1990: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606571, adult male collected on 20 April 1916, on Mount Riu or Rattlesnake Mountain, 11.30S, 153.20E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Tacuta (= Tagula) Island, Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, by the Eichhorn brothers for A.S. Meek (no. 7365). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated as type a male collected on 20 April 1916 and through a typographical error gave the collector's number as 7565. However, the above specimen is the only male collected on that date and is the holotype. It bears a Rothschild type label and is marked "Type" on the Rothschild Collection label. The Eichhorn brothers collected nine specimens, only eight of which came to AMNH. The following seven specimens, all collected in 1916, are paratypes: males, AMNH 606570 (Meek no. 7277), 13 March; AMNH 606572 (7372), 25 April; AMNH 606573 (7371), 25 April; AMNH 606574 (7354), 15 April; female, AMNH 606575 (7364), 20 April; male, AMNH 606576 (7107), 26 January; and female, AMNH 606577 (7173), 4 February. AMNH 606574 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Both Tagula and Sudest have been used as the name of this island, spelled on more modern maps as Tacuta.

Gerygone rosseliana Hartert

Gerygone rosseliana Hartert, 1899a: 79 (Rossel Island).

Now *Gerygone magnirostris rosseliana* Hartert, 1899. See Meise, 1931: 338, Mayr, 1986b: 451, and Coates, 1990: 117.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606621, adult male, collected on Rossel Island, 11.20S. 154.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 February 1898, by collectors for A.S. Meek (no. 1382). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but noted that three males and one female were collected. Later, Hartert (1920: 493) listed Meek specimen number 1382 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The three paralectotypes are: AMNH 606620 and 606622, males; and AMNH 606630, female.

Gerygone fusca saleyerensis Meise

Gerygone fusca saleyerensis Meise, 1931: 374 (Saleyer).

Now *Gerygone sulphurea flaveola* Cabanis, 1873. See Mayr, 1986b: 451, and White and Bruce, 1986: 337.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607085, adult male, collected at Salajar (= Saleyer), 06.07S, 120.28E (Times Atlas), Kabia Island, Indonesia, on 22 November 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meise designated as holotype the male specimen collected on 22 November 1895 and noted that he had two specimens. The paratype is AMNH 607086, a male collected there in November 1895 by Everett.

Gerygone modiglianii Salvadori

Gerygone modiglianii Salvadori, 1891: 52 (Balige and Si Rambé).

Now *Gerygone sulphurea sulphurea* Wallace, 1864. See Meise, 1931: 371, Mayr, 1986b: 451, and van Marle and Voous, 1988: 179.

Syntype: AMNH 607076, adult unsexed, collected at Balige, 02.20N, 99.04E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 210), Sumatra Island, Indonesia, on 2 (not 21) November 1890, by Elio Modigliani (no. 201). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvadori's description was based on five specimens collected at Balige and Si Rambé, Sumatra. The above specimen is Salvadori's specimen "d" and bears Modigliani's number "201". There are also two syntypes in Genoa (Arbocco et al., 1979: 223).

Gerygone everetti Hartert

Gerygone everetti Hartert, 1897c: 267 (Savu).

Now *Gerygone inornata* Wallace, 1864. See Meise, 1931: 367, Mayr, 1986b: 452, and White and Bruce, 1986: 335.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606967, adult male, collected on Sawu (= Savu) Island, 10.32S, 121.58E (USBGN, 1982a), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in August 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, only saying that he had a large series. Later, Hartert (1920: 494) listed the male collected in August 1896 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The above specimen is the only adult male collected in August, and it bears the Rothschild type label. There are 10 paralectotypes: AMNH 606972 and 606973, adult males; AMNH 606974–606976, adult

females; AMNH 606968–606971, immatures, all collected on Sawu in August and September 1896 by Everett; and AMNH 606965, male, collected at Atapupu, Timor, in July 1897, a specimen specifically mentioned by Hartert as part of his type series. Later, Hartert (1920: 494) claimed the inclusion of Timor in the range of *G. everetti* to be an error and restricted the type locality to Sawu Island.

Gerygone culicivora dendyi Mathews

Gerygone culicivora dendyi Mathews, 1912a: 309 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).

Now *Gerygone fusca fusca* (Gould, 1838). See Meise, 1931: 358, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 453, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 185–186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606914, adult male, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), 8 mi southeast of Mount Alexander, Western Australia, Australia, on 21 June 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1788). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9104) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He cataloged the single specimen, which is a migrant individual of the nominate subspecies (Ford, 1981a; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 186). In addition to Rogers' field label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 386, opp. p. 170, text pp. 171, 174), where it is confirmed as the type of *dendyi*.

Gerygone culicivora exsul Mathews

Gerygone culicivora exsul Mathews, 1912a: 309 (Victoria (Rutherglen)).

Now *Gerygone fusca exsul* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 361, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 453, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 185–186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606921, adult male, collected at Rutherglen, 36.03S, 146.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 18 October 1899, by A.G. Campbell (no. 671). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1726) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This was apparently his only specimen from Victoria. In addition to Campbell's field label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 386, opp. p. 170, text pp. 172, 174), where it is confirmed as the type of *exsul*.

Mayr (1986b: 453) considered *G. f. exsul* a synonym of nominate *G. fusca*, but Ford (1981a) and Schodde and Mason (1999: 185–186) recognized it.

Gerygone culicivora wayensis Mathews

Gerygone culicivora wayensis Mathews, 1912a: 308 (Mid Westralia (Lake Way)).

Now *Gerygone fusca fusca* (Gould, 1838). See Meise, 1931: 358, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 453, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 185–186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606909, adult female, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), Western Australia, Australia, on 24 June 1909, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1727) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's field label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews cataloged only one specimen, a migrant individual of nominate *G. fusca* (Ford, 1981a; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 186).

Whitlock (1910) published the results of his 1909 expedition to the East Murchison district, where the type of *wayensis* was collected.

Gerygone culicivora berneyi Mathews

Gerygone culicivora berneyi Mathews, 1912f: 119 (Queensland).

Now *Gerygone fusca exsul* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 361, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 453, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 185–186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606915, adult male, collected at Tambo, 24.52S, 146.13E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 10 August 1881. From the Mathews Collection (no. 14514) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen was part of a

collection that Mathews received from Robert Collett, Director of ZMO, including specimens collected by Knut Dahl and Carl Lumholtz. This badly worn Queensland specimen was most probably collected by Lumholtz, who in August 1881 collected along an 800-mi route into western Queensland (Whittell, 1954: 457).

Mathews (1913a: 174) specified the type locality of *berneyi* as Tambo, the collecting locality of his holotype. Mayr (1986b: 453) considered this form a synonym of *G. f. fusca*, but Ford (1981a) and Schodde and Mason (1999: 186) placed Tambo within the range of *G. f. exsul*.

Gerygone laevigaster (sic) *mungi* Mathews

Gerygone laevigaster (sic) *mungi* Mathews, 1912a: 310 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).
Now *Gerygone fusca mungi* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 362, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 453, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 185–186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606923, adult male, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), 8 mi southeast of Mount Alexander, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 19 June 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1771). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9103) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' field label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. A female, AMNH 606924 (Mathews no. 9102), collected at Mungi Rockhole on 17 June 1911 by Rogers, is a paratype.

Ethelornis culicivorus musgravi Mathews

Ethelornis culicivorus musgravi Mathews, 1915a: 130 (Musgrave Ranges, Central Australia).
Now *Gerygone fusca mungi* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 362, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 453, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 185–186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606922, adult male, collected in the Musgrave Range, 26.10S, 131.50E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, on 27 July 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1593). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not catalog this specimen; however, it is the only specimen from the Musgrave Range that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. In addition to the S.A. White label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 386, opp. p. 170, text pp. 171, 174), where it is confirmed as the type of *Gerygone culicivorous musgravi*.

Ethelornis magnirostris whitlocki Mathews

Ethelornis magnirostris whitlocki Mathews, 1915b: 24 (Port Hedland, Mid-west Australia).
Now *Gerygone tenebrosa christophori* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 339, Mayr, 1986b: 454, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606640, adult female, collected at Port Hedland, 20.18S, 118.36E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), Western Australia, Australia, on 15 October 1914, by F. Lawson Whitlock for H.L. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was collected at Port Hedland on 15 October 1914. The above holotype is the only Mathews specimen collected on that date. In addition to H.L. White's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are two female paratypes: AMNH 606641 and 606642, both collected at Port Hedland on 7 October 1914 by Whitlock for H.L. White. These specimens were not cataloged by Mathews.

Mayr (1986b: 454) recognized *whitlocki*; Schodde and Mason (1999: 187) considered it a synonym of *christophori*.

Gerygone tenebrosa christophori Mathews

Gerygone tenebrosa christophori Mathews, 1912a: 311 (Carnarvon, West Australia).
Now *Gerygone tenebrosa christophori* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 339, Mayr, 1986b: 454, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606634, adult male, collected at Carnarvon, 24.53S, 113.40E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 505), Western Australia, Australia, on 15 September 1911, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9632) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Carter's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 382, lower fig., opp. p. 140, text pp. 152, 154), where it is confirmed as the type of *christophori*. The number "464A" on Carter's label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). There are four paratypes: females, AMNH 606635, 28 September, AMNH 606636, 15 September, AMNH 606637 (Mathews no. 9743), 7 August, and AMNH 606638 (9742), 7 August, all collected by Tom Carter at Carnarvon in 1911.

Gerygone laevigaster (sic) *broomei* Mathews

Gerygone laevigaster (sic) *broomei* Mathews, 1912e: 89 (Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia).
Now *Gerygone levigaster levigaster* Gould, 1843. See Meise, 1931: 362, Mayr, 1986b: 454, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606925, adult male, collected at Napier Broome Bay, 14.03S, 126.36E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), Western Australia, Australia, on 16 June 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 572). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6530) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Hill's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 385, middle fig., opp. p. 158, text p. 160) and is there confirmed as the type of *broomei*. There are two paratypes: AMNH 606926 (Mathews no. 6529), male, 15 March 1910; and AMNH 606927 (5657), female, 20 February 1910, both collected at Napier Broome Bay by G.F. Hill.

Ethelornis levigaster intermissus Mathews

Ethelornis levigaster intermissus Mathews, 1920a: 160 (Buchanan's Islet, Melville Island, Northern Territory).
Now *Gerygone levigaster levigaster* Gould, 1843. See Meise, 1931: 364, Mayr, 1986b: 454, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 183–184.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606954, adult male, collected on Buchanan Islet, 11.49S, 130.39E (Storr, 1977: 106), Shoal Bay, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 2 May 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 3390). From the Mathews Collection (no. 13306) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description, only mentioning that he had a "good series". The above specimen bears the Rothschild type label and was without doubt the specimen considered the type by Meise (1931: 364). It was so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. To avoid any confusion in interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate AMNH 606954 the lectotype of *E. levigaster intermissus*. Paralectotypes, all collected on Buchanan Islet in 1912, are: AMNH 606955 (Mathews no. 13305, Rogers no. 3375), male, 1 May; AMNH 606956 (13308, 3393), female, 2 May; AMNH 606957 (13307, 3995), sex ?, 2 May; and AMNH 606958 (13309, 3288), female, 13 April.

Ethelornis levigaster perconfusus Mathews

Ethelornis levigaster perconfusus Mathews, 1920a: 161 (Southern North-west Australia).
Now *Gerygone levigaster levigaster* Gould, 1843. See Meise, 1931: 362, Mayr, 1986b: 455, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 183–184.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606938, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 23 December 1910, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1017). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description but said that he had a series from Pt. Torment and Derby. Meise (1931: 362) designated as lectotype the specimen bearing Rogers no 1017. In addition to Rogers' label and an AMNH type label, the specimen bears a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex Mathews Collection", on the reverse of which is the following note by Meise: "Typus v. Ethelornis levigaster perconfusus Mathews, falls kein Typus fixert is, Nov. Zool. 36, 1931: p. 362". The number "462" on the reverse of Rogers'

label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). There are seven paralectotypes: AMNH 606932 (Mathews no. 4151, Rogers no. 681), Derby, 21 January 1903; AMNH 606936 (8891, 1497), AMNH 606937 (8460, 1350), AMNH 606939 (8158, 1079), AMNH 606940 (8157, 1018), AMNH 606941 (8892, 1496), and AMNH 606942 (8685, 1454), all collected at Point Torment between December 1910 and March 1911 by Rogers.

Mathews (1930: 463) listed Derby as the type locality and this was followed by Mayr (1986b: 455). However, as Point Torment is the place of origin of the lectotype, that becomes the type locality of *perconfusus* Mathews (ICZN, 1999: 87, Art. 76.2).

Ethelornis normantoni Mathews

Ethelornis normantoni Mathews, 1920a: 169 (Kimberley (= Normanton), Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).

Now *Gerygone levigaster levigaster* Gould, 1843. See Meise, 1931: 363, Ford, 1981a, Mayr, 1986b: 455, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606952, adult female, collected at Karumba (= Kimberley, as on label), 17.29S, 140.51E (Storr, 1984: 184), Queensland, Australia, in July 1884, by Kendall Broadbent. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18454) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1920a: 169) named this form thus: "If the bird described on p. 167 be not *mastersi* it can be called *Ethelornis normantoni* name nov." On p. 167 he described an adult female, said to be the figured specimen, "Collected at Kimberley (= Normanton), Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, in July 1884." The above specimen is the single such specimen in the Mathews Collection, which, according to his catalog, Mathews obtained from QM in 1914. It bears a label, the front of which gives the collecting locality as "Kimberley"; on the reverse, in a hand unknown, is written "Collected by K. Broadbent at Normanton Q'land". A second label is the Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews" and Mathews' catalog number, apparently written by Meise, whose note on the reverse reads: "Typus v. normantoni Math. Birds Austr. v. 8 p. 169 = Ger. fusca mastersi, Nov. Zool. 36, p. 363". This latter is a reference to Meise's monograph on *Gerygone*. A third label is a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 384, top fig., opp. p. 149, text pp. 167–169). The fourth label is an AMNH type label written by Mayr.

As he did in this case, Mathews sometimes used the term "name nov." to indicate a new taxon rather than a nomen novum for an already existing but preoccupied name. Mayr (1986b: 455) considered it a nomen novum for *Pseudogerygone mastersi* Sharpe, which was itself a nomen novum for *Gerygone simplex* Masters, in which case the type would remain that of *Gerygone simplex* (now a synonym of *G. levigaster*. This was also the interpretation of Longmore (1991: 15–16). However, because Mathews gave a description and designated a type, it would seem to me to be a valid description. Meise (1931: 363) also referred to the type of *normantoni* in the Rothschild Collection.

Mathews (1920a: 169) considered his other specimens from "Normanton", collected by Kemp, to represent *Gerygone mastersi* (= *Gerygone levigaster levigaster*). But because of the complicated juxtaposition of populations of *Gerygone fusca* and *Gerygone levigaster* in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria and the recent reinterpretation of relationships among these populations, it seemed important to reexamine the type of *normantoni* carefully.

The syntypes of *Gerygone simplex* Masters, a male and a female, were collected in 1875 on the cruise of the *Chevert* (Macleay, 1876), type locality given as the Gulf of Carpentaria, and are now in AM (Longmore, 1991: 16). Broadbent was not a member of this expedition (Macleay, 1876: 36–40) but specimens were apparently obtained from him. Masters' (1876: 44–64) article in which he reported on the specimens collected on the cruise "during the months of June, July, August, and September of this year" and in which he named *simplex* (p. 52) was communicated to the Linnean Society of New South Wales on 27 December 1875 and published in the first part of Volume 1 of the *Proceedings* in 1876 (February 1876, according to Mathews, 1930: 464).

Mathews' type of *normantoni* was obtained by him from the QM in 1914. It was apparently part of a later Broadbent collection reported on by De Vis (1884): "In July last [1884] Mr. K. Broadbent, during his progress in the north, paid a visit to Kimberley, at the mouth of the Norman River: a locality which, some years ago, he examined for novelties with success." This has usually been interpreted as Normanton, but Karumba is correct, as listed by Longmore (1991: 15) for the syntypes of *Gerygone simplex*. Older maps show Kimberley as an alternate name for Karumba. According to De Vis (1884), this was a period of drought (perhaps allowing an invasion of the mangrove areas by species usually found in more inland localities?).

As shown by Schodde and Mason (1999: 185), *mungi* and *exsul*, the central western and eastern subspecies of *fusca*, intergrade in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria. The range of *G. l. levigaster*, the mangrove-inhabiting species, abuts on this area (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 183). The type of *normantoni* has the base of the outermost rectrices the dull grayish tan of *G. levigaster*, not the clear white of *G. fusca*, thus confirming it as a specimen of the coastal mangrove-inhabiting species.

Ethelornis cantator weatherilli Mathews

Ethelornis cantator weatherilli Mathews, 1920a: 162, 164 (Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, Queensland).

Now *Gerygone levigaster cantator* (Weatherill, 1908). See Meise, 1931: 364, Mayr, 1986b: 455, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606962, adult male, collected at Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, 27.28S, 153.02E (Storr, 1984: 180), Queensland, Australia, on 29 April 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4882) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews (1920a: 164) said: "As the bird figured and described by me is bigger in the wing than typical specimens [= nominate *cantator*], it can be called *Ethelornis cantator weatherilli* subsp. nov." The bird figured and described on p. 162 was a male from Breakfast Creek, Brisbane, Queensland, 29 April 1910. The above specimen is the only male from the Mathews Collection collected on that date. In addition to an original label, a Rothschild Museum label (printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews"), and an AMNH type label, it also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 384, lower fig., opp. p. 149, text pp. 162, 164). At the same time as the holotype, Mathews cataloged three additional specimens from Breakfast Creek, which are paratypes: AMNH 606960 (Mathews no. 4880), male, March 1910; AMNH 606961 (4883), immature male, 24 March 1910; and AMNH 606963 (4881), female, 29 April 1910. There are two additional Mathews specimens that may be paratypes, but they are undated and I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 606959, male, from Windsor, Brisbane; and AMNH 606964, female, from Breakfast Creek.

Gerygone flavolateralis correiae Mayr

Gerygone flavolateralis correiae Mayr, 1931a: 23 (Epi Island, New Hebrides).

Now *Gerygone flavolateralis correiae* Mayr, 1931. See Meise, 1931: 348, Mayr, 1986b: 455, and Bregulla, 1992: 239–241.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 212594, adult female, collected on Epi Island, ca. 16.40S, 168.20E, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), on 5 August, 1926, by R.H. Beck and J.G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21804).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He did not give the number of specimens he examined but gave the following islands and dates of the visits by the Whitney Expedition on which type material was collected; the cataloged specimens are all paratypes. Vanuatu: Mai (July 1926), AMNH 212585–212589, 224085; Epi (August 1926), AMNH 212583, 212584, 212590–212593; Lopevi (August 1926), AMNH 212595, 214042, 214049; Ambrym (August 1926), AMNH 213614, 213615, 214048; Malekula (August 1926), AMNH 213616; Aoba (January 1927), AMNH 218236–218239; Banks Islands: Gaua (September–November 1926), AMNH 214043–214047, 215863–215877, 216159; Vanua Lava (November 1926), AMNH 215878–215881. Of

these, AMNH 212585 and 215880 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1938.

Gerygone flavolateralis citrina Mayr

Gerygone flavolateralis citrina Mayr, 1931a: 22 (Rennell Island).
Now *Gerygone flavolateralis citrina* Mayr, 1931. See Meise, 1931: 348, Mayr, 1986b: 456, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 390.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226506, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 16 May 1930 by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 40100).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Mayr's type series, in addition to the holotype, comprised five males and two females, collected in August 1928 and May 1930. The paratypes are: AMNH 225192–225197 and 226507.

When these specimens were collected, the *France* (the Whitney Expedition vessel) was anchored in Kanggava Bay, 11.40S, 160.17E (USBGN, 1974a) (= Lughu Bay, Hannibal Hamlin, Vol. T, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Gerygone laevigaster (sic) *mouki* Mathews

Gerygone laevigaster (sic) *mouki* Mathews, 1912a: 310 (Cairns, North Queensland).
Now *Gerygone mouki mouki* Mathews, 1912. See Meise, 1931: 354, Mayr, 1986b: 456, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 179–180.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606877, adult female, collected on the "Barron River", Queensland, Australia, on 4 June 1911, by A.P. or F.P. Dodd (no. 22). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9540) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The collecting locality on the Dodd label is Barron River, which rises on the Atherton Tableland and enters the ocean at Cairns. Dodd's home was in Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), on the Atherton Tableland; the holotype was probably collected near his home, as this is an upland species and would not have been found near the coast. In addition to Dodd's original label, the specimen also bears a Mathews Collection label with his catalog number 9540 and number 463A (referring to the number of this species in Mathews, 1908a), Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 384, center right fig., opp. p. 149, text pp. 165, 166), where it is confirmed as the type of *mouki*. This was the only specimen cataloged at that time. AMNH 606878, collected on 22 September 1910, is the only additional Mathews specimen from the "Barron River" collected before the 31 January 1912 publication of *mouki*. It was not cataloged by Mathews (no. 10277) until 13 February 1912 and is not considered a paratype.

[*Ethelornis mouki keri* Mathews]

Ethelornis mouki keri (Mathews, 1924: 41) was provided as a nomen novum by Mathews for *Gerygone pallida* North, 1903, preoccupied by *Gerygone pallida* Finsch, 1898. The syntypes of North's *Gerygone pallida* are in the AM (Longmore, 1991: 15–16). Now a synomym of *Gerygone mouki mouki* Mathews, 1912.

Wilsonavis fusca richmondi Mathews

Wilsonavis fusca richmondi Mathews, 1915a: 129 (Richmond River, Northern New South Wales).
Now *Gerygone mouki richmondi* (Mathews, 1915). See Meise, 1931: 352, Mayr, 1986b: 457, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 179–180.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 606867, adult male, collected on the Richmond River, 28.53S, 153.35E (USBGN, 1957b), New South Wales, Australia, in October 1910, by P. Schräder. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6512) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description, nor is a specimen indicated as the type in Mathews (1920a: 140–143). However, the above specimen is marked "Type" in Mathews' hand on his collection label, thus indicating that he intended it for the type. It also bears a Rothschild type label, would have been the type examined by Meise (1931: 352), and was cataloged as the type when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. Thus, to avoid

confusion when interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate AMNH 606867 the lectotype of *Wilsonavis fusca richmondi*. There is one paralectotype: AMNH 606869, female, collected on the Richmond River in October 1910 by Schräder. It bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 382, opp. p. 140, text p. 143), where it is not said to be the type. A third Schräder specimen from the Richmond River was never in the Mathews Collection.

Wilsonavis richmondi gouldiana Mathews

Wilsonavis richmondi gouldiana Mathews, 1920a: 143 (Gosford, New South Wales).

Now *Gerygone mouki richmondi* (Mathews, 1915). See Meise, 1931: 352, Mayr, 1986b: 457, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 179–180.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 606866, male?, collected at Gosford, 33.25S, 151.18E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, on 1 May 1915, by J.B. Cleland (no. 363). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type from Gosford was collected on 1 May 1915. This is the only such specimen that came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection, and Mathews' label is marked "Type of gouldiana" in his hand. It also bears a Rothschild type label. It was not cataloged by Mathews.

[*Gerygone mathewsae* Mathews]

Gerygone mathewsae was a nomen novum provided by Mathews (1912b: 449) for *Gerygone modesta* Pelzeln, 1860 (not Gould). Apparently, Pelzeln's name was not preoccupied by any name proposed by Gould (Mathews, 1913a: 322, Meise, 1931, Mayr, 1986b: 457), nor have I found such a name.

Aphelocephala leucopsis pallida Mathews

Aphelocephala leucopsis pallida Mathews, 1911b: 62 (Leigh's Creek, in South Australia).

Now *Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis* (Gould, 1841). See Mayr, 1986b: 458, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 219–220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 683430, unsexed, collected at Leigh Creek, 30.31S, 138.25E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 21 September 1910, specimen prepared by Edwin Ashby and from his collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6195) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The number "239" that appears on Ashby's label is crossed out and replaced by "689", which number refers to this species in Mathews (1908a). "Wong 61" is written on the reverse of this label in a hand unknown. In addition to Ashby's label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and was indicated as the type in Mathews' catalog. Despite the fact that the title of Mathews' description implied that he had "examples", only one specimen from Leigh Creek came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it is the only specimen of this species that Mathews cataloged from Leigh Creek. There is evidence in SAMA that Ashby sent Mathews large portions of his collection, which were later returned to him after Mathews had selected specimens for himself (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.). A second Leigh Creek specimen was obtained by AMNH directly from Ashby, and it is entirely possible that the specimen, AMNH 155617, passed through Mathews' hands and is a paratype.

Aphelocephala leucopsis missa Mathews

Aphelocephala leucopsis missa Mathews, 1912a: 377 (New South Wales).

Now *Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis* (Gould, 1841). See Mayr, 1986b: 458, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 219–220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 683400, adult female, collected at Narrandera, 34.36S, 146.34E (Times Atlas), Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales, Australia, in May 1892. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7656) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It and two additional females from the same locality came to him from T. Thorpe, according to his catalog. The paratypes are AMNH 683401and 683402 (Mathews nos. 7654 and 7655). AMNH 683401 bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating

that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923c: pl. 493, bottom fig., opp. p. 29, text pp. 31, 36). Mathews (1913a: 246) specified the type locality as Narrandera, the collecting locality of his holotype.

Aphelocephala castaneiventris whitei Mathews

Aphelocephala castaneiventris whitei Mathews, 1914b: 100 (Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis* (Gould, 1841). See Mayr, 1986b: 458, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 219–220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 683484, adult female, collected at Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Northern Territory, Australia, on 3 September 1913, by S.A. White (no. 1325). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not catalog this specimen but gave Jay Waterhole as the type locality. AMNH 683484 is the only specimen in AMNH from that locality, and White's label is marked by Mathews: "Type of A. castaneiventr[is] whitei (1914) A.A.R. vol. ii, p. 100". It also bears a Rothschild type label.

By the time this specimen was collected, Mathews was no longer cataloging many of his specimens. However, White (1914: 434) noted that this form was "Distributed very generally over the central regions. We collected specimens soon after leaving the head of the [rail] line and up to the MacDonnell Ranges." Mathews gave the range of *whitei* as "Central Australia", and five additional Mathews specimens collected by White on this expedition are considered paratypes: AMNH 683485, Charlotte Waters, 30 September 1913; AMNH 683486, east of Deep Well, 22 September 1913; AMNH 683487, Finke River, 21 August 1913; AMNH 683488, Crown Point, 16 August 1913; and AMNH 683489, Xmas Creek, 12 August 1913. There is one paratype in SAMA, collected on Ellery Creek, 19 September 1913 (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

White (1914: 413) said that Jay Waterhole was on Jay Creek, 23.52S, 133.27E (USBGN, 1957b), west of Simpson Gap in the MacDonnell Ranges. Mayr (1986b: 458) recognized *whitei*, but Schodde and Mason (1999: 220) considered it a synonym of nominate *leucopsis*.

Aphelocephala castaneiventris minilya Mathews

Aphelocephala castaneiventris minilya Mathews, 1920c: 75 (Minilya River, Mid-west Australia).

Now *Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris* (Milligan, 1903). See Mayr, 1986b: 459, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 219–220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 683454, adult female, collected midway between the Minilya River and the lower Gascoyne River, Western Australia, Australia, on 15 September 1916, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the collecting locality as the Minilya River and 15 September 1916 as the date the type was collected, but he failed to indicate the sex of the type. There are two specimens of this species from the "Minilya River" that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The above specimen bears the correct data and is also marked "Type" in Mathews' hand. It had not previously borne a type label. The paratype, a male, was collected on a date in September 1916 that is not easily read, but appears not to be 15, the day that had been entered onto the Rothschild Collection label. Mathews did not catalog any specimens as late as 1916.

Carter (1920: 685) was on the Minilya River from 30 August to 12 September. After leaving there, "when forty miles south of the Minilya, I 'stopped off' five days at a station owned by Mr. Harry Campbell ...". In his notes on this species, Carter (1921: 65) said: "Several small parties of Murchison Whitefaces were seen in mid-September, 1916, in scrubby country midway between the Lower Gascoyne and Minilya rivers, where I had never previously seen any of these birds." Both of these specimens were evidently obtained during the 5 days he was on H. Campbell's station. He did not say how many specimens he obtained.

Aphelocephala pectoralis todmordeni Mathews

Aphelocephala pectoralis todmordeni Mathews, 1923b: 35 (Todmorden, Central Australia).

Now *Aphelocephala pectoralis* (Gould, 1871). See Mayr, 1986b: 459, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 221.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 683491, adult male, collected on Todmorden Station, 27.04S, 134.49E (Times Atlas), 60 mi west of Oodnadatta, South Australia, Australia, on 2 July 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1586). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Two Mathews specimens of *Aphelocephala pectoralis* from Todmorden came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, both collected on 2 July 1914 by S.A. White. AMNH 683491 bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating it was illustrated in Mathews (1923c: pl. 494, middle fig., opp. p. 37, text pp. 37–38). On p. 38, the figured male, with data matching the above specimen, was said to be the type of *todmordeni*, thus designating it the lectotype. This specimen had not previously been recognized as a type. The second specimen, AMNH 683492, unsexed, collected by White at Todmorden on the same date, is a paralectotype; this specimen lacks a tail. Neither specimen was cataloged by Mathews. There are additional paralectotypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Aphelocephala nigricincta tanami Mathews

Aphelocephala nigricincta tanami Mathews, 1912a: 378 (Northern Territory (Tanami)).

Now *Aphelocephala nigricincta* (North, 1895). See Mayr, 1986b: 459, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 222.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 683515, adult female, collected on the Tanami Gold Field, 1300 ft, 19.58S, 129.42E (Storr, 1977: 113), Northern Territory, Australia, on 27 March 1910, by J.P. Rogers (no. 5). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4993) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears Rogers' label, Mathews Collection and type labels, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1923c: pl. 494, lower fig., opp. p. 37, text p. 43), where it is confirmed as the type of *tanami*. The number "691" that appears on two of the labels refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). An AMNH type label has been added. AMNH 683515 was apparently Mathews' only specimen of *tanami*.

INCERTAE SEDIS

The genera *Epthianura* and *Ashbyia* are now generally considered to be members of the Meliphagidae, subfamily Epthianurinae. See Schodde and Mason (1999: 224) for a discussion and also for a note concerning the original spelling *Epthianura*. More recently, del Hoyo et al. (2007: 612–626) have considered these genera to comprise a distinct family. Because Peters' *Check-list* Volume 12, which includes the Meliphagidae, was published in 1967, prior to the publication of Volume 11 (1986), it was necessary to include these genera with the Acanthizidae, where they had previously been placed. In order to avoid the possibility of omitting them and to maintain consistency with reference to Peters' *Check-list* sequence, they are included here.

Epthianura albifrons westralensis Mathews

Epthianura albifrons westralensis Mathews, 1912a: 341 (Wilson's Inlet, South-West Australia).

Now *Epthianura albifrons* (Jardine and Selby, 1828). See Mayr, 1986b: 461, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 346.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 577471, adult male, collected at Wilson Inlet, 35.00S, 117.24E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 515), Western Australia, Australia, on 20 March 1910, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4660) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews gave the range of this form as "West Australia". I have found seven paratypes that were cataloged by Mathews before the 1912 publication date of the name: AMNH 577469 (Mathews no. 5234) and AMNH 577470 (5233), females, from Day Dawn, collected by Whitlock and obtained from WAM by Mathews; AMNH 577472 (4659) and AMNH 577473 (4789), females, from Wilson Inlet, collected by Whitlock;

and AMNH 577474 (2116), male, from Albany, AMNH 577476 (2115), male, and AMNH 577481 (2117), female, from Broomehill, collected by Tom Carter. The latter specimen bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 439, lower right fig., opp. p. 323, text pp. 324, 330). Four additional specimens, AMNH 577477–577480, collected by Carter at Broomehill in August and October 1910 are possible paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog.

Epthianura albifrons tasmanica Mathews

Epthianura albifrons tasmanica Mathews, 1912a: 340 (Tasmania).

Now *Epthianura albifrons* (Jardine and Selby, 1828). See Mayr, 1986b: 461, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 346.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 577520, adult male, collected in Tasmania, Australia, in November 1874, by Richard H.W. Leach. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4586) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the Mathews Collection label, the holotype also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There is one paratype: AMNH 577521 (Mathews no. 4632), female, collected in November 1874 by Leach.

Mayr (1986b: 461) recognized *tasmanica* but doubted its validity; Schodde and Mason (1999: 346) considered *E. albifrons* monotypic.

Epthianura tricolor assimilis Mathews

Epthianura tricolor assimilis Mathews, 1912a: 341 (Lake Way, West Australia).

Now *Epthianura tricolor* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 462, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 341–342.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 577545, adult male, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), East Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, in July 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2124) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Four paratypes, two of which were cataloged by Mathews at the same time as the holotype, were collected by Whitlock at Borewell, East Murchison, in August 1909: AMNH 577546 (Mathews no. 2123), 577547, 577548 (2125), and 577549.

Whitlock (1910) described the itinerary and collecting localities of his 1909 expedition to the East Murchison.

Epthianura tricolor distincta Mathews

Epthianura tricolor distincta Mathews, 1912a: 341 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Epthianura tricolor* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986b: 462, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 341–342.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 577574, adult male, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, on 17 December 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2119) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Stalker's label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 439, upper left fig., opp. p. 323, text pp. 332–333), where it is confirmed as the type of *distincta*. There are three paratypes, all collected by Stalker at Alexandria in 1905: AMNH 577575 (2120), male; AMNH 577576 (2122), female; and AMNH 577577 (2121), unsexed. Ingram (1907: 406), in his report on Stalker's collection, listed these four specimens. Contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681), Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi).

Acanthiza (*Geobasileus*) *flaviventris* Ashby *Geobasileus ashbyi* Mathews

Acanthiza (*Geobasileus*) *flaviventris* Ashby, 1910: 137 (Lake Frome, in the interior of South Australia).

Now *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 462, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 343.

Probable Holotype: AMNH 577621, unsexed adult [female plumage], collected at

Lake Frome, 30.48S, 139.48E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, in September 1909. From the Mathews Collection (no. 11698) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ashby (1910: 138) apparently based his description on a single specimen: "The specimen now described was kindly given me by Mr. Francis E. Starr, of Adelaide, who had received it in September last ...". The data on the AMNH specimen agree with this statement, but the specimen is not marked "type" by Ashby; it is also missing a yellow "Figured" label, as the female described and figured (Mathews, 1922a: pl. 440, upper right fig., opp. p. 340, text pp. 341, 344) was said to be the type of *flaviventris*. However, because Mathews (1922a: 344) had apparently considered *flavigaster* and *flaviventris* "equivalent" names or had confused them (see below), it is possible that the "Figured" label tied on AMNH 577612, discussed under *Epthianura aurifrons flavescens* (below), should have been tied on AMNH 577621, this probable holotype of *flaviventris* Ashby.

Ashby gave no measurements for the type in the original description. My measurements of the probable holotype agree with the measurements written by Ashby on the label: wing 63 mm, tarsus 19 mm. It had apparently been removed from formalin and dried, and the bill is broken. Ashby had other "dried formalin" specimens for which he gave measurements, but they differ from the measurements above. SAMA does not have type material (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.), so perhaps the additional specimens mentioned were destroyed in the fire that burned Ashby's house and part of his collection (Whittell, 1954: 19).

Mathews (1916a: 61) provided *Geobasileus ashbyi* as a nomen novum for *flaviventris*, without indicating what name preoccupied *flaviventris*. Later, Mathews (1922a: 344) said he had "renamed it *Geobasileus ashbyi*, as an *Acanthiza flavigaster* had been previously proposed, and it had been a custom of purists to claim these names as equivalent"! He probably meant *Acanthiza flavigasta* Diggles, 1876, a junior synonym in the *Gerygone olivacea* group. Obviously, no new name was needed because *flaviventris* and *flavigaster* are not homonyms.

Epthianura aurifrons flavescens Mathews

Epthianura aurifrons flavescens Mathews, 1912a: 341 (Lake Way, West Australia).

Now *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 462, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 343.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 577611, adult male, collected at Lake Way, 26.50S, 120.25E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 509), Western Australia, Australia, on 19 August 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2132) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Whitlock's label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 440, lower right fig., opp. p. 340, text pp. 341, 344), where it is confirmed as the type of *flavescens*. There are five additional specimens cataloged by Mathews at the same time, all collected by Whitlock: paratypes AMNH 577612, 577613, 577614, and 577615, Mathews numbers 2133–2136, females from Lake Way, collected in July and August 1909; and AMNH 577616 (Mathews no. 2131), male from Nannine Lake, 24 June 1909. AMNH 577612 also bears a yellow "Figured" label; however, the Lake Way female described on p. 341, evidently this specimen, is not there said to be figured. It is possible that this yellow label should have been tied on the type of *Acanthiza flaviventris* Ashby (now *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, see above).

Mathews gave the range of this form as "West Australia". Two additional paratypes from Day Dawn were cataloged by Mathews before the description was published: AMNH 577617 (Mathews no. 5231), male, and AMNH 577617 (5230), female, both collected on 26 July 1903. AMNH 577610, a male from Minilya River collected by Carter on 20 August 1911, is a probable paratype also. I did not find it listed in Mathews' catalog, but other specimens from Carter's 1911 collection in Western Australia were designated as types by Mathews (1912a: 311, e.g., *Gerygone tenebrosa christophori*); thus, this specimen was probably also in his hand when *flavescens* was described.

Whitlock (1910) described the itinerary and collecting localities of his 1909 expedition to the East Murchison district.

Epthianura aurifrons obsoleta Mathews

Epthianura aurifrons obsoleta Mathews, 1912a: 341 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).
Now *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986b: 462, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 343.

Holotype: AMNH 577648, adult male, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, in May 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2127) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There are three paratypes collected at Alexandria in May 1905 by Stalker: AMNH 577649 (Mathews no. 2128), female; and AMNH 577650 and 577651, unsexed on the label but entered by Mathews (nos. 2126 and 2129) as males. Ingram (1907: 406–407) discussed these four specimens. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

[*Leachena crocea boweri* Mathews]

Leachena crocea boweri Mathews, 1922b: 8 (Fitzroy River, North-west Australia).
Now *Epthianura crocea crocea* Castelnau and Ramsay, 1877. See Mayr, 1986b: 463, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 344–345.

I did not find any specimens of this species from the Fitzroy River in northern Western Australia in the Mathews Collection in AMNH. The form may have been named for a likely collector, T.H. Bowyer-Bower. There are two Bowyer-Bower specimens from northwest Australia that came with the Rothschild Collection, but there is no indication that they had been part of the Mathews Collection or that Mathews had examined them. Sharpe (1906: 317) noted that 192 of Bowyer-Bower's specimens from northwest Australia had been presented to BMNH by his father; perhaps there is an indication on one of them as to type status. There may also be specimens in AM.

Epthianura crocea tunneyi Mathews

Epthianura crocea tunneyi Mathews, 1912a: 342 (Northern Territory (Arnhem Land)).
Now *Epthianura crocea tunneyi* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1986b: 463, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 344–345.

Holotype: AMNH 577671, adult male, collected on the Alligator River, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia, on 29 September 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 1639). From the Mathews Collection (9454) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. According to his catalog, he obtained this single specimen from the Rothschild Collection. It still retains the original Rothschild label as well as Tunney's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 440, upper left fig., opp. p. 340, text pp. 346, 348), where it is confirmed as the type of *tunneyi*. A second specimen, AMNH 577673 (Tunney no. 1637), adult male, Alligator River, 29 September 1903, may be a paratype, but I was unable to find it in Mathews' catalog and do not know when it came into his possession. Other specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection were not part of the Mathews Collection.

Storr (1966: 64) noted that Tunney was in the mangroves near the mouth of the South Alligator River, ca. 12.10S, 132.23E (Storr, 1977: 113), when he collected this type.

Ephthianura lovensis Ashby

Ephthianura lovensis Ashby, 1911a: 251 (Leigh's Creek, S.A.).
Now *Ashbyia lovensis* (Ashby, 1911). See Mayr, 1986b: 464, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 347.

Syntypes: AMNH 577656, adult male, and AMNH 577657, adult female, collected at Leigh Creek, 30.31S, 138.25E (Times Atlas), South Australia, 11 November 1910 and 12 December 1910, respectively, by R.J.B. Love for Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (nos. 11700 and 11699, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Ashby stated that he had a male and two

females, with data as above. The two AMNH specimens are marked "Type" in Ashby's hand and bear Mathews and Rothschild type labels in addition to Ashby's labels. These are the only two specimens that Mathews acquired from Ashby. The other syntype is not in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.) or in AMNH and may have perished when Ashby's home burned (Whittell, 1954: 19).

Ashbyia lovensis whitei Mathews

Ashbyia lovensis whitei Mathews, 1916c: 90 (Mary's Well, 12 miles east of Todmoreden, Central Australia).

Now *Ashbyia lovensis* (Ashby, 1911). See Mayr, 1986b: 464, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 347.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 577658, adult male, collected at Mary's Well, 12 mi east of Todmorden Station (= Todmoreden), 27.04S, 134.49E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 6 September 1914, by S.A. White (no. 1677). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description or state how many specimens he had. Two specimens, a male and a female, came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection. The above specimen bears the original S.A. White label marked "whitei Type" by Mathews, a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews", a Rothschild type label filled in by a hand unknown, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 441, left fig., opp. p. 350, text p. 350). The adult male described on p. 350 and figured, and bearing the above data, is said to be the type of *whitei*, thus designating it the lectotype.

The second specimen, a paralectotype, is AMNH 577659, adult female, collected at Mary's Well, 12 mi east of Todmorden on 6 September 1914 by S.A. White (no. 1678). In addition to White's label, the specimen bears a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews" and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1922a: pl. 441, right fig., opp. p. 350, text pp. 350–351), where it is not said to be the type of *whitei*. There are two paralectotypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

There is a discrepancy regarding the date on these specimens, as White collected in northwestern South Australia only in July and August 1914. Both of the specimens in AMNH are clearly dated 6 September 1914 and the labels were written by White. It is possible that these specimens were collected a few days into September by J.P. Rogers, whom White (1915a: 707) had taken with him as taxidermist. White (1915a: 722) mentioned that he was driven from Todmorden to Oodnadatta, where he caught the train and was at home by 3 September. Rogers perhaps remained behind at Todmorden to pack and ship the specimens.

MONARCHIDAE

(See Bock [1994: 209] for use of Monarchidae)

Trochocercus nigromitratus colstoni Dickerman

Trochocercus nigromitratus colstoni Dickerman (*in* Dickerman et al.), 1994: 272 (1 km east, 12 km north of Zigida (or Ziggida), 750 m, Lofa County, Liberia).

Now *Elminia nigromitrata colstoni* (Dickerman, 1994). See Urban et al., 1997: 520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 827744, adult male, collected 1 km east, 12 km north of Zigida (or Ziggida), 750 m, 08.02N, 09.29W (USBGN, 1976a), Lofa County, Liberia, on 13 March 1990, by C. Gregory Schmitt (no. CGS 5240).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. The type series, including the holotype, comprised 29 specimens from Liberia and one from Nigeria. Six of the paratypes from Liberia are at AMNH (AMNH 825556, 825557, 827743, 827745, 827746, and 827747), as is the paratype from Nigeria, AMNH 789165. Dickerman noted that he had examined specimens in BMNH, and perhaps other paratypes are there.

Watson et al. (1986c: 468) included the genera *Trochocercus* and *Elminia* in the family Monarchidae; Urban et al. (1997: 520) and del Hoyo et al. (2006: 326) also

included *Elminia nigromitratus* in the family Monarchidae; Pasquet et al. (2002: 115–116) suggested removing *Elminia* from that family; and Dickinson (2003: 576) placed it as genus incertae sedis at the end of the family Pycnonotidae.

Trochocercus vivax Neave

Trochocercus vivax Neave, 1909: 129 (Katanga, S.E. Congo Free State).
Now *Trochocercus cyanomelas vivax* Neave, 1909. See Urban et al., 1997: 526, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 285.

Syntype: AMNH 650066, immature male, collected on the Dikulwe River, Katanga, southeast Congo (Kinshasa), on 29 March 1907, by S.A. Neave (no. 121). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Neave gave neither the number nor sex of his specimens and did not designate a type. In his later account of the collection, Neave (1910a: 130) listed his three specimens: an adult male and female, which he called "types" and figured in plate 1, and the above immature male (no. 121). His listing of the two adult specimens as "types" is an invalid designation of a lectotype; they are correctly listed as syntypes in BMNH by Warren and Harrison (1971: 588). The immature male, AMNH 650066, is also a syntype, marked on Neave's label as "Trochocercus vivax Cotype", apparently by Neave. This syntype was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

Neave (1910a: 80, 82) noted that between 9 March and 7 April 1907 he was in the upper Dikulwe Valley at 3500–4000 ft, and he showed this locality on a sketch-map. For recent molecular studies of *Trochocercus*, see Pasquet et al. (2002).

Philentoma dubium Hartert

Philentoma dubium Hartert, 1894: 477 (Bunguran).
Now *Philentoma pyrhoptera dubia* Hartert, 1894. See Smythies, 2000: 557.

Lectotype: AMNH 652699, adult male, collected on Natuna Besar (= Great Natuna or Bunguran Island), Natuna Islands, Indonesia, on 6 October 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type but stated that he had two males and two females collected on Bunguran on the 6th and 9th of October 1893. Later, Hartert (1920: 499) listed the male collected on 6 October as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 652698, male, 9 October (marked "Cotype"); AMNH 652700, female, 6 October ("type of ♀ descr"); and AMNH 652701, female, 9 October ("Cotype").

The Natuna Islands lie between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula, but are administered as part of Riau Province, eastern Sumatra, Indonesia (Smythies, 2000: 10). Everett's base on Natuna Besar was at the foot of Mount Ranai (Rothschild, 1894a: 468), on the eastern side of the island, inland from the settlement of Ranai (Smythies, 2000: 10), at 03.55N, 108.23E (USBGN, 1982a).

Watson et al. (1986c: 471) and del Hoyo et al. (2006: 328) treated this genus in the family Monarchidae; Dickinson (2003: 456) placed it as a genus incertae sedis at the end of the Platysteiridae.

Hypothymis azurea oberholseri Stresemann

Hypothymis azurea oberholseri Stresemann, 1913a: 295 (Formosa).
Now *Hypothymis azurea oberholseri* Stresemann, 1913. See MacKinnon and Phillipps, 2000: 284, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 280–281.

Holotype: AMNH 649844, adult male, collected at Sharaikisha, Taiwan (= Formosa), on 5 April 1907, by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: In the original description, Stresemann said that his type was a male bearing the above data and in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 649844 is the only such male that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. As is often the case, this specimen bears an Owston label in Japanese and a second one in English. The Japanese label bears the "O.C. no. 78", which has been marked out, and the number "40" is stamped on the label; the English bears "O.C. no. 40".

In this case, the numbers are not unique to a particular specimen, as all of Owston's 1907 specimens are marked in this way. The meaning of the "O.C. no." is not clear; it may be a species number given by Owston, or it may refer to a particular collector. On Owston labels in general, numbers may not always have the same meaning.

Stresemann gave measurements for 29 male and 11 female specimens of his new taxon. Sixteen male specimens, marked with asterisks, were in BMNH and 13 males and 11 females, including the type, were in the Rothschild Collection. I have considered as paratypes 10 specimens that are sexed as males and are in adult male plumage and 10 specimens that are sexed as females and are in female plumage: males: AMNH 649845–649850, 649858, 649861, 649862, and 649866; females: AMNH 649851–649857, 649860, 649864, and 649865. Collecting localities include Sharaikisha, Kodensho, Taipeh, Tamsui, Tapposha, Takin, Bangkim Tsing, and "southwestern Formosa". Four other specimens that were unsexed or in plumage that did not agree with the sex on the label were collected long before the description of *oberholseri* and would have been available to Stresemann. I have also considered them paratypes: AMNH 649859, 649863, 649867 and 649868 from Taipeh, Fungshan near Takau, and Patsuma.

Hypothymis azurea symmixta Stresemann

Hypothymis azurea symmixta Stresemann, 1913a: 294 (Alor).

Now *Hypothymis azurea prophata* Oberholser, 1911. See White and Bruce, 1986: 364, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 280–281.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 649920, adult male, collected on Alor Island, 08.15S, 124.45E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in March, 1897, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as the type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected on Alor in March 1897. This is the only Alor specimen collected in March. His paratypes included 6 specimens in BMNH (marked with asterisks) and 17, including the holotype, in the Rothschild Collection, for which he gave measurements. There are 16 paratypes at AMNH, all of which would have been available to Stresemann when he described *symmixta*. The number of specimens from each island and their sex do not exactly correlate with the number of measurements given by Stresemann. In the following list of paratypes, the AMNH number and the sex as given on the label are followed by the number given by Stresemann in brackets. Lombok Island, three males, AMNH 649904–649906, female, AMNH 649907 [five males]; Sumbawa Island,, six males, AMNH 649908–649913, three females, 649914–649916 [six males, three females]; Flores Island,, two males, AMNH 649917 and 649918 [1 male]; Alor Island, AMNH 649919, collected in April 1897 [one male plus the holotype]. Bali specimens are not included among the paratypes because Stresemann considered the Bali population to be transitional between *H. a. symmixta* and *H. a. prophata* and questioned its subspecific determination.

Hypothymis puella blasii Hartert

Hypothymis puella blasii Hartert, 1898c: 131 (Sula Besi).

Now *Hypothymis azurea blasii* Hartert, 1898. See White and Bruce, 1986: 364–365, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 280–281.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 649961, adult male, collected on Sanana Island (= Sula Besi), 02.12S, 125.55E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Kepulauan Sula, Moluccas, Indonesia, in November 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Later, Hartert (1920: 496) listed as type a male collected on Sula Besi in November 1897, the only November specimen from Sanana, thereby designating it the lectotype. Hartert's type series comprised 14 specimens from Sanana and Mangoli islands and one specimen each from Peleng and Banggai in Kepulauan Banggai, only 9 of which, in addition to the lectotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Paralectotypes in AMNH are: Peleng, AMNH 649949, unsexed, August 1895; Banggai, AMNH 649950, unsexed, August 1895; Sanana, AMNH 649962–649964, males, October

1897; Mangoli, AMNH 649965 and 649966, males, October 1897; and AMNH 649967 and 649968, females, November 1897.

Tchitrea smithii mayombe Chapin

Tchitrea smithii mayombe Chapin, 1932: 12 (Ganda Sundi, Mayombe district, Belgian Congo).
Now *Terpsiphone rufiventer mayombe* (Chapin, 1932). See Urban et al., 1997: 543.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 297026, adult male, collected at Ganda Sundi, 04.52S,12.52E (Chapin, 1954: 663), Mayombe, Congo (Kinshasa), on 20 April 1931, by James P. Chapin (no. 637).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Chapin had 11 specimens in his type series, all of which were cataloged at AMNH. The 10 paratypes from Ganda Sundi, Lukolela, and Eala are AMNH 297018–297025, 297027, and 297028. I did not find AMNH 297019 in the collection; it was collected at Lukolela on 26 September 1930, Chapin number 223.

Terpsiphone rufiventer somereni Chapin

Terpsiphone rufiventer somereni Chapin, 1948: 114 (Budongo Forest, Uganda).
Now *Terpsiphone rufiventer somereni* Chapin, 1948. See Urban et al., 1997: 543.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652518, adult male, collected at Budongo, ca. 01.47N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988: 21), Uganda, on 14 June 1919, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Chapin gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had studied 30 specimens, probably including the type but excluding immature and juvenile specimens; he had also borrowed some specimens from van Someren. It proved very difficult to decide which specimens are paratypes, as Chapin did not indicate this on the labels. All specimens of *somereni* from Budongo and Bugoma are paratypes: Budongo: AMNH 652513–652517 and 652519–652527; Bugoma: AMNH 652528–652533. There are also two paratypes from Budongo at RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 56). Chapin (1948: 121) presented a chart of the occurrence of hybrids in the Entebbe-Mabira area of Uganda where *somereni* also occurs. Using this chart and his description, I was able to decide that three additional males, five females, and three immatures were possible paratypes of *somereni*: Lugalambo: males, AMNH 652534 and 652535, females, AMNH 652536, 652537, and 6452538; Mabira: immature female, AMNH 652540, female, AMNH 652541; Mubango, female, AMNH 652542; Kyetuma, immature male, AMNH 652546; Sezibwa River, male, AMNH 652552, and immature female, AMNH 652553.

Tchitrea camburni Neumann

Tchitrea camburni Neumann, 1908a: 43 (Ituri Forest).
Now *Terpsiphone bedfordi* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1907). See Watson et al., 1986c: 482, and Urban et al., 1997: 547.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652567, adult male, collected in the Ituri Forest, ca.00.50N, 29.59E (Polhill, 1988: 87), Congo (Kinshasa), on 11 July 1906, by C.F. Camburn (no. 299) for Baron Maurice de Rothschild. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as the type a male collected by Camburn on 11 June 1906 in the Ituri Forest. Later, Hartert (1920: 499) added the information that "This was the only specimen obtained by the collector" and gave Camburn's number "299".

Terpsiphone batesi Chapin

Terpsiphone batesi Chapin, 1921: 6 (Medje, northern Ituri District, Belgian Congo).
Now *Terpsiphone batesi batesi* Chapin, 1921. See Urban et al., 1997: 540.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 160095, adult male, collected at Medje, 02.26N, 27.17E (Chapin, 1954: 701), Ituri district, Congo (Kinshasa), on 31 March 1910, by James P. Chapin (no. 1260) on the American Museum Congo Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens he examined. In addition to the holotype from Medje, the following paratypes are in

AMNH: Bafwasende, adult male, AMNH 160093; Avakubi, adult males, AMNH 160096–160098; Bafwabaka, adult male, AMNH 160094, adult females, AMNH 160099 and 160100; Medje, adult female, AMNH 160101; and Assobam, Cameroon, adult male, AMNH 156090. An adult male and female paratype from Bitze, Cameroon, were borrowed by Chapin from ANSP. I did not find a second adult female from Medje that Chapin listed, nor had it been cataloged at AMNH. It, too, may have been borrowed.

Tchitrea viridis harterti Meinertzhagen

Tchitrea viridis harterti Meinertzhagen, 1923b: 158 (4000 feet, Wasil, Yemen).

Now *Terpsiphone viridis harterti* (Meinertzhagen, 1923). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 289.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652227, adult male, collected at Wasil, 4000 ft, Yemen, on 25 February 1913, by G.W. Bury (no. 426). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen designated as the holotype the only Bury specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected at Wasil on 25 February 1913. Meinertzhagen examined seven males of *harterti*, and females were also available to him from Yemen and Lahej. Only one male paratype is in AMNH: AMNH 652228 from Wasil. Two females and one unsexed specimen collected by Bury at Wasil or in "S. Arabia", and a female from Lahej, collected on the Percival/Dodson Expedition, would have been available to Meinertzhagen and are also paratypes: AMNH 652229–652232.

Bury (*in* Sclater, 1917: 136) described Wasil as a "half-ruined caravanserai ... perched on a spur of the main heights at 4200 feet", between Hajeilah and Menakha (= Manākhah) at ca. 15.01N, 43.41E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.). It is shown on the map in Sclater (1917: opp. p. 131).

Tchitrea paradisi borneensis Hartert

Tchitrea paradisi borneensis Hartert, 1916b: 75 (Bejalong, Sarawak).

Now *Terpsiphone paradisi borneensis* (Hartert, 1916). See Smythies, 2000: 560.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651931, adult male, collected at Bejalong, 02.26N, 112.39E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2631), Sarawak, Malaysia, in June 1903, by Brook (no. 5). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type a male in the Rothschild Museum collected at Bejalong. AMNH 651931 is the only such specimen. Hartert did not indicate how many specimens he had examined; however, the following six specimens would have been in the Rothschild Collection by 1916 and are considered paratypes: AMNH 651932, adult male collected on 11 November 1902, number 15; AMNH 651933, adult male collected on 1 January 1903, number 4, at Balingean, Sarawak [both of these specimens have similar field labels on which the handwriting matches that of the holotype, but the Rothschild labels do not mention Brook as the collector]; AMNH 651934, [adult male plumage] collected on Gunong Mulu in March 1898 by J. Waterstradt; AMNH 651935, adult male collected at Sandakan on 15 April 1885; AMNH 651936, adult female collected on the Benkoker River on 18 September 1888; and AMNH 651937, adult female collected at Sandakan on 15 April 1885, with the final three specimens having been collected by John Whitehead (nos. 140, 311, and 141, respectively). Five additional specimens of this form from Borneo came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection but have no date of collection, so I have not considered them paratypes.

Callaeops periophthalmica Ogilvie-Grant

Callaeops periophthalmica Ogilvie-Grant, 1895a: 18 ("Luzon").

Now *Terpsiphone atrocaudata periophthalmica* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1895). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 359.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651842, adult male, purchased in Manila in September 1894 by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: A single specimen was purchased (see Whitehead, 1899: 108, and Hartert, 1916a). Richmond (1917) discussed this specimen and considered *Terpsiphone nigra* MacGregor, 1907 a synonym and Batan Island, 20.26N, 121.58E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 416), the collecting locality of the

holotype of *Callaeops periophthalmica*. Hartert (1920: 499) accepted this analysis but retained the genus *Tchitrea*.

For a recent analysis of relationships among Pacific monarchs using nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequence data, see Filardi and Moyle (2005).

Muscicapa atra J.R. Forster
Monarcha Mendozae Hartlaub

Muscicapa atra J.R. Forster, 1844: 172 (in insulae Sanctae Christinae seu Weitaho).

Monarcha Mendozae Hartlaub, 1854: 170 (in insulae Sanctae Christinae seu Weitaho).

Now *Pomarea mendozae mendozae* (Hartlaub, 1854). See Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 2, Watson et al., 1986c: 492–493, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 298.

Neotype: AMNH 196143, adult male, collected on Tahuata Island, 09.57S, 139.05W (USBGN, 1957a), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 27 November 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6533).

Comments: Hartlaub (1854: 170) provided *Monarcha mendozae* as a new name for *Muscicapa atra* J.R. Forster, 1844: 172 (not *Muscicapa atra* Forster, 1844: 170–171). Murphy and Mathews (1928: 2) said: "The type was apparently not an adult, but its locality was fixed *in insula Sanctae Christinae seu Weitaho* (= Tahuata)." They then designated AMNH 196143, an adult male, as the neotype, noting that "In the absence of an existing type specimen, it would be preferable to select a female as the neotype but, unfortunately, we have no adult female from Tahuata." Having established that the nominate form of the species was from Tahuata and designated a neotype, Murphy and Mathews then studied the large collection of specimens from the Marquesas and named the following new subspecies.

Pomarea mendozae motanensis Murphy and Mathews

Pomarea mendozae motanensis Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 4 (Motane Island, Marquesas).

Now *Pomarea mendozae motanensis* Murphy and Mathews, 1928. See Holyoak and Thibault, 1984: 170, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 298.

Holotype: AMNH 196087, adult male, collected on Motane Island, 10.00S, 140.33W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 22 November 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6427).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are specimens collected by the Whitney Expedition on Motane in November 1922: AMNH 196082–196086, 196088–196139, 199013, and 199014. Of these specimens, four were exchanged with the Rothschild Collection and then renumbered when that collection came to AMNH: AMNH 196083 (= AMNH 655352), 196101 (= 655353), 196111 (= 655355), and 196127 (= 655354). AMNH 196115 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. I did not find the following paratypes in the collection: AMNH 196082, 196084, 196099, 196102, 196112, 196124, 196125, and 196131. Because the specimens that had gone to the Rothschild Collection were not so marked in the catalog, it is likely that the other missing specimens were also exchanged with other museums.

Pomarea mendozae mira Murphy and Mathews

Pomarea mendozae mira Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 4 (Huapu Island, Marquesas).

Now *Pomarea mendozae mira* Murphy and Mathews, 1928. See Holyoak and Thibault, 1984: 170, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 298.

Holotype: AMNH 195881, adult female, collected on Ua Pou (= Huapu) Island, 09.25S, 140.00W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 4 November 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 5885).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes are specimens collected on Ua Pou by the Whitney Expedition during October 1921 and September and November 1922: AMNH 190746–190750, 195857–195880, 195882–195904, 199019–199021, 221823, and 221827. Of these, four were exchanged with Rothschild and were renumbered when they returned to AMNH: AMNH 195868 (= 655356), 195872 (= 655357), 195876 (= 655359), and 195891

(= 655358). AMNH 195860 and 195896 were exchanged to the Academy of Science, Leningrad, in July 1929. I did not find the following paratypes in the collection, and some may have been exchanged without having been so marked in the catalog, as was the case with the specimens that went to the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 190746, 195862, 195864, 195875, 195880, 195895, 195903, and 199020.

Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae Murphy and Mathews

Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 5 (Nukuhiva Island, Marquesas).

Now *Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae* Murphy and Mathews, 1928. See Holyoak and Thibault, 1984: 172–173, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 298.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195991, adult female, collected on Nuku Hiva Island, 08.56S, 140.00W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 19 October 1922, by E.H. Quayle on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 5588).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series included specimens collected by the Whitney Expedition on Nuku Hiva during October and November 1922. Paratypes are: AMNH 195968–195990, 195992–196001, 199017, 199018, and 221824–221826. Of these, three were exchanged with the Rothschild Collection and were renumbered when they returned to AMNH: AMNH 195986 (= AMNH 655349), 195988 (= 655351), and 199018 (= 655350). AMNH 195979 and 221825 were mounted in June 1937 for the Nuku Hiva group in the Oceanic Bird Hall. I did not find the following paratypes in the collection, and they may have been exchanged without the catalog having been so marked, as was the case with the specimens that went to the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 195968, 195977, 195987, and 221824.

Pomarea iphis Murphy and Mathews

Pomarea iphis Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 6 (Huahuna Island, Marquesas).

Now *Pomarea iphis iphis* Murphy and Mathews, 1928. See Holyoak and Thibault, 1984: 168, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 298–299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 196041, adult male, collected on Ua Huka (= Huahuna) Island, Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 16 November 1922, by Ernest H. Quayle on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6117).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are specimens collected by the Whitney Expedition on Ua Huka during October and November 1922: AMNH 190751–190767, 196039, 196040, and 196042–196081. Of these, AMNH 196047, 196050, 196061, 196067, and 196069 were exchanged to Rothschild and were renumbered AMNH 655360, 655361, 655362, 655364, and 655363, respectively, when they came back to AMNH. AMNH 190759 and 196053 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936, and AMNH 190755 was exchanged to ANSP in February 1938. I did not find AMNH 196045, 196049, 196064, 196065, and 196068 in the collection and it is probable that they were exchanged with other museums without the catalog having been so marked.

Pomarea iphis fluxa Murphy and Mathews

Pomarea iphis fluxa Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 7 (Eiao Island, Marquesas).

Now *Pomarea iphis fluxa* Murphy and Mathews, 1928. See Holyoak and Thibault, 1984: 169, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 298–299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195919, collected on Eiao Island, 08.00S, 140.40W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 22 (not 27) September 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 5077).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are specimens collected on Eiao by the Whitney Expedition in September and October 1922: AMNH 195905–195918, 195920–196967, 221820, and 221830. Of these, AMNH 195913, 195916, 195925, 195957, and 195959 were exchanged to Rothschild and renumbered AMNH 655365, 655367, 655366, 655369, and 655368, respectively, when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. AMNH 195917 and 195927 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936, and AMNH 195948 was exchanged to ANSP in February

1938. I did not find AMNH 195911, 195914, 195930, 195933, 195941, 195946, 195950, 195951, and 195966 in the collection and it is probable that they were exchanged with other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Pomarea whitneyi Murphy and Mathews

Pomarea whitneyi Murphy and Mathews, 1928: 8 (Fatuhiva Island, Marquesas).
Now *Pomarea whitneyi* Murphy and Mathews, 1928. See Holyoak and Thibault, 1984: 173, Cibois et al., 2004, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 195808, adult male, collected on Oma'o (= Fatuhiva) Island, 10.27S, 138.39W (Times Atlas), Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia, on 6 December 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 6670).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are specimens collected on Oma'o by the Whitney Expedition in December 1922: AMNH 195806, 195807, and 195809–195856. AMNH 195826, 195828, 195843, and 195850 were exchanged with Rothschild and renumbered AMNH 655371, 655370, 655372, and 655373, respectively, when they came back to AMNH. AMNH 195830 and 221829 were exchanged to the Academy of Science in St. Petersburg in July 1929, and AMNH 195836 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. I did not find AMNH 195807, 195823, 195825, 195829, 195833, 195835, 195839, 195849, or 195855 in the collection, and it is probable that some of these were exchanged to other museums, although they are not so marked in the catalog.

Mayrornis versicolor Mayr

Mayrornis versicolor Mayr, 1933c: 19 (Ongea Levu, eastern Fiji Islands).
Now *Mayrornis versicolor* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 154.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 253934, adult male, collected on Ongea Levu Island, 19.08S, 178.24W (USBGN, 1974c), Fiji, on 28 July 1924, by Rollo H. Beck and Jose G. Correia, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 13190).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are specimens of *M. versicolor* collected on Ongea Levu in July and August 1924 by the Whitney Expedition: AMNH 223746, 223747, and 253935–253951.

Mayrornis lessoni orientalis Mayr

Mayrornis lessoni orientalis Mayr, 1933c: 18 (Yangasa Cluster, eastern Fiji Islands).
Now *Mayrornis lessoni orientalis* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001:154.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251318, adult male, collected in the Yangasa Cluster, 18.57S, 178.28W (USBGN, 1974c), Fiji, on 8 August 1924, by Rollo H. Beck and Jose G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 13598).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are specimens collected by the Whitney Expedition on the eastern Fiji islands of Ongea Levu, Yangasa Cluster, Namuka ilau, Marambo, Kambara, Wangava, Mothe, Oneata, Aiwa,Vanua vatu, Thithia, Vatu vara, Mango, Explorers Islands, Naitamba, and Moala: AMNH 206522–206541, 206544, 224392, 224393, 251201–251219bis, 251308–251317, and 251319–251413. AMNH 251315, 251321, and 251389 were exchanged to ZMB in July 1936; AMNH 251365 and 251402 were exchanged to ANSP. I did not find ANMH 251327, 251331, 251337, 251339, 251354, and 251369. These were probably exchanged to other museums without the catalog having been so marked.

Mayrornis schistaceus Mayr

Mayrornis schistaceus Mayr, 1933c: 19 (Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands).
Now *Mayrornis schistaceus* Mayr, 1933. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 213996, adult male, collected on Vanikolo (= Vanikoro) Island, 11.39S, 166.54E (USBGN, 1974a), Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands, on 24 September 1926, by Rollo H. Beck and Jose G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 22901).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 213990–213995, 213997–214014, 217524, and 224391. Of these, AMNH 213992 and 214000 were

exchanged to ANSP, and AMNH 213994 and 214002 to ZMB in July 1936.

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides Elliot

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides Elliot, 1870: 242 (New Caledonia).
Now *Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides pachycephaloides* Elliot, 1870. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 300.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 7672, adult male, collected on New Caledonia. From the Verreaux Collection (no. 2600).

COMMENTS: Elliot had a single specimen and described both the genus and species as new. The specimen was among those Elliot selected from the Verreaux Collection to purchase for the newly founded AMNH, and the number "2600" on the round label pasted to the type label is apparently a number from that collection. It was formerly mounted and is illustrated in plate 19 of the original description.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis pontifex Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis pontifex Mayr, 1933b: 11 (Ngamia Island, Fiji Islands).
Now *Clytorhynchus vitiensis pontifex* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 252318, adult male, collected on Qamea (= Ngamia) Island, Fiji, on 25 November 1925, by Virginia Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 15724).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr gave Beck and Correia as collectors of this type, but on the original label Beck's name is crossed out and "Mrs." is written next to J.G. Correia.

Paratypes from Qamea and Rambi islands are: AMNH 223967, 223979, 252280, 252315–252317, 252319, and 252327–252333. Of these, I did not find AMNH 252280 and 252317 in the collection, and it is possible that they were exchanged to other museums and not so marked in the catalog.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis layardi Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis layardi Mayr, 1933b: 9 (Taviuni Island, Fiji Islands).
Now *Clytorhynchus vitiensis layardi* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 252357, adult male, collected on Taveuni (= Taviuni) Island, on 13 December 1924, by Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 16176).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Mayr credited Beck and Correia as collectors of this type, but on the original label both names are crossed out and "Hicks" written in. Hicks was one of the crew of the expedition ship *France* who learned to make specimens. Paratypes from Taveuni Island are: AMNH 252341–252344, 252346, 252350–252356, 252358–252360, and 252381–252383. I did not find AMNH 252343 and 252382 in the collection, and it is possible that they were exchanged to other museums and not so marked in the catalog.

According to the unpublished journal of Jose Correia (AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives), on 13 December 1924 the *France*, the expedition vessel, was anchored off Somosomo, 16.46S, 179.58W (USBGN, 1974c).

Mayr (1933b: 9–11) discussed in detail the nomenclatural history of the Taveuni form.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuana Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuana Mayr, 1933b: 12 (Tuvutha Island, Fiji Islands).
Now *Clytorhynchus vitiensis vatuanus* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 252270, adult male, collected on Tuvuca (= Tuvutha) Island, 17.40S, 178.48W (USBGN, 1974c), Fiji, on 10 September 1924 by Rollo H. Beck and Jose Correia, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 14427).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes from Tuvuca, Yacata (= Yathata), and Vatuvara islands are: AMNH 252262, 252265–252268, 252268bis, 252269, 252270bis, 252271–252279, 252281–252283, and 252380. Of these, I did not find AMNH 252273 and 252281 in the collection, and it is possible that they were exchanged to other museums and not so marked in the catalog.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis wiglesworthi Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis wiglesworthi Mayr, 1933b: 14 (Rotumah Island).

Now Clytorhynchus vitiensis wiglesworthi Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 252520, adult male, collected on Rotuma (= Rotumah) Island, 12.30S, 177.05E (USBGN, 1974c), Fiji, on 18 May 1925, by Jose G. Correia, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 17682).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 252508–252519 and 252521–252526. Of these, I did not find AMNH 252511, 252512, and 252524 in the collection. They may have been exchanged to other museums without having been so marked in the catalog.

Clytorhynchus vitiensis keppeli Mayr

Clytorhynchus vitiensis keppeli Mayr, 1933b: 16 (Keppel Island, Pacific Ocean, between Samoa and Tonga).

Now *Clytorhynchus vitiensis keppeli* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 250422, adult male, collected on Niuatoputapu (= Keppel) Island, 15.57S, 173.45W (USBGN, 1956b), Tonga, on 26 August 1925, by Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 19178).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes from Niuatoputapu and Tafahi (= Boscawen) are: AMNH 223966, 250379–250421, and 250423–250433. Of these, I did not find AMNH 250386, 250411, 250419, and 250421 in the collection, and they may have been exchanged to other museums without the catalog having been so marked. AMNH 250418 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936.

Clytorhynchus nigrogularis sanctaecrucis Mayr

Clytorhynchus nigrogularis sanctaecrucis Mayr, 1933b: 20 (Santa Cruz Island, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Clytorhynchus nigrogularis sanctaecrucis* Mayr, 1933. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 301.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 217985bis (= 217985a), adult male, collected on Nendo Island (= Santa Cruz Island), 10.45S, 165.54E (USBGN, 1974a), Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands, on 24 February 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24741).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr had only two specimens; the paratype is AMNH 217985, an immature male collected on the same date.

Pinarolestes hamlini Mayr

Pinarolestes hamlini Mayr, 1931a: 23 (Rennell Island).

Now *Clytorhynchus hamlini* (Mayr, 1931). See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 393.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226254, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 29 August 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35321).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes are specimens from Rennell Island collected in August 1928 and May 1930: AMNH 226255–226268 and 226461–226475. Of these, AMNH 226257 and 226465 were exchanged to ANSP, AMNH 226266 and 226464 to ZMB in July 1936, and AMNH 226475 to J. Berlioz on 26 October 1932 (now in MHNP).

On Rennell Island, the Whitney Expedition vessel *France* was anchored in Kanggava Bay, 11.40S, 160.17E (USBGN, 1974a) (= Lughu Bay, Hannibal Hamlin, Vol. T, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Monarcha axillaris ernesti Rothschild

Monarcha axillaris ernesti Rothschild, 1931: 264 (Gebroeders).

Now *Monarcha axillaris axillaris* Salvadori, 1876. See Mayr, 1941: 132, Watson et al., 1986c: 501, Coates, 1990: 148, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302894, adult male, collected in the Gebroeders Mountains, 5000 ft, 03.39S, 135.56E (USBGN, 1982a), Weyland Range, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 August 1930, by Fred Shaw Mayer (no. 291).

COMMENTS: A single specimen of this form was collected. Shaw Mayer's 1930 collection in former Dutch New Guinea was

made jointly through the auspices of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH and Lord Walter Rothschild. Rothschild (1931) reported on this collection, which was to be divided between AMNH and Rothschild. The "S" within a circle, stamped on the field label of this specimen, indicates that it was in Sanford's share, and it bears, in addition, only an AMNH type label.

Monarcha cinerascens disjuncta Meise

Monarcha cinerascens disjuncta Meise, 1929: 455 (Kalao tua).

Now *Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens* (Temminck, 1827). See Mees, 1965: 184–186, White and Bruce, 1986: 368, Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 303.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 266554, adult male, collected on Kalaotoa (= Kalao tua), 07.23S, 121.49E (Times Atlas), Flores Sea, south of Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 16 June 1927, by Baron Victor von Plessen (no. 366).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meise noted that the holotype was in AMNH and bore Plessen's no. 366. Half of Plessen's collection is in ZMB and half was purchased by AMNH. He collected 18 specimens of this form on Djampea, Kalao, Bonerate, Kalaotoa, and Madu islands, and additional specimens of the taxon from Djampea, and Tambora peninsula of Sumbawa Island, collected by others, were noted as being in the Rothschild Collection (Meise, 1929: 456). Seven paratypes were received with the purchase of Plessen's collection: AMNH 266548–266553 and 266555; and four paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 652554, Tambora peninsula, and AMNH 652040–652042, Djampea.

Watson et al. (1986c: 502) recognized *disjuncta*; del Hoyo et al. (2006: 303) accepted the synonymy of *disjuncta* with nominate *cinerascens*. Plessen (1929) published a daily account of his expedition.

Monarcha cinerascens harterti Meise

Monarcha cinerascens harterti Meise, 1929: 457 (Ternate).

Now Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens (Temminck, 1827). See Mees, 1965: 184–186, White and Bruce, 1986: 368, Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 303.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 654054, adult male, collected on Ternate Island, 00.48S, 127.20E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1896 by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be an adult male collected on Ternate in September 1896 by Doherty and to have "subsp. nova" written on the label of the type. There are three adult male specimens collected in September 1896 by Doherty. In addition to Doherty's label, two of them have a Rothschild Museum label on which is written "subsp.", but there is no Rothschild Museum label still attached to AMNH 654054. However, it bears a ZMB type label on which Meise has written his new name and a Rothschild type label with reference to the original description. Meise's entire type series is in AMNH and there is no doubt that AMNH 654054 is Meise's intended type. I therefore designate it the lectotype of *Monarcha cinerascens harterti*. Meise's type series comprised five adult specimens from Ternate and one adult from Buru. Paralectotypes are AMNH 654023 from Kayeli, Buru, and AMNH 654055–654058 from Ternate.

Watson et al. (1986c: 503) recognized *harterti*; del Hoyo et al. (2006: 303) placed it in synonymy.

Monarcha cinerascens brunneus Mayr

Monarcha cinerascens brunneus Mayr, 1944a: 163 (Great Banda Island).

Now *Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens* (Temminck, 1827). See Mees, 1965: 184–186, White and Bruce, 1986: 368, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654010, adult male, collected on Great Banda Island, 04.33S, 129.55E (Times Atlas), Moluccas, Indonesia, on 21 August 1898, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. The six paratypes, all collected by Kühn, are: AMNH 654011–654015, four males and one female, Great Banda, September and October 1898; and AMNH 654019, male, Maar Island, on 12 December 1899.

Watson et al. (1986c: 503) recognized *brunneus*; del Hoyo et al. (2006: 303) placed it in synonymy.

Monarcha cinerascens steini Stresemann and Paludan

Monarcha cinerascens steini Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild et al.), 1932b: 196 (Numfor).
Now *Monarcha cinerascens steini* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 303.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301381, adult female, collected on Numfoor (= Numfor) Island, 01.03S, 134.54E (USBGN, 1982a), Teluk Cenderawasih (= Geelvink Bay), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 April 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 809). From the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932.

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series comprised specimens collected by Beccari, Doherty, and Stein on Numfoor. Seven specimens collected by Doherty came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and are paratypes: AMNH 654065–654071. The holotype and a second specimen collected by Stein came directly to AMNH, and AMNH 301380 is also a paratype. AMNH 654066 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. Stein (1933) published his itinerary on Numfoor, and Rothschild et al. (1932b) reported on the birds collected.

Monarcha cinerascens impediens Hartert

Monarcha cinerascens impediens Hartert, 1926a: 40 (Feni Island).
Now *Monarcha cinerascens impediens* Hartert, 1926. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 393, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654140, adult male, collected on the Feni Islands, 04.05S, 153.40E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 May 1924, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 9275). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Eichhorn's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. Hartert had eight specimens of *impediens* from Feni collected in May and June (Hartert, 1926a: 40) and eight from Nissan collected in July and August (Hartert, 1926a: 46), as well as specimens from Credner and Choiseul islands. There are seven paratypes from Feni, AMNH 654139 and 654141–654146; eight from Nissan, AMNH 654147–654154; one from Credner, AMNH 654157; and two from Choiseul, AMNH 654158 and 654159. Hartert did not list this type in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, although it bears a Rothschild type label.

Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert, 1916a: 297 (Rossel Island).
Now *Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916. See Coates, 1990: 150, Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 303–304.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654092, adult male, collected on Yela (= Rossel) Island, 11.20S, 154.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Louisiades Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 6 February 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1385). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. The type series comprised specimens collected by Meek on Rossel in January to March 1898 and in November 1915 to January 1916. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 654093–654105. AMNH 654102 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Monarcha melanopsis pallida Mathews

Monarcha melanopsis pallida Mathews, 1916a: 60 (Cape York).
Now *Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot, 1818). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 499–500.

Probable Type: AMNH 654195, collected at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 17 March 1913, by F.P. Dodd. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17132) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews' (1916a: 60) description was minimal: "Differs from *M. m. melanopsis* in being paler. Type, Cape York." There does not seem to be any published indication as to which specimen he intended as the type, but he never considered *pallida* as anything other than a subspecies of *M. melanopsis*. Both on the Mathews Collection label and in Mathews' catalog the specimen that is now AMNH 654195 was identified as

Monarcha melanopsis and is, in fact, a specimen of that species. It would not have been part of his type series of *kurandi*, which was always associated with *M. canescens*. Therefore, I do not think that this specimen should be considered a paratype of *Monarcha kurandi*, contra note by Ian Galbraith with this specimen (see under *kurandi*).

AMNH 654195 does not bear a Mathews type label or a Mathews "Figured" label, but the Mathews Collection label has "kurandi type" written on it in Mathews' hand. It bears a Rothschild type label, identifying it as the type of "*Monarcha kurandi*", no doubt copied from the Mathews Collection label. Given Mathews' frequent carelessness, I think it likely that this specimen is the type of *Monarcha melanopsis pallida*, mislabeled by a slip of the pen, probably because the specimen came from Kuranda.

According to Mathews' catalog (no. 17132), the specimen was obtained from [Frederick P.] Dodd, who lived at Kuranda (Musgrave, 1932: 69, not Duranda, as noted in Whittell, 1954: 204). While its wings are quite blackish, there is a discernable grayish wash on the primaries and rectrices, and the gray of the back is much darker than that of the holotype of *kurandi* and of the holotype of *M. canescens claudia*, the only two specimens of *Monarcha frater canescens* in AMNH. It appears to be a worn example of *Monarcha melanopsis*. Specimens of *Monarcha melanopsis* from Cape York are variable in the shade of gray and the amount of wear. AMNH 654167, female, collected at the Cable Station, Cape York, Queensland, by Robin Kemp, chosen by Mathews (1921b: pl. 411, lower fig., opp. p. 94, text p. 95) to represent *Monarcha m. melanopsis* in his plate, is decidedly darker than AMNH 654195, so that this latter specimen could well have been described as "paler" by Mathews.

Later, Mathews (1921b: 97) listed *Monarcha melanopsis melanopsis* from New South Wales and southern Queensland and *Monarcha melanopsis canescens* from north Queensland, without recognizing any of his own three names, or listing them as synonyms—although his holotype of *kurandi* was used to illustrate *canescens*. Later, Mathews (1930: 521) listed *pallida* as a synonym of *Monarcha* [*melanopsis*] *melanopsis*, and *Monarcha kurandi* and *M. canescens claudia* as synonyms of *Monarcha* [*melanopsis*] *canescens*. Therefore, there seems to be no reason to assume that Mathews had ever considered *pallida* as anything other than a subspecies of *melanopsis*.

Keast (1958: 91) attached the name *pallida* to the supposedly smaller population of *Monarcha melanopsis* that occurs from Cardwell to Cape York. However, later studies have not supported the size difference (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 500).

Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan

Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan (*in* Stresemann et al.), 1934: 45 (Kunupi 1500 m).

Now *Monarcha frater kunupi* Hartert and Paludan, 1934. See Watson et al., 1986c: 505, Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 304–305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302156, collected at Kunupi, 1500 m, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 8 September 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1985). From the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932.

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. The single paratype is AMNH 302157.

For a report on the entire collection, see Hartert et al. (1936) and Stein (1933, 1936).

Monarcha kurandi Mathews

Monarcha kurandi Mathews, 1915a: 130 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Monarcha frater canescens* Salvadori, 1876. See Watson et al., 1986c: 506, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 497–498, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654177, adult female, collected at Piara (= Paira, on label), 10.44S, 142.34E (USBGN, 1957b), Mud Bay, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 27 February 1911, by W.R. McLennan. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17317) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Mathews said that his type was from Cape York and had a pearl gray back, black primaries and secondaries, and a brown tail.

AMNH 654177 is the only Mathews specimen from Cape York of which this is true, as per note by the late Ian Galbraith in the type tray, except for the type of *claudia* (see below), and the specimen should be considered the holotype. The specimen bears, in addition to the collector's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 411, upper fig., opp. p. 94, text p. 95), where the described and figured female, collected on Cape York on 27 February 1911, was said to be the type of *M. c. kurandi*, thereby confirming that AMNH 654177 is Mathews' holotype.

The specimen is number 17317 in Mathews' catalog, although this number was not mentioned; it was cataloged on 2 June 1913, is the single specimen entered there, and was noted as having been obtained from Macgillivray, for whom McLennan collected. This is undoubtedly William Rae McLennan (so spelled on his field label, but spelled Maclennan in Whittell, 1954: 476).

Both the Mathews and the Rothschild type labels and Mathews (1921b: 95) give the name of this form as "*Monarcha canescens kurandi*", but it was a binomen in the original description.

A second specimen, AMNH 654195, a male from Kuranda, 17 March 1913, bears a pink Mathews Collection label marked "*Monarcha melanopsis kurandi*" and "Type" in Mathews' hand, and a Rothschild type label marked "*Monarcha kurandi*". It is of the species *Monarcha melanopsis*, but it is not the type of *kurandi*, which was stated to be a female from Cape York, as noted above. Galbraith, in his note, thought that AMNH 654195 was a paratype of *kurandi*, but this is unlikely (see discussion above under *Monarcha melanopsis pallida* Mathews).

Galbraith, in his note, called attention to this duplication of labeling as a source of confusion. Keast (1958: 91) saw both specimens at AMNH, but in citing the data for the type of *kurandi*, gave the sex as male, 17 March as the collecting date, and Cape York as the locality, confusing the data on the two specimens. Schodde and Mason (1999: 498) noted the error in the sex of the type as cited by Keast.

Piara or "Paira" was the home of Bert Vidgen on Muddy Bay, where a number of early collectors on Cape York stayed.

Monarcha canescens claudia Mathews

Monarcha canescens claudia Mathews, 1917a: 71 (Claudie River, North Queensland).

Now *Monarcha frater canescens* Salvadori, 1876. See Watson et al., 1986c: 505–506, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 497–498, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

Holotype: AMNH 654214, adult male, collected on the Claudie River, 12.45S, 143.17E (Storr, 1984: 181), Queensland, Australia, on 16 February 1914. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews gave sex, locality, and date of collection of the holotype in the original description, and AMNH 654214 is the only specimen with matching data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. In addition to the original field label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. It was not entered in Mathews' catalog.

Pomarea ribbei Hartert

Pomarea ribbei Hartert, 1895: 485 (Munia, Ins. Salomonis).

Now *Monarcha erythrostictus* (Sharpe, 1888). See Hartert, 1920: 503, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 305.

Lectotype: AMNH 655329, adult male, collected on Munia Island, off the southern end of Fauro Island, 06.55S, 156.05E (Times Atlas), Shortland Group, Solomon Islands, on 27 September 1893, by Carl Wahnes and Carl Ribbe. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, but stated that he had two males and a female collected on 27 and 28 September. Hartert (1920: 503), by listing the male collected on 27 September as the type, designated it the lectotype; he also noted its synonymy with *erythrostictus* at that time. Only the lectotype was sexed on the original label (as a male), and the other two specimens had the sex added in different ink. In fact, all three specimens are males with the white eyespot. The two paralectotypes are AMNH 655330 and 655331, both

collected on 28 September 1893 by the same collectors.

Pomarea ribbei was not listed by Watson et al. (1986c: 506).

Monarcha castaneiventris obscurior Mayr

Monarcha castaneiventris obscurior Mayr, 1935: 5 (Pavuvu Islands, Solomon Islands).

Now *Monarcha castaneiventris obscurior* Mayr, 1935. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 219711, adult male, collected on Pavuvu Island, 09.10S, 159.07E (Times Atlas), Russell Group (= Pavuvu Islands), Solomon Islands, on 4 (not 24) August 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 27241).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description; however, the date was incorrectly cited. Later, Mayr (1936: 18) gave a more detailed description of this form, noting that he had specimens from Pavuvu, Banika, Mote, and Kiomie islands. The paratypes are: AMNH 217913–217921, 219702–219710, 225861, 225863, 226075–226079, 226082–226086, and 226161, all collected between 30 July and 5 August 1927. AMNH 225863 is the melanistic specimen mentioned by Mayr (1936: 19).

Monarcha castaneiventris megarhynchus Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha castaneiventris megarhynchus Rothschild and Hartert, 1908b: 363 (Yanuta, San Cristoval, Solomon Islands).

Now *Monarcha castaneiventris megarhynchus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1908. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655313, adult male, collected on Anuta (= Yanuta) Island, 10.20S, 161.21E (USBGN, 1974a), Makira (= San Cristoval) Island, Solomon Islands, on 26 April 1908, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4089).

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had three males, one male juvenile, and two females from Anuta, listing Meek's field numbers for them. The paratypes are: AMNH 655314 (Meek no. 4068), 655315 (4052), 655316 (4035), 655317 (4045), and 655318 (4090), all collected on Anuta in April 1908 by Meek.

Carterornis leucotis gracemeri Mathews

Carterornis leucotis gracemeri Mathews, 1915a: 130 (Gracemere, Queensland).

Now *Monarcha leucotis* Gould, 1850. See Watson et al., 1986c: 507, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 493–494, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655099, male, collected at Gracemere, 23.27S, 150.27E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 20 April 1882. From the Mathews Collection (no. 14568) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Gracemere. The above specimen is the only Gracemere specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears both a Mathews and a Rothschild type label and Mathews' catalog number 14568, although that number was not listed in the description. The specimen was cataloged as being from Collett and was probably collected by Carl Lumholtz (see LeCroy, 2005: 56). A second specimen, AMNH 655100 (cataloged by Mathews as no. 14569) from Taraiyanbar, collected on 17 February 1882, was probably also collected by Lumholtz, as the handwriting on the original label of this specimen and the holotype is similar. It should probably be considered a paratype.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 494) noted that Gould named *leucotis* in 1850 in Jardine's *Contributions to Ornithology*, and not in 1851 in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*.

Symposiachrus trivirgatus stalkeri Mathews

Symposiachrus trivirgatus stalkeri Mathews 1916a: 59 (Inkerman).

Now Monarcha trivirgatus gouldii G.R. Gray, 1861. See Watson et al., 1986c: 509, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 495–496, and Filardi and Smith, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654752, adult male, collected at Inkerman, 19.45S, 147.29E (Storr, 1984: 183), "Ironbark Ranges", Queensland, Australia, in September 1907, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1886) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews said only that his type of *stalkeri* was from Inkerman; there were two such specimens in his collection.

AMNH 654752 does not bear a Mathews type label, but "Type" in his hand is written on the Mathews Collection label, as is his catalog number 1866; it also bears a Rothschild type label. The number "499" that appears on Mathews' label is the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

The second Inkerman specimen is AMNH 654753 (Mathews no. 1887), male, collected at Inkerman, Spring Ranges, Queensland, in September 1907, also by Stalker. This second specimen bears, in addition to Stalker's label and a Rothschild Museum label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews", a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 410, lower, opp. p. 85). The description of the figured bird is on p. 86 where the collecting locality is given as "Inkerman Spring Ranges"; however, there is no indication that the figured bird is the type. I therefore consider that AMNH 654752 from the "Ironbark Ranges" is the holotype, and AMNH 654753 the paratype, of *Symposiachrus trivirgatus stalkeri.*

Stalker's collection at Inkerman Station was made for Sir William Ingram and reported on by his son, Collingwood Ingram (1908), where these two specimens are listed as *Piezorhynchus gouldi* (sic). Ingram (1908: 460) placed Inkerman Station ca. 50 mi southwest (= southeast?) of Townsville in 20°S, 147°E, and about 10 mi from the banks of the Burdekin River. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1908) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Schodde and Mason (1999: 495–496) named *Monarcha trivirgatus melanorrhoa* from northeast Queensland, with Inkerman shown on their map in a zone of intergradation between *melanorrhoa* and *gouldii.* Mathews' two Inkerman specimens agree with *gouldii* in color, in having upper tail coverts concolorous with the back, and in having the white tip on the inner vane of the third outer rectrix short in males, measuring 12 mm in both specimens.

See Duncan (1937: 72) for publication of *gouldii* in 1861, rather than in 1860.

Monarcha everetti Hartert

Monarcha everetti Hartert, 1896c: 173 (Insula Djampea).

Now *Monarcha everetti* Hartert, 1896. See White and Bruce, 1986: 367, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 308.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 654917, adult male, collected on Tanahdjampea (= Djampea) Island, 07.05S, 120.42E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Indonesia, in December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type and said only that Everett collected a series of adult males and a female in December 1895. Five males and one female came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920: 502) listed his type as in the Rothschild Collection but did not further distinguish it. Only the above specimen bears a Rothschild type label, and the Everett label is marked "=Type.=". Because this is the specimen Hartert intended as his type, I hereby designate AMNH 654917 the lectotype of *Monarcha everetti* to remove any ambiguity and avoid possible confusion in interpreting the older literature. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 654918–654921, males, and 654922, female, all collected by Everett on Tanahdjampea in December 1895.

Monarcha infelix coultasi Mayr

Monarcha infelix coultasi Mayr, 1955: 28 (Rambutyo Island, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Monarcha infelix coultasi* Mayr, 1955. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 311.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335263, adult male, collected on Rambutyo Island, 02.20S, 147.50E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 24 March 1934, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 45430).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; paratypes are: AMNH 335258, immature female, AMNH 335259–335262 and 335264–335267, males, and AMNH 335268–335271, females, all collected by Coultas on Rambutyo in March and April 1934.

Coates (1990: 160) queried the validity of this subspecies, given the variable population on Manus Island. A check of the AMNH

specimens of the two subspecies of *M. infelix* supports continued recognition of *coultasi*. Of 17 males and 10 females of *M. i. infelix* only one female has a few white feathers in the rump and upper tail coverts; the central tail feathers are entirely or mostly black; and when there is white at the base of these feathers, it is covered by the black coverts in the skins. In the one specimen that seems to have the feathers mostly white, the central feathers are missing. Specimens of *coultasi* have much white in the rump and upper tail coverts and these feathers are sometimes entirely white; the central tail feathers of males are mostly white, tipped with black; females have broader black tips to these feathers, but white shows at the base below the coverts.

Monarcha brodiei floridana Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha brodiei floridana Rothschild and Hartert 1901b: 182 (Florida Island).

Now *Monarcha barbatus barbatus* Ramsay, 1879. See Watson et al., 1986c: 511, Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 312.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 655049, adult male, collected on Nggela Sula (= Florida Island), 09.05S, 160.15E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 4 January 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2740). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but noted that they had two male specimens. Hartert (1920: 503) listed as type of *floridana* Meek's specimen number 2740, thereby designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 655048, male, collected on Florida on 12 January 1901 by Meek (no. 2765).

Monarcha barbata malaitae Mayr

Monarcha barbata malaitae Mayr, 1931c: 23 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Monarcha barbatus malaitae* Mayr, 1931. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227067, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, 09.00S, 161.00E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 26 February 1930, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39335).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 227060–227066 and 227068–227110.

Monarcha brodiei nigrotectus Hartert

Monarcha brodiei nigrotectus Hartert, 1908a: 107 (Vella Lavella I., Central Group of the Solomon Islands.

Now *Monarcha browni nigrotectus* Hartert, 1908. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655058, adult male, collected on Vella Lavella Island, 07.45S, 156.40E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 8 March 1908, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3957). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 655057 and 655059–655062, all collected on Vella Lavella by Meek in February and March 1908.

Monarcha barbata ganongae Mayr

Monarcha barbata ganongae Mayr, 1935: 6 (Ganonga Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Monarcha browni ganongae* Mayr, 1935. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 219536, adult male, collected on Ganongga (= Ganonga) Island, 08.00S, 156.34E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 25 October 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 28825).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr (1936: 19) gave further details on *ganongae* along with measurements of four males and three females. Paratypes are: AMNH 219533–219535, adult males, AMNH 219537, immature male, AMNH 219538, immature female, and AMNH 219539–219541, adult females, all collected on Ganongga in October 1927.

Monarcha kulambangrae Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha kulambangrae Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b: 183 (Kulambangra).

Now *Monarcha browni browni* Ramsay, 1883. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 312.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 655015, adult male, collected on Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) Island, 00.80S, 157.10E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 12 March 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2868). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but said that they examined one male and two females. Later, Hartert (1920: 502) listed as the type Meek's male specimen number 2868, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 655016 and 655017, females, collected on Kolombangara in March 1901 by Meek.

This nominal taxon was not listed by Watson et al. (1986c: 512), although Kolombangara was included in the range of *M. browni browni.*

Monarcha kulambangrae meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha kulambangrae meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1905: 262 (Rendova).

Now *Monarcha browni meeki* Rothschild and Hartert, 1905. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655014, adult male, collected on Rendova Island, 08.32S, 157.20E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 23 February 1904, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.1355). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had three adult males (in addition to the holotype), two adult females, and one juvenile female, listing Meek's numbers for these specimens. Paratypes, all from Rendova in 1904, are: males, AMNH 655018 (Meek no. A.1210), 7 February, AMNH 655019 (A.1328), 19 February (this specimen was omitted from the list, but is part of the same series), AMNH 655020 (A.1289), 14 February, AMNH 655021 (A.1202), 6 February; females, AMNH 655022 (A.1369), 24 February, AMNH 655023 (A.1356), 23 February, and AMNH 655024 (A.1282), 14 February.

Monarcha chrysomela whitneyorum Mayr

Monarcha chrysomela whitneyorum Mayr, 1955: 31 (Lihir Island, Lihir Group).

Now *Monarcha chrysomela whitneyorum* Mayr, 1955. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 313.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 336052, adult male, collected on Lihir Island, 03.10S, 152.35E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Lihir Group, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 September 1934, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 45793).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 336046–336051 and 336053–336065.

On Lihir Island, William and Esther Coultas had a base camp at "Landolowit" (now spelled Londolovit), a plantation owned by P.L. Kyllert at ca. 03.02S, 152.37E (W. Coultas, Vol. Y, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

Monarcha chrysomela tabarensis Mayr

Monarcha chrysomela tabarensis Mayr, 1955: 31 (Tabar Island, Tabar Group).

Now *Monarcha chrysomela tabarensis* Mayr, 1955. See Filardi and Smith, 2005, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 313.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335534, adult male, collected on Tabar Island, 03.00S, 152.00E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Tabar Group, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 14 January 1935, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 46445).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 335535–335542.

On Tabar, the Coultases had a base camp at Lumburu, ca. 02.57S, 152.00E (W. Coultas, Vol. Y, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Department of Ornithology Archives).

Myiagra galeata buruensis Hartert

Myiagra galeata buruensis Hartert, 1903a: 9 (Kayali, Buru).

Now *Myiagra galeata buruensis* Hartert, 1903. See White and Bruce, 1986: 364, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 316.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653495, collected at Kajeli (= Kayali), 03.25S, 127.07E (Times Atlas), Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in October 1898, by J.M. Dumas (no. 2391). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Dumas' unique field number of the holotype in his original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined, but specimens collected at Kajeli by Dumas in October 1898 and by Doherty in March 1897 had been reported on by Hartert (1900c) and were available to him. Kühn also collected on Buru in February 1902, and Rothschild recorded in his partial list of purchases and exchanges having received on 23 June 1902 skins collected by Kühn at Fogi (in February 1902). Those specimens would have also been available to Hartert when he described *buruensis*. Paratypes are AMNH 653496–653510. In his list of types in the Rothschild Collection, Hartert (1920: 500) listed the collector of this type as Alfred Everett. Before his death in June 1898 (Anonymous, 1898: 606), Everett had arranged for Dumas, his field assistant, to collect on Buru (Hartert, 1900c: 226) and had supplied him with field labels bearing Everett's name.

Myiagra galeata seranensis Stresemann

Myiagra galeata seranensis Stresemann, 1914a: 127 (Manusela (Mittel-Seran)).

Now *Myiagra galeata goramensis* Sharpe, 1879. See White and Bruce, 1986: 364, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 316.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653479, adult male, collected in the Manusela Mountains, 03.15S, 129.38E (USBGN, 1982a), Seram (= Seran) Island, Indonesia, on 9 June 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 595) on the II. Freiburger Molukken Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited his unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes in AMNH, all collected by Stresemann in the Manusela Mountains and at Wahai, are: AMNH 653480–653487.

Myiagra rubecula ringwoodi Mathews

Myiagra rubecula ringwoodi Mathews, 1912a: 321 (Victoria).

Now *Myiagra rubecula rubecula* (Latham, 1801). See Watson et al., 1986c: 518, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 509–511, and Dickinson, 2003: 503.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652919, adult male, collected at Ringwood, 37.51S, 145.13E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 12 December 1908, by Frank E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9451) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The number "488" that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). It bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels and, unusually, it is marked "Type" in Mathews' catalog. I did not find other Ringwood specimens in AMNH and was unable to document when Mathews acquired other Victorian specimens collected before the date of publication of the name. Mathews (1913a: 187) specified the type locality of *ringwoodi* as the collecting locality of his holotype.

Myiagra latirostris kempi Mathews

Myiagra latirostris kempi Mathews, 1912a: 322 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Myiagra rubecula rubecula* (Latham, 1801). See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653018, immature male, collected on Cape York, north Queensland, Australia, on 1 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2012). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9805) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Mathews (1912a: 322) described this taxon, he gave as his catalog number "9805". Opposite this number in his catalog is a specimen listed as "*Myiagra nitida*", male, collected on Cape York on 1 September 1911, obtained from Rogers and cataloged on 27 November 1911. AMNH 653018, listed above, is the only Rothschild specimen of *Myiagra* from Cape York collected on that date and is the holotype. However, this is not the specimen to which

both Mathews and Rothschild type labels are attached. That specimen is AMNH 653366, female, collected at Piara, Cape York, on 20 February 1911 by W.R. McLennan and with type labels bearing Mathews' number "17269". Opposite this number in Mathews' catalog is listed a specimen of *Myiagra latirostris* obtained from Macgillivray, for whom McLennan collected, and cataloged by Mathews on 2 June 1913, after the publication of *M. l. kempi*. It cannot be the type. Because this specimen bore both Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it has always been considered the type, and comparison of it with other forms of *Myiagra* that occur on Cape York Peninsula led to *M. l. kempi* being considered conspecific with *Myiagra ruficollis mimikae* (see Watson et al., 1986c: 523).

The actual holotype of *kempi*, however, is a specimen of *Myiagra rubecula*. It is sexed as a male by Rogers but is in immature plumage. Schodde and Mason (1999: 509–511) have discussed in detail the problems associated with migrants of *rubecula* that may be present on Cape York Peninsula in the nonbreeding season; these are only exacerbated by this specimen being immature. Rogers has carefully described the bill of this specimen: "Bill leaden black, basal ½ of lower mandible leaden grey, basal ½ of tomium of upper mandible yellow". Measurements are: wing 76.0 mm, tail 66.5, bill from nostril 9.5, bill width at nostril 7.0. It can be matched by female or specimens in female plumage (sex ?) from the breeding range of *Myiagra rubecula rubecula*; thus, it seems best to equate *kempi* with nominate *rubecula* until more information is obtained from breeding birds throughout eastern Australia.

Because AMNH 653366 has always been assumed to be Mathews' type of *Myiagra latirostris kempi*, it is retained in the type collection, with an added label to indicate its status. An AMNH type label has been added to AMNH 653018, noting that it is the actual holotype of *Myiagra latirostris kempi*.

Myiagra rubecula yorki Mathews

Myiagra rubecula yorki Mathews, 1912a: 321 (Cape York).

Now *Myiagra rubecula yorki* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 509–511.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653017, adult male, collected on Cape York [Chester River, see below], Queensland, Australia, on 9 July 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1900). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1826) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Meek's field label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 405, upper fig., opp. p. 43, text p. 44). In the text, the figured male with the above data is described and confirmed as the type of *yorki*; both the specimen and its illustration have black lores.

Paratypes, all collected by Meek on Cape York in 1898, are: AMNH 653014 (Meek no. 2030), adult male with black lores, 27 July; AMNH 653020 (1835), adult female with face showing a dusky wash, 21 June; and AMNH 653023 (2011), adult female (see below), 23 July.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 511) discussed *yorki* and considered it probably a migrant from a population that breeds farther south, naming the resident race *okyri*. Paratypes AMNH 653014 and 653020 agree with their diagnosis of *yorki*, but AMNH 653023 differs in having no dusky wash on the face and a small bill. It, in fact, may be a specimen of *okyri*. All were collected in a month when southern migrants augment local populations on Cape York Peninsula. Other specimens in AMNH from the Rothschild Collection, but never in Mathews' Collection, were collected by Meek on the same expedition. All appear to be specimens of *yorki*.

Parker (1966) traced Meek's collecting localities on Cape York Peninsula and found that in June–August 1898 his collectors were based at the Chester River (13.42S, 143.33E); thus, that is the type locality of names based on Meek's Cape York Peninsula specimens.

Myiagra rubecula broomei Mathews

Myiagra rubecula broomei Mathews, 1912e: 90 (Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia).

Now *Myiagra rubecula concinna* Gould, 1848. See Watson et al., 1986c: 519, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 509–511.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653091, adult male, collected at Napier Broome Bay, 14.03S, 126.36E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), Western Australia, Australia, on 17 June 1910, by Gerald F. Hill (no. 578). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6235) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Hill's label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes, all collected by Hill at Napier Broome Bay, are: AMNH 653092 (Mathews no. 5759, Hill no. 148), male, 13 December 1909; AMNH 653093 (5756, 191), female, 9 January 1910; AMNH 653094 (5757, 370), immature male, 19 March 1910; and AMNH 653095 (5758, 553), male, 12 June 1910.

Myiagra rubecula melvillensis Mathews

Myiagra rubecula melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 41 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Myiagra rubecula concinna* Gould, 1848. See Watson et al., 1986c: 519, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 509–511, and Schodde and Dickinson, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653060, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 9 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2144). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10638) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' field label, the specimen bears a Rothschild Museum label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews" as well as Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

Paratypes: AMNH 653062 (Mathews no. 11327, Rogers no. 2359), male, 7 November; AMNH 653064 (11326, 2544), male, 28 November; AMNH 653067 (10640, 2145), female, 9 October; AMNH 653068 (10641, 2254), female, 22 October; AMNH 653069 (10639, 2185), female, 13 October; and AMNH 653072 (11328, 2596), male, 7 December. They were all collected at Coopers Camp in 1911 by Rogers, whose 1912 specimens were not cataloged by Mathews until July 1912, long after the publication of the name on 2 April 1912.

Schodde and Dickinson (2005), as first revisers, have selected Mathews' name *Monarcha alecto melvillensis* as the senior secondary homonym over *Myiagra rubecula melvillensis*, published in the same publication. Thus, *Myiagra rubecula melvillensis* is both junior and invalid when the species *alecto* is considered a member of the genus *Myiagra*, as it is at present.

Myiagra rubecula papuana Rothschild and Hartert

Myiagra rubecula papuana Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 317 (Kumusi River, North-Eastern British New Guinea).

Now *Myiagra rubecula papuana* Rothschild and Hartert, 1918. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 509–511, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 317.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652942, adult male, collected on the Kumusi River, 08.30S, 148.10E, (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Northern Province, Papua New Guinea (= Northeastern British New Guinea), on 28 July 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3322). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes were listed as two additional males and a female in the Rothschild Collection and two females in BMNH. AMNH paratypes are: AMNH 652940 (Meek no. B.96), male, and AMNH 652941 (B.97), female, both from the Aroa River; and AMNH 652943, [male], from Nicura (collected by Lix).

Myiagra rubecula sciurorum Rothschild and Hartert

Myiagra rubecula sciurorum Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 316, 318 (Rossel Island).

Now *Myiagra rubecula sciurorum* Rothschild and Hartert, 1918. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 317.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 652959, adult female, collected on Yela (= Rossel) Island, 11.20S, 154.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 3 March 1898, by the Eichhorn brothers for Albert S. Meek (no. 1532). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series comprised specimens from Sudest, Rossel, and Misima

islands. Paratypes are: AMNH 652944–652958 and 652960–652965. AMNH 652955 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Submyiagra ferrocyanea cinerea Mathews

Submyiagra ferrocyanea cinerea Mathews, 1928a: 373 (Bougainville Island).
Now *Myiagra ferrocyanea cinerea* (Mathews, 1928). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 317.

Holotype: AMNH 653160, female, collected at Buin, 06.52S, 155.42E (Times Atlas), Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 18 January 1908, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3755). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Although Mathews failed to state in the original description that the type of *cinerea* was in the Rothschild Collection, types for all of the other names introduced in the same publication were so noted. The same is undoubtedly true for *cinerea*, as AMNH 653160 is the only specimen in AMNH collected by Meek on 18 January 1908, the date given for the type by Mathews in the original description. It had never been in the Mathews Collection, even though Rothschild had purchased the Mathews Collection before the description of *cinerea* was published. It is marked "cinerea Type" in Mathews' hand and bears a Rothschild type label in addition to Meek's field label and the Rothschild Museum label.

Paratypes are other specimens from the Rothschild Collection collected by Meek on Bougainville: Harawa, 1907, AMNH 653153–653155; 1904, AMNH 653156–653159.

Myiagra ferrocyanea malaitae Mayr

Myiagra ferrocyanea malaitae Mayr, 1931c: 24 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).
Now *Myiagra ferrocyanea malaitae* Mayr, 1931. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 317.

Holotype: AMNH 227020, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, Solomon Islands (= British Solomon Islands), on 3 February 1930, by William F. Coultas, Hannibal Hamlin, Walter Eyerdam, and Ernst Mayr, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39026).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Mayr's type series comprised specimens collected on Malaita Island by the Whitney Expedition in January, February, and March 1930. Paratypes are: AMNH 227009–227019 and 227021–227059. Of these, AMNH 227023 and 227057 were exchanged to ZMB in 1936.

The Whitney Expedition was at Suú, ca. 09.11S, 160.50E, on the date of collection of the holotype (W. Coultas, Vol. V, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Myiagra feminina Rothschild and Hartert

Myiagra feminina Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b: 183 (Kulambangra)
Now *Myiagra ferrocyanea feminina* Rothschild and Hartert, 1901. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 317.

Lectotype: AMNH 653151, adult female, collected on Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) Island, 08.00S, 157.10E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 8 March 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2850). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: No type was designated in the original description, with the type series comprising two female specimens from Kolombangara. Hartert (1920: 500) listed as type of *feminina* Meek's specimen number 2850, thereby designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 653152 (Meek no. 2837), collected on 6 March 1901.

Myiagra vanikorensis occidentalis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis occidentalis Mayr, 1931a: 24 (Rennell Island).
Now *Myiagra caledonica occidentalis* Mayr, 1931. See Watson et al., 1986c: 521, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 319.

Holotype: AMNH 225650, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 4 September 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35466).

Comments: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr had a single specimen. The *France*, vessel of the Whitney Expedition, was anchored in Kanggava Bay, 11.40S, 160.17E (USBGN, 1974a) (= Lughu Bay, Hannibal Hamlin, Vol. T, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Myiagra vanikorensis kandavensis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis kandavensis Mayr, 1933c: 9 (Kandavu, Fiji Islands).

Now *Myiagra vanikorensis kandavensis* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 158.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251702, adult male, collected on Kadavu (= Kandavu) Island, Fiji, on 11 November 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 15596).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are 19 males and 5 females from Kadavu, the small islands of the Kadavu Group, Mbengha, and Vatu leile: AMNH 223754, 223755, 223760, 251692–251701, 251703–251705, 251707, 251803, 251804, 251806, 251807, 251809, 251939, and 251941. Of these, I did not find AMNH 251964 from Mbulia Island in the collection.

Myiagra vanikorensis dorsalis Mayr

Myiagra vanikorensis dorsalis Mayr, 1933c: 9 (Matuku Island, Fiji Islands).

Now *Myiagra vanikorensis dorsalis* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 158.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 223757, adult female, collected on Matuku Island, 19.11S, 179.45E (Times Atlas), Yasayasa Moala Group, Fiji, on 3 July 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 12893).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are other Whitney Expedition specimens from Matuku, Moala, and Totoya in the Yasayasa Moala Group and Wailangila, Naitamba, Yathata, Vatu varu, Avea, Sovu Rocks, Vanua mbalavu, Munia, Mango, and Thithia in the northern Lau Archipelago: AMNH 206561–206597, 223758, 251665–251688, 251774, and 251783–251797. Of these, AMNH 206594 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. I did not find AMNH 206572 and 206575 in the collection, and they were perhaps exchanged with other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Myiagra azureocapilla whitneyi Mayr

Myiagra azureocapilla whitneyi Mayr, 1933c: 16 (Viti Levu, Fiji Islands).

Now *Myiagra azureocapilla whitneyi* Mayr, 1933. See Watling, 2001: 158–159.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 252040, adult male, collected on Viti Levu, 18.00S, 178.00E (USBGN, 1974c), Fiji, on 5 May 1925, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 17845).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are other Whitney Expedition specimens from Viti Levu: AMNH 252028–252039, 252041, 252041bis, and 252042–252050; of these, AMNH 252039 is on display in the Fiji diorama in the Whitney Hall of Oceanic Birds. I did not find AMNH 252038 and 252044; they were perhaps exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Myiagra rufigula colonus Hartert

Myiagra rufigula colonus Hartert, 1897c 266 (Djampea and Kalao).

Now *Myiagra ruficollis ruficollis* (Vieillot, 1818). See White and Bruce, 1986: 364, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 320.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 653320, adult male, collected on Tanahdjampea (= Djampea) Island, 07.05S, 120.42E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Indonesia, in December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description. Later, he (Hartert, 1920: 500) listed as type of *colonus* the single male from Tanahdjampea, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 653321–653323, females from Tanahdjampea, AMNH 653324, male, and AMNH 653325, female, from Kalao, all collected by Everett in December 1895. This nominal subspecies was not listed by Watson et al. (1986c: 522).

Myiagra latirostris cooperi Mathews

Myiagra latirostris cooperi Mathews, 1912c: 42 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Myiagra ruficollis mimikae* Ogilvie-Grant, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986c: 523, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 512–513.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653357, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville

Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 14 November 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2411). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11325) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He cataloged that single specimen, and no others came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Mathews specimens from other localities on Melville Island were collected after *cooperi* was published.

Myiagra latirostris kempi Mathews

The holotype of *Myiagra latirostris kempi* is a specimen of *Myiagra rubecula rubecula*. For discussion, see above under that species.

Myiagra latirostris tormenti Mathews

Myiagra latirostris tormenti Mathews, 1912e: 91 (Point Torment, North-west Australia).
Now *Myiagra ruficollis mimikae* Ogilvie-Grant, 1911. See Watson et al., 1986c: 523, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 512–513.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653338, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 21 March 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1436). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8701) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers field label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 406, lower fig., opp. p. 51, text p. 55). In his description of the adult male on p. 55, Mathews gave the correct data but neglected to mention that it was the holotype. There are 17 paratypes, all from Point Torment and all cataloged by Mathews before the publication date of *tormenti*: AMNH 653339–653355 (Mathews catalog nos. 8208–8214, 8440–8442, 8609, 8610, and 8700–8705).

[*Mastersornis ruficollis gouldi* Mathews]

Mastersornis ruficollis gouldi Mathews (1924: 41) was proposed by Mathews as a nomen novum for *Myiagra latirostris* Gould, 1841, preoccupied by *Myiagra latirostris* Swainson, 1838. Its type is that of *Myiagra latirostris* Gould.

Myiagra nupta Hartert

Myiagra nupta Hartert, 1898d: 526 (Sudest Island).
Now *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1818). See Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 316, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 320.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 653241, adult male, collected on Tacuta (= Sudest) Island, 11.30S, 153.30E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 April 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1738).

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with Hartert only mentioning that he had a male and a female. Hartert (1920: 500) listed the male, Meek number 1738, as the type of *nupta*, thereby designating it the lectotype. The female paralectotype is AMNH 653244.

Myiagra nitida robinsoni Mathews

Myiagra nitida robinsoni Mathews, 1912a: 322 (Cooktown, North Queensland).
Now *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1818). See Watson et al., 1986: 523, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 514.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653231, [adult male], collected at Cooktown, 15.29S, 145.15E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, and received from Herbert C. Robinson. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9453) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, noting in his catalog that it was the type and was received from Robinson. There is no original label on the specimen, only Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a Mathews collection label, annotated on the reverse "received with others from Cooktown". The number "490" that appears on the latter label is the number of the species in Mathews (1908a). It was cataloged by Mathews in October 1911 and is the only Robinson specimen cataloged at that time. One can only wonder if this is the second 1899 E. Olive specimen listed by Robinson and Laverock (1900: 629) in their account of Olive's collection (see below under *Piezorhynchus nitidus wardelli*).

[*Piezorhynchus alecto longirostris* Mathews]

Piezorhynchus alecto longirostris Mathews 1928b: 93 (Larat, Timor Laut).
Now *Myiagra alecto longirostris* (Mathews, 1928). See Dickinson, 2003: 504.

The type is in BMNH (see Warren and Harrison, 1971: 308).

Monarcha alicto (sic) *tormenti* Mathews

Monarcha alicto (sic) *tormenti* Mathews, 1912e: 91 (Point Torment, North-west Australia).
Now *Myiagra alecto melvillensis* (Mathews, 1912). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 515–517, and Schodde and Dickinson, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654598, adult sex ?, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 23 March 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1452). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8691) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' original label, the specimen also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes, all collected at Point Torment by Rogers between December 1910 and April 1911, are: AMNH 654599–654609 (Mathews nos. 8215–8217, 8437–8439, 8607, 8608, and 8692–8694).

Mathews published the name *M. a. tormenti* on 18 September 1912, subsequent to his publication of *M. a. melvillensis* on 2 April 1912 (Schodde and Dickinson, 2005).

Monarcha alecto melvillensis Mathews

Monarcha alecto melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 42 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).
Now *Myiagra alecto melvillensis* (Mathews, 1912). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 515–517, and Schodde and Dickinson, 2005.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654570, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 21 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2245). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10828) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes, all from Coopers Camp and cataloged by Mathews on 20 March or 24 February 1912, are: AMNH 654569 (Mathews no. ?), 21 October 1911; AMNH 654571 (Mathews no. 10829), male, 28 October 1911; AMNH 654572 and 654573 (10825 and 10826), females, 24 October 1911; AMNH 654574 (11589), female, 15 November 1911; and AMNH 654575 (11590), female, 11 November 1911. Two other possible paratypes, also from Coopers Camp, are: AMNH 654568, male, 9 February 1912 but not found in Mathews' catalog; and AMNH 654576 (11744), female, 30 January 1912, but not cataloged until 13 April 1912. AMNH 654569 was exchanged to FMNH.

The following specimens from Coopers Camp and cataloged by Mathews apparently did not come to AMNH. If found, they would also be paratypes of *Monarcha alecto melvillensis*: Mathews number 10824, female, 28 October 1911; Mathews number 10827, male, 18 October 1911; and Mathews number 11588, sex not listed, 15 November 1911.

Piezorhynchus nitidus wardelli Mathews

Piezorhynchus nitidus wardelli Mathews, 1911e: 99 (Cooktown, North Queensland).
Now *Myiagra alecto wardelli* (Mathews, 1911). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 515–517.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654556, adult male collected at Cooktown, 15.29S, 145.15E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 4 June 1900, by E. Olive (no. A78). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5888) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype, described only the male, and mentioned only Cooktown, without giving a more extensive range. The holotype bears in addition to Olive's field label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels. AMNH 654558 (Mathews no. 5887, Olive no. A79), collected 3 June 1900 at Cooktown, is a paratype. In his catalog, Mathews noted that he acquired specimens numbered 5800–5927 from [Herbert C.] Robinson, which he cataloged in October or November 1910. All of the localities listed in his catalog for these

specimens are Olive collecting localities. Mathews' (1942: 53) statement that he bought his Olive specimens at a sale in London indicates that Robinson had put the Olive specimens up for sale.

In October 1900, Robinson and Laverock (1900) published their report on Olive's collections from northern Queensland and said (Robinson and Laverock, 1900: 617) that his Cooktown specimens were collected "about the middle of last year" (in 1899). They (Robinson and Laverock, 1900: 629) listed only two males of *P. nitidus*. One of these males was acquired by Rothschild and was never in the Mathews Collection. It is now AMNH 654557, male, collected 10 September 1899 and has no type standing. Perhaps the other one is Mathews' type of "*Myiagra nitida robinsoni*" (see above under *Myiagra cyanoleuca*). Both of Mathews' specimens of *P. n. wardelli* were collected in June 1900 and were evidently received by Robinson and Laverock too late to have been included in their published account.

Monarcha alecto campbelli Mathews

Monarcha alecto campbelli Mathews, 1912g: 126 (Cape York, North Queensland).
Now *Myiagra alecto wardelli* (Mathews, 1912). See Watson et al., 1986c: 524, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 515–517.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654548, adult male, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 5 August 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 1371). From the Mathews Collection (no. 14278) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Kemp's label, the specimen also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 409, opp. p. 79, text p. 80), and Mathews (p. 80) confirmed that the figured specimen is the type of *campbelli*. Paratypes are specimens collected by Kemp on Cape York in July, August, and September 1912: AMNH 654546 (Mathews no. 14163, Kemp no. 1316), male, Peak Point, 24 July; AMNH 654547 (14279, 1317), female, Peak Point, 24 July; AMNH 654549 (14870, 1561), female, Utingu, 6 September; and AMNH 654550 (14689, 1370), female, Utingu, 5 August. AMNH 654549 was also figured in plate 409. Specimens collected on Cape York by Kemp in October and November 1912 were not cataloged until March 1913 and are not considered paratypes.

Utingu was a coconut plantation on Cape York, opposite Possession Island, 10.43S, 142.24E (USBGN, 1957b) (Jack, 1921: 342, 739).

[*Piezorhynchus alecto novae-guineensis* Mathews]

Piezorhynchus alecto novae-guineensis Mathews, 1928b: 93 (Mimika River, Dutch New Guinea).
Now *Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala* (Lesson and Garnot, 1828). See Watson et al., 1986a: 525, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 321.

The type of *P. a. novaeguineensis* is in BMNH (see Warren and Harrison, 1971: 391).

Monarcha chalybeocephalus manumudari Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha chalybeocephalus manumudari Rothschild and Hartert, 1915: 43 (Vulcan Island).
Now *Myiagra alecto manumudari* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1915). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 321.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654439, adult male, collected on Manam Island (= Vulcan Island or Manumudar Island), 04.05S, 145.05E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, on 4 December 1913, by Albert S. Meek (no. 6358). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had seven males and three females, giving the field numbers for each. Six of the nine paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 654440 (Meek no. 6372), 654441 (6482), 654442 (6429), 654443 (6486), 654444 (6485), and 654445 (6493); of these, AMNH 654441 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s. The three remaining paratypes bearing field numbers 6315, 6401, and 6464 were either ultimately not purchased from Meek by Rothschild or were exchanged by him before the collection came to AMNH.

[*Piezorhynchus alecto woodlarkensis* Mathews]

Piezorhynchus alecto woodlarkensis Mathews, 1928b: 93 (Woodlark Island).
Now *Myiagra alecto lucida* Gray, 1858. See Watson et al., 1986c: 525, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 321.

The holotype of this form is in BMNH (see Warren and Harrison, 1971: 600).

Monarcha hebetior Hartert

Monarcha hebetior Hartert, 1924b: 270 (St. Matthias Island).
Now *Myiagra hebetior hebetior* (Hartert, 1924). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 321.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654613, adult male, collected on Mussau Island, 01.30S, 149.40E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 May 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8479). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Eichhorn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had six adult males, two adult females, and two juveniles from Mussau. Paratypes are: AMNH 654614–654618, males; AMNH 654619, immature male; AMNH 654620, 654621, females; and AMNH 654622, immature female.

Monarcha hebetior eichhorni Hartert

Monarcha hebetior eichhorni Hartert, 1924b: 271 (New Hanover).
Now *Myiagra hebetior eichhorni* (Hartert, 1924). See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 321.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 654638, adult male, collected on New Hanover Island, 02.35S, 150.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 3 March 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8256). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Eichhorn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Hartert (1924a: 208) had previously listed the New Hanover form as "*Monarcha*?". Eichhorn collected a second male, the paratype, on 1 March 1923, AMNH 654639 (Eichhorn no. 8246).

Seisura inquieta rogersi Mathews

Seisura inquieta rogersi Mathews, 1921b: 68 (Derby, North-west Australia).
Now *Myiagra nana* (Gould, 1870). See Watson et al., 1986c: 526, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 518–520.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 653726 (Mathews no. 17043), adult male, collected on 29 May 1886, by T.H. Bowyer-Bower; AMNH 653729 (6323), adult male, collected on 2 December 1910; AMNH 653730 (6322), adult male, collected on 2 December 1910; AMNH 653731 (6321), adult male, collected on 11 December 1910; and AMNH 653732 (6324), adult female, collected on 2 December 1910 by J.P. Rogers (nos. 965, 966, 1001, and 964, respectively). All syntypes were collected at Derby, 17.18S, 123.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with Mathews saying only that he had a "good series" from Derby. Other AMNH specimens collected by Bowyer-Bower and Rogers at Derby were never part of the Mathews Collection and are not syntypes.

Seisura inquieta nea Mathews

Seisura inquieta nea Mathews, 1912a: 323 (Queensland).
Now *Myiagra inquieta* (Latham, 1801). See Watson et al., 1986c: 526, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 518–520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653723, adult female, collected at Coomooboolaroo, 23.53S, 149.34E (USBGN, 1957b), Dawson River, Queensland, Australia, on 19 October 1908. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1863) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, but there is no information there on the identity of the collector, whose label bears the numbers "141" and "493", with the latter the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Mathews gave as the range of *nea* "Queensland and Northern Territory (Alexandra)". Three specimens, collected by Stalker in Queensland and "Northern Territory"

and entered in Mathews' catalog at the same time, are paratypes: AMNH 653682 (Mathews no. 1862), female collected in Northern Territory, Australia, in May, wing 106 (left wing); AMNH 653683 (1855), male collected at Alexandria Springs on 30 October 1905, wing 102; and AMNH 653724 (1868), unsexed, collected at Inkerman in 1907, wing 99. The only other Mathews specimen in AMNH from those two states and collected early enough to have served as a paratype is AMNH 653722 (14580), from Gracemere, collected 19 May 1881; however, it was not cataloged until November 1912, after the publication date of the name in January 1912. Mathews (1913a: 189) specified the type locality of *nea* as the Dawson River, the collecting locality of his holotype.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 518–520) considered *Myiagra inquieta* and *Myiagra nana* allospecies of a superspecies; other recent authors, including Watson et al. (1986c: 526), have considered them conspecific. Careful attention was given to the Stalker specimens for, according to the range maps in Schodde and Mason (1999: 518), the Alexandria specimens should be *M. nana* and the Inkerman specimen *M. inquieta*. However, their wing lengths as well as bill size and subtle color differences place all three definitely in *M. inquieta*. All of the evidence points to the locality data being incorrect for the two "Northern Territory" specimens.

Ingram (1907: 404–405) reported on Stalker's Alexandria, Northern Territory, collection and listed these two specimens as *Sisura* (sic) *nana*, with both bearing the number "31". AMNH 653683 has a Stalker printed label with information written in his hand. AMNH 653682 has an oval cardboard label with the name *Seisura inquieta* written in a very different hand from the remaining data, which appear to be in Stalker's hand. "Alexandria" and "31 May 1905", which appear on the Rothschild label for this specimen, were probably taken from Ingram's article. It appears impossible at this late date to trace the origin of the discrepancy between the locality data and the identification of the specimens. In his report on Stalker's Inkerman collection, Ingram (1908: 469) listed a single adult specimen, now AMNH 653724, as *Sisura* (sic) *inquieta*.

Seisura inquieta westralensis Mathews

Seisura inquieta westralensis Mathews, 1912a: 323 (Broome Hill, South-West Australia).

Now *Myiagra inquieta* (Latham, 1801). See Watson et al., 1986c: 526, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 518–520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653667, adult male, collected at Broomehill (= Broome Hill), 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 15 September 1905, by T[om] C[arter]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1856) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are southwestern Australian specimens entered in his catalog before the publication date of the name: AMNH 653668 (Mathews no. 1858), male, 17 May 1908, and AMNH 653669 (1857), male, 11 June 1908, collected at Broomehill by Carter; AMNH 653673 (4863), male, 6 April 1910, AMNH 653674 (4690), male, 24 February 1910, AMNH 653675 (4862), female, 10 April 1910, and AMNH 653676 (4861), female, 6 April 1910, collected at Wilson Inlet by F.L. Whitlock; and AMNH 653678 (1867), female, collected at Perth on 4 May 1907. There are two other possible paratypes: AMNH 653670, female, collected at Broomehill on 25 February 1911 by Carter, but not found in Mathews' catalog; and AMNH 653672 (Mathews no. 10583), male, collected in the Stirling Ranges on 1 September 1911 by Whitlock, cataloged by Mathews 24 February 1912 but possibly in his possession before publication of the name on 31 January 1912.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee, 1939: 128 (Siwi, Arfak Mts., northwest New Guinea).

Now *Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula* Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee, 1939. See Dickinson, 2003: 461.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653588, adult male, collected at Siwi, 01.30S, 134.02E (USBGN, 1982a), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 11 May 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 562). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, and the type series was said to include eight specimens from the Arfak Mountains, collected by Mayr and by Ripley in the mountains of the Vogelkop, as well as specimens from Misool Island. Mayr collected three specimens, all males, in the Arfak Mountains. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 294023 and 294024, collected by Mayr at Siwi; AMNH 343564 (ANSP 132231, gift to AMNH), male, collected by Ripley at Sausapor; and AMNH 653582, male, collected by Kühn on Misool Island. Accounts of Mayr's 1928 expedition are found in Mayr (1930a) and Hartert (1930a, 1930b). Mayr's 1928 collection was made jointly for AMNH and Rothschild. Part of the collection came directly to AMNH and part in 1932 with the Rothschild Collection.

The description of this form appeared in the account of Ripley's 1937–1938 expedition to the Vogelkop, and the remaining paratypes collected by him are in ANSP: male, ANSP 137013, Sainkedoek; females, ANSP 132229, Sausapor; ANSP 132232, Karoon; ANSP 132233, Misool; and ANSP 137012, Salenek (Nate Rice, personal commun.). The measurements given by Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee (1939: 128) for 13 males include the measurements of the holotype and male paratypes of *albigula* as well as specimens of other races of *flaviventer*.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus Rothschild and Hartert

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus Rothschild and Hartert, 1912a: 200 (Haidana, Collingwood Bay). Now *Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1912. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 325.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653609, adult male, collected at Haidana, Collingwood Bay (not Kumusi River as per Mayr, 1986c: 528), Northern Province, Papua New Guinea, on 15 April 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2839). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was designated the holotype in the original description by citing the collecting date of the unique specimen from Haidana (Rothschild and Hartert, 1912a: 201). Confusingly, the type was not among the specimens listed on p. 200, where only Kumusi River specimens are recorded. In the immediately following article on Meek's collection from Haidana (Rothschild and Hartert, 1912b: 208), the holotype (listed with Meek's field number) was identified as *Machaerirhynchus xanthogenys albifrons*. In 1912, *albifrons* was the name available for northern New Guinea birds with a white forehead and eyestripe, as *albigula* was not named until 1939. It is probable that the list of Haidana birds was completed before the Kumusi River specimens were examined; then when *novus* was described, the conflict was not detected. The Kumusi River specimens, collected in June–August 1907, are the paratypes of *M. f. novus*. Two males and three females were listed: AMNH 653610 (Meek no. 3237) and 653611 (3378), males; and AMNH 653612 (3377), 653613 (3390), and 653614 (3315), females. Of these, AMNH 653610 and 653612 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

I have been unable to find Haidana in Collingwood Bay, or the Kimuta River, which Meek (1913: 171) said he ascended for about a mile. Meek (1913: 171) incorrectly gave the date of his visit as 1908, but on the following page it is correctly given as 1907. The dates and localities in his 1913 book are often unreliable. Because Meek had visited Port Moresby before sailing for the Kumusi River, it was possible that he had collected on Haidana Island, which is nearby; however, the holotype of *novus* is of the northern New Guinea form.

Hartert (1920: 500) correctly cited the type locality of *novus* as Haidana, as did Mayr (1941: 138). The type locality was cited without comment as Kumusi River by Mayr (1986c: 528), thereby restricting the type locality to the collecting locality of the paratypes, perhaps because of failure to find where the holotype was collected. Despite the similarity of the names of the "Kimuta" and the Kumusi rivers, the Kumusi River flows into Holnicote Bay, not Collingwood Bay.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus Mathews

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus Mathews, 1912a: 322 (North Queensland, (Bartle Frere)).

Now *Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 521–522.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 653525, adult male, collected on Bartle Frere, 3000 ft, 17.23S, 145.49E (USBGN, 1957b), Queensland, Australia, on 11 June 1900, by E. Olive (no. 125). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4170) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. According to his catalog, he acquired this Olive specimen from Rothschild; however, no Rothschild Collection label remains attached to it. In addition to Olive's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes are: AMNH 653529 (Mathews no. 1854), female, Bartle Frere, 13 June 1900, collected by Olive; AMNH 653540 (8006), Kuranda, 13 May 1910, collected by Dodd; AMNH 653541 (9546), male, AMNH 653542 (9543), male, AMNH 653543 (9545), male, AMNH 653544 (9547), male, AMNH 653553 (9544), female, AMNH 653554 (9541), female, and AMNH 653558 (9542), unsexed, Barron River, April–June 1911, collected by Dodd; and AMNH 653559 (9019), AMNH 653560 (9020), AMNH 653561 (9021), and AMNH 653562 (5024), Barron River, June and July 1910, collected by Dodd. AMNH 653563 (16856), collected on the Barron River in 1884, was not cataloged by Mathews until 1913 and is not a paratype.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus Rothschild and Hartert

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 498 (Mt. Goliath).

Now *Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 325.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 653640, adult female, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.40S 139.52E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 2 February 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5276). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert had a type series of four males and six females but did not designate a type. Later, Hartert (1920: 501) listed as the type of *M. n. saturatus* the specimen bearing Meek's number 5276, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes, all collected by Meek on Mt. Goliath or the upper Eilanden River in January and February 1911, are: AMNH 653635 (Meek's no. 5238), 653636 (5227), 653637 (5130), 653638 (5184), 653639 (5424), 653641 (5277), 653642 (5295), 653643 (5407), and 653644 (5498).

RHIPIDURIDAE

Rhipidura cyaniceps pinicola Parkes

Rhipidura cyaniceps pinicola Parkes, 1958: 2 (Mt. Benguet (6000 feet), northern Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Rhipidura cyaniceps pinicola* Parkes, 1958. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 355, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 223.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651785, adult male, collected in Benguet, 6000 ft, northern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 30 January 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 131). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Parkes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens that he examined. Of these, the following paratypes are at AMNH: AMNH 153828, male, Baguio, 30 December 1906; AMNH 153829, male, Baguio, 14 July 1907; AMNH 416903, male, La Trinidad, 20 March 1930; AMNH 416904, male, Haight's Place, 20 April 1930; AMNH 651782, male, "Mt." Benguet, 6 January 1894; and AMNH 651783, female, "Mt." Benguet, 31 January 1894.

Parkes gave the type locality as Mt. Benguet, but as pointed out by Dickinson et al. (1991: 416), this is an error; Whitehead's label only says "Benguet 6000 ft", with Benguet being a subprovince of Luzon. In his account of the birds that he collected in the Philippines, Whitehead (1899: 82) reported that he had traveled inland from San Fernando to La Trinidad, 16.28N, 120.35E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 421), the capital of Benguet, apparently making that his base of operations.

Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea Hartert

Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea Hartert, 1903e: 12 (Apo Volcano, Mindanao, 8000 feet).

Now *Rhipidura nigrocinnamomea nigrocinnamomea* Hartert, 1903. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 356, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 235.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651400, adult male, collected on Mount Apo, 8000 ft, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippines, in April 1903, by Walter Goodfellow (no. 137). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Goodfellow's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and described both male and female. Apparently only one other specimen was collected by Goodfellow in 1903, paratype AMNH 651402, female, collected on Mt. Apo in April.

[*Leucocirca leucophrys amboynensis* Mathews]

Leucocirca leucophrys amboynensis Mathews, 1928b: 92 (Pokka, Amboyna).

Now *Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 537, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 241.

The type is in BMNH (see Warren and Harrison, 1971: 22).

Rhipidura tricolor utingu Mathews

Rhipidura tricolor utingu Mathews, 1912e: 90 (Cape York).

Now *Rhipidura leucophrys picata* Gould, 1848. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 537, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 488–489.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651455, adult unsexed, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 15 May 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 883). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12870) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Four paratypes were collected at Utingu by Kemp in May and June 1912 and cataloged by Mathews before the publication date of 18 September 1912: AMNH 651449 (Mathews no. 13166), male ?; AMNH 651451 (13164), female ?; AMNH 651453 (13165), female; and AMNH 651456 (12869), unsexed.

Utingu was a coconut plantation on Cape York, opposite Possession Island, 10.43S, 142.24E (USBGN, 1957b) (Jack, 1921: 342, 739).

Leucocirca leucophrys carteri Mathews

Leucocirca leucophrys carteri Mathews, 1921b: 41 (Broome Hill).

Now *Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys* (Latham, 1801). See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 537, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 488–489.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651525, adult male, collected at Broomehill (= Broome Hill), 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504), Western Australia, Australia, on 25 June 1906, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1915) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave the date of collection of the type in the original description; a single AMNH specimen was collected by Carter on that date. This specimen does not bear a Mathews type label, but Carter's original field label is marked "Type" in Mathews' hand. It bears a Rothschild type label with Mathews' catalog number "1815" on it, which corresponds in his catalog to this specimen. A third label is a Rothschild Collection label, printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews".

Mathews (1921b: 41) gave the range of *carteri* as "South-west Australia". Paratypes are: AMNH 651523 (Mathews no. 1814), male, collected at Albany on 3 May 1907; AMNH 651528 (1825), female, collected at North Beach, Perth on 11 May 1907; and AMNH 651529 (1819), [immature], collected at Perth in February 1908. There are four probable paratypes, all collected by Carter early enough, even though I was unable to find them in Mathews' catalog to determine whether he had them in hand for description: Dirk Hartog Island, AMNH 651522, male, 15 October 1916; and Broomehill, AMNH 651524, male, 2 February 1911, AMNH 651526, male, 18 June 1910, and AMNH 651527, male immature, 27 October 1910.

Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps Hartert, 1904a: 205 (Wetter).

Now Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps Hartert, 1904. See White and Bruce, 1986: 373–375, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650974, adult male, collected on Wetar (= Wetter) Island, 07.48S, 126.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 16 September 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5511). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He listed his type series as two males (in addition to the holotype), four females, and one unsexed specimen, also appending Kühn's field numbers. Paratypes, all collected on Wetar in September and October 1902, are: males, AMNH 650975 (Kühn no. 5728) and 650976 (5648); females, AMNH 650977 (5726), 650978 (5512), 650979 (5647), and 650980 (5510); and unsexed, AMNH 650981 (5513).

Rhipidura setosa melvillensis Mathews

Rhipidura setosa melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 90 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris isura* Gould, 1841. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 538, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 486–487.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651246, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 30 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2067). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10642) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels in addition to Rogers' field label. Paratypes, all collected by Rogers at Coopers Camp, are: AMNH 651247, male, 30 September 1911; AMNH 651248 (Mathews no. 10646), male, 27 October 1911; AMNH 651249 (11743), male, 1 February 1912; AMNH 651253 (11585), female, 11 November 1911; AMNH 651254 (11584), female, 7 November 1911; AMNH 651255 (11586), female, 27 November 1911; AMNH 651256 (10644), female [immature], 27 October 1911; and AMNH 651257 (10643), unsexed, 29 September 1911. *R. s. melvillensis* was published on 2 April 1912. All of the specimens from Coopers Camp were cataloged by Mathews before the date of publication except AMNH 651249, which was cataloged as a single specimen on 13 April 1912. Nevertheless, I have considered it a paratype. All specimens subsequently collected by Rogers on Melville Island were taken at different localities. AMNH 651247 was collected on the same date as the holotype, but was not entered in Mathews' catalog. Mathews frequently made only one entry when he had several specimens bearing the same data. Three Coopers Camp specimens that were cataloged by Mathews but did not come to AMNH are paratypes: Mathews number 10645, female, 30 October 1911; Mathews number 10647, male, 30 October 1911; and Mathews number 11587, male, 22 November 1911.

Rhipidura setora (sic) *tormenti* Mathews

Rhipidura setora (sic) *tormenti* Mathews, 1912e: 90 (Point Torment, North-west Australia).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris isura* Gould, 1841. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 538, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 486–487.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651227, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 3 April 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1512). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8678) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave "North-west Australia" as the range of the form. Paratypes are: AMNH 651228–651233, specimens collected by Rogers at Parrys Creek in 1908 and 1909 (Mathews catalog nos. 1800–1802, 1805, 1806, and 1809); specimens obtained from Conigrave, AMNH 651236 (Mathews no. 9863), King River, AMNH 651237 (13002), Barton River, and AMNH 651238 (13003), Admiralty Gulf; and a specimen obtained from G.F. Hill, AMNH 651239 (5752), Napier Broome Bay. A Mathews specimen collected by Bowyer-Bower in northwest Australia in 1886 was not cataloged by Mathews until May 1913; it is not considered a paratype, with *tormenti* having been published in September 1912. Other AMNH specimens from the Kimberley area were never part of Mathews' collection.

Setosura setosa macgillivrayi Mathews
Setosura setosa davidi Mathews

Setosura setosa macgillivrayi Mathews, 1916c: 90 (Leichhardt River, Queensland).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris isura* Gould, 1841. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 538, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 486–487.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 651264, adult male, collected at Fiery Downs, 18.41S, 139.29E (USBGN, 1957b), Leichhardt River, Queensland, Australia, on 19 July 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17267) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews listed as his type a specimen collected on the Leichhardt River, Queensland, on 19 July 1910. He had two such specimens. AMNH 651264 bears, in addition to the field label, a Mathews collection label with the Mathews catalog number (although this was not mentioned in the original description) and "Type of macgillivrayi" in Mathews' hand. It has both Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 403, lower fig., opp. p. 26, text pp. 27, 31). In the text on p. 27, the figured male is described and noted to be the type of *macgillivrayi*, thus designating it the lectotype, even though it is said to have been collected on 19 June rather than in July. AMNH 651265 (Mathews no. 17266), female, collected at Fiery Downs, Leichhardt River, on 19 July 1910, is a paralectotype.

Mathews (1921b: 31) introduced the name *Setosura setosa davidi* as a nomen novum for *S. s. macgillivrayi* "as there is a prior *Rhipidura macgillivrayi* Sharpe, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (*Lond.*), p. 789, 1882". *Rhipidura macgillivrayi* Sharpe, 1881 (not 1882, see Duncan, 1937: 73) is a synonym of *Rhipidura cervina* Ramsay, 1879 (Sharpe, 1901: 253), considered a subspecies of *R. flabellifera* by Mathews (1921b: 16). Because Mathews described and maintained *macgillivrayi* in the genus *Setosura*, it was not preoccupied, and there was no need for a replacement name! Both are now included in the genus *Rhipidura*, and the name *davidi* is available for Mathews' *macgillivrayi*, should it be needed.

Mathews obtained these two specimens from W.D.K. Macgillivray, collected for him by William McLennan (Whittell, 1954: 476–477) and reported on by Macgillivray (1914).

Rhipidura rufiventris finitima Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris finitima Hartert, 1918b: 59 (Kisoei).

Now Rhipidura rufiventris finitima Hartert, 1918. See Schodde and Mathews, 1977: 23, White and Bruce, 1986: 373–375, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651012, adult male, collected on Kasiui (= Kisoei) Island, 04.30S, 131.40E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Watubela Group, Kai Islands, Indonesia, on 10 (not 13) March 1900, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 2084). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined from Kasiui and Tioor islands, the range given for the form. Paratypes in AMNH, all collected by Kühn, are: AMNH 651003–651008, Tioor (= Teoor), October and November 1899; and AMNH 651009–651011, 651013, and 651014, Kasiui, March 1900. Of these, I did not find AMNH 651005 in the collection.

Schodde and Mathews (1977: 23) synonymized *finitima* with *R. f. assimilis* G.R. Gray.

Rhipidura rufiventris perneglecta Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris perneglecta Hartert, 1918b: 59 (Taam).

Now Rhipidura rufiventris assimilis G.R. Gray, 1858. See Schodde and Mathews, 1977: 23, White and Bruce, 1986: 373–375, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650998, adult male, collected on Taam Island, 05.45S, 132.12E (Times Atlas), Tajandu Group, Kai Islands, Indonesia, on 22 July 1899, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 1352). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He had 12 specimens from Taam, Kilsuin (= Kilsoein), and Kur (= Koer) islands in the Tajandu Group. The 11 paratypes are: AMNH 650991–650997 and 650999–651002. These paratypes include the holotype of *R. r. tiandu* Hartert (see below),

and the same 12 specimens served as the type series of both names. Hartert (1924a: 208) called attention to this "silly mistake".

Rhipidura rufiventris tiandu Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris tiandu Hartert, 1920: 497 (Taam Island, in the Tiandu Group).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris assimilis* G.R. Gray, 1858. See White and Bruce, 1986: 373–375, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

Holotype: AMNH 650999, adult male, collected on Taam Island, 05.45S, 132.12E (Times Atlas), Tajandu Group, Kai Islands, Indonesia, on 25 July 1899, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 1349). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert cited Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He apparently forgot he had named these birds previously as *perneglecta* (see above) and used the same 12 specimens as his type series for *tiandu*. The 11 paratypes are: AMNH 650991–650998 and 651000–651002. These include the holotype of *perneglecta*, AMNH 650998.

This name was omitted by Watson and Mayr (1986: 539).

Rhipidura setosa nigromentalis Hartert

Rhipidura setosa nigromentalis Hartert, 1898d: 526 (Sudest).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris nigromentalis* Hartert, 1898. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

Lectotype: AMNH 651193, adult male, collected on Tacuta (= Sudest) Island, 11.30S, 153.30E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 13 April 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1721). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, only saying that the type was from Sudest. Later, he (Hartert, 1920: 497) listed Meek's specimen number 1721 as the type of *R. s. nigromentalis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are Meek specimens from Tacuta (= Tagula), collected in March and April 1898, and from Misima (= St. Aignan) Island, collected in August and September 1897: AMNH 651194, 651195, 651201, and 651205–651210.

Both "Tagula" and "Sudest" have been used as the name of this island; the spelling on more modern maps is Tacuta.

Rhipidura rufiventris albertorum Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris albertorum Hartert, 1924a: 207 (New Hanover).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris setosa* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 540, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

Holotype: AMNH 651220, adult male, collected on New Hanover, 02.35S, 150.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 23 February 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn for Albert S. Meek (no. 8212). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert gave Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he examined eight specimens collected on New Hanover in February and March (actually February to April) 1923. The seven paratypes are: AMNH 651219 and 651221–651226, five males and two females.

Rhipidura rufiventris mussai Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris mussai Rothschild and Hartert, 1924 (March): 52 (St. Matthias or Mussa Island).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris mussai* Rothschild and Hartert, 1924. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 540, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

Holotype: AMNH 651186, adult male, collected on Mussau (= Mussa), 01.30S, 149.40E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 June 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8540). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: The unique Eichhorn field number of the holotype was given in the original description. Eichhorn, a brother-in-law of Meek, had collected with him for many years, and while Meek's name is not mentioned in connection with this Mussau collection, the numbers are a continuation of Meek's field numbers. This trip of Eichhorn's was probably organized via Meek, as it was a

continuation of the New Hanover Expedition (see *Rhipidura rufiventris albertorum* above). Rothschild and Hartert did not mention the number of specimens in their type series, although they gave measurements for males and females. Paratypes are AMNH 651185 and 651187–651192, three males and four females, all collected on Mussau in May to July 1923. These eight specimens also comprise the type series of *Rhipidura rufiventris mussaui* Hartert, 1924 (October) (see below).

Hartert (1928: 221) did not list the type of *mussai* in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection, and AMNH 651186 bears a Rothschild type label with only the later Hartert name, *mussaui* (see below). I have added an AMNH type label to this specimen to indicate that it is also the holotype of the earlier Rothschild and Hartert name, *mussai*.

Rhipidura rufiventris mussaui Hartert

Rhipidura rufiventris mussaui Hartert, 1924b (October): 271 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris mussai* Rothschild and Hartert, 1924. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 540, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651186, adult male, collected on Mussau Island, 01.30 S, 149.40E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 June 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8540). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: See *Rhipidura rufiventris mussai* (above). The same holotype was designated and the type series was the same for both *mussai* and *mussaui*. Hartert (1928: 221) failed to list the earlier Rothschild and Hartert name in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Rhipidura setosa niveiventris Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura setosa niveiventris Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b: 109 (Manus)

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris niveiventris* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651096, adult male, collected on Manus Island, 02.05S, 146.50E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 13 September 1913, by Albert S. Meek (no. 6053). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description. In their later article, Rothschild and Hartert (1914a: 295) noted that they had six males, two females, and one immature male, giving Meek numbers for the specimens. The eight paratypes are: AMNH 651097–651104, all collected on Manus in September 1913.

Rothschild and Hartert (1914a) noted that Meek's collectors were based close to the German settlement on Manus. In the draft annual report of German New Guinea for 1913–1914 (Sack and Clark, 1980: 61), the following appears: "An Australian spent the period from September to October near the Imperial Station, engaged in collecting birds and butterflies for the Tring Museum (Rothschild) in London." The Manus Station was opened in October 1911, on Seeadler Harbor (Firth, 1983: 103), and is now known as Lorengau, 02.01S, 147.15E (Times Atlas).

Rhipidura rufiventris tangensis Mayr

Rhipidura rufiventris tangensis Mayr, 1955: 22 (Boang, Tanga Islands).

Now *Rhipidura rufiventris tangensis* Mayr, 1955. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335633, adult male, collected on Boang Island, 03.25S, 153.15 E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Tanga Group, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 4 February 1935, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 46560).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are four males and one female collected by Coultas on Boang 3–6 February 1935: AMNH 335632 and 335634–335637.

Rhipidura cockerelli septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura cockerelli septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert, 1916b: 73 (Bougainville).

Now *Rhipidura cockerelli septentrionalis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651710, adult female, collected at Arawa (= Harawa), 06.15S, 155.30E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 December 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3537). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and six skins were examined. The five paratypes are: AMNH 651705–651709.

Mayr and Diamond (2001: 392) considered *R. cockerelli* an allospecies in the superspecies *Rhipidura* [*rufiventris*].

Rhipidura cockerelli interposita Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura cockerelli interposita Rothschild and Hartert, 1916b: 73 (Isabel).

Now *Rhipidura cockerelli interposita* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651719, adult female, collected on Isabel Island, 08.00S, 159.00E (USBGN: 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 4 July 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3494). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the type series was said to comprise nine specimens from Isabel and Choiseul islands. Paratypes are: Choiseul, AMNH 651711–651716, and Isabel, AMNH 651717 and 651718.

Rothschild and Hartert (1902, 1905) wrote on the collections made by Meek on Isabel and Choiseul islands.

Rhipidura cockerelli floridana Mayr

Rhipidura cockerelli floridana Mayr, 1931b: 4 (Tulagi Island).

Now *Rhipidura cockerelli floridana* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 217646, adult male, collected on Tulagi Island, 09.06S, 160.08E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 23 May 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 26382).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series included a male from Tulagi and a male and a female from Florida Island. The two Florida Island paratypes are: AMNH 217644 and 217645.

Rhipidura cockerelli coultasi Mayr

Rhipidura cockerelli coultasi Mayr, 1931b: 5 (Malaita, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura cockerelli coultasi* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226926, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, 3000 ft, 09.00S, 161.00E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands (= British Solomon Islands), on 8 April 1930, by William F. Coultas and Walter J. Eyerdam of the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39887).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 226911–226925 and 226927–226947. Of these, the following were exchanged in January 1932: AMNH 226915 and 226935 to BBM, AMNH 226917 to J. Berlioz (presumably now in MNHN), AMNH 226918 and 226941 to ZMB, AMNH 226922 to USNM, AMNH 226923, 226931, and 226939 to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, AMNH 226925 to CM, and AMNH 226940 to NRM in December 1931. I did not find AMNH 226920 and 226947 in the collection; they were perhaps exchanged with other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

Rhipidura albina Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura albina Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b: 183 (Kulambangra).

Now *Rhipidura cockerelli albina* Rothschild and Hartert, 1901. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651725, adult male, collected on Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) Island, 08.00S, 157.10E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 13 March 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2872). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had the single specimen and noted that it had scattered white feathers in head and throat that were apparently aberrant.

Rhipidura cockerelli lavellae Rothschild and Hartert

Rhipidura cockerelli lavellae Rothschild and Hartert, 1916b: 74 (Vella Lavella Island, Western Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura cockerelli lavellae* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651722, adult female, collected on Vella Lavella Island, 07.45S, 156.35E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 1 March 1908, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3902). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was given in the original description. No mention was made of the number of specimens, but in their report on the entire collection, Rothschild and Hartert (1908a: 357) listed two males and three females, giving Meek's numbers for them. Paratypes are: AMNH 651720 and 651721, males, and AMNH 651723 and 651724, females.

[*Setosura threnothorax novae-guineensis* Mathews]

Setosura threnothorax novae-guineensis Mathews, 1928b: 92 (Mimika River, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Rhipidura threnothorax threnothorax* S. Müller, 1843.

The type is in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 391).

Rhipidura threnothorax nigrivertex Stresemann and Paludan

Rhipidura threnothorax nigrivertex Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild et al.), 1932c: 228 (Japen).

Now *Rhipidura threnothorax fumosa* Schlegel, 1871. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 543, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 240–241.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 301641, adult male, collected on Yapen (= Japen) Island, 850 m, Teluk Cenderawasih (= Geelvink Bay, on label), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 12 March 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 519).

COMMENTS: AMNH 301641 was the single specimen of this form collected by Stein. Types from his expedition, sponsored jointly by the ZMB and AMNH, came to AMNH.

The Stein's base camp was at Serui (= Seroei), 01.53S, 136.15E (Times Atlas) (see Rothschild et al., 1932c: 209). Stein (1933: 256–258, 1936) published his itinerary and some field notes.

[*Setosura maculipectus mimika* Mathews]

Setosura maculipectus mimika Mathews, 1928b: 91 (Mimika River, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Rhipidura maculipectus* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 543.

The type is in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 352).

Rhipidura leucothorax clamosa Diamond

Rhipidura leucothorax clamosa Diamond, 1967: 7 (Soliabeda, Gulf District, Papua).

Now *Rhipidura leucothorax clamosa* Diamond, 1967. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 241.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 786037, adult male, collected at Soliabida, 2000 ft, near Karimui, 06.30S, 144.50E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Simbu Province, Papua New Guinea, on 28 July 1965, by Jared Diamond (no. 1586).

COMMENTS: Diamond cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had two males from Soliabida and one male from Karimui. The two paratypes are: AMNH 809116, male, Karimui, 11 July 1965, JMD number 1009; and AMNH 809117, male, Soliabida, 25 July 1965, JMD number 1505. See Diamond (1972) for a fuller report on this collection.

Rhipidura atra Salvadori

Rhipidura atra Salvadori, 1876 [1875]: 922 (Hatam e Mori).

Now *Rhipidura atra atra* Salvadori, 1876. See Hartert, 1920: 498, Watson and Mayr, 1986: 544, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 235.

Syntype: AMNH 651729, adult male, collected at Hatam (= Atam on label), Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 28 June 1875, by Bruijn's hunters. From Salvadori's Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1920: 498) was careful to call this specimen a "cotype" (= syntype), as he noted that all of Salvadori's specimens were marked "Typus". No type

was designated in the original description but the type series was composed of nine specimens. This is specimen "e" of the list in Salvadori (1881: 72). There are four syntypes of *R. atra* in Genoa (see Arbacco et al., 1979: 227). For the location of Hatam, see map in Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee (1939).

Rhipidura atra vulpes Mayr

Rhipidura atra vulpes Mayr, 1931d: 684 (Cyclopengebirge).

Now *Rhipidura atra vulpes* Mayr, 1931. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 235.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651765, adult female, collected in the Pegunungan Cycloop (= Cyclops Mountains), 02.32S, 140.36E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 5 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2167). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr's Cyclops Mountains specimens were divided between Rothschild and L.C. Sanford for AMNH, with a representative selection sent to MZB (Hartert, 1930a: 19). In the original description, the holotype of *vulpes* was said to be in the Rothschild Collection and to be a female, collected on 5 September 1928, bearing Mayr's field number 2167. This specimen was not recognized as a type when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, and it was inadvertently exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s and cataloged as FMNH 280390. This error has now been rectified through the kindness of FMNH, and the holotype has been returned to AMNH in exchange for paratype AMNH 293936.

Mayr collected 7 male and 6 female specimens, of which 11 came to AMNH, and apparently 2 were sent to MZB. AMNH 293933–293937, 651763, 651764, and 651766–651768 are paratypes, of which AMNH 293936 and 651763 have been exchanged to FMNH.

Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri Mathews

Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri Mathews, 1911c: 87 (New South Wales).

Now *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 481–483.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650264, adult female, collected at Homebush 33.52S, 151.05E (USBGN, 1957b), near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, in May 1887, by T. Thorpe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7618) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Thorpe's label, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: either pl. 400, opp. p. 3, or pl. 401, opp. p. 8, text p. 5). In the text, Mathews said that the figured bird was the type of *alisteri*, but the birds in plates 400 and 401 are not individually labeled. A note on the reverse of Thorpe's label "bottom fig." indicates that it is the bottom individual in one of them. Mathews received the holotype and two additional New South Wales specimens from T. Thorpe: paratypes AMNH 650265 (Mathews no. 7619), female, Homebush, May 1887; and AMNH 650266 (7617), female, Goulburn, December 1898. A third paratype is AMNH 650262 (1780), male, Roseville, Sydney, 24 May 1905.

Mathews (1913a: 184) specified the type locality of *alisteri* as the collecting locality of his holotype. The subspecies *alisteri* was described by Mathews in the species *R. albiscapa*, contra Watson and Mayr (1986: 545).

Rhipidura flabellifera frerei Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera frerei Mathews, 1912a: 319 (Bartle Frere, North Queensland).

Now *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911. See Ford, 1981b: 129–130, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 481–483.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650293, adult male, collected on Bartle Frere, 17.23S, 145.49E (USBGN, 1957b), Queensland, Australia, on 23 May 1900, by E. Olive for Herbert C. Robinson (no. 1247). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5883) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype as 5885. Ford (1981b: 130) has already called attention to this error; the specimen opposite Mathews' number 5885 is *Myiagra rubecula*. The discrepancy apparently resulted from a misprint in the original description, because Mathews' type label has the correct number,

5883, written on it. The Rothschild type label has the incorrect number. Olive's original label has "Type" written on it in Mathews' hand. It was the only specimen of *Rhipidura* cataloged by Mathews at that time. The number "107" written on his label by Olive is apparently a species number, because a second specimen, AMNH 650294, from Bartle Frere has the same number, whereas Robinson's number on that specimen is "1246"; this latter specimen is not a paratype, as it was never in Mathews collection.

Mathews (1912a: 319) gave the range of *frerei* as "Queensland (Bartle Frere)"; the holotype was the only specimen Mathews had from that locality.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 479–480) considered three allospecies to comprise the forms in the *Rhipidura fuliginosa* complex, with one of these being Australian *Rhipidura albiscapa*. Ford's (1981b: 130) careful study showed that this holotype of *R. f. frerei* is a migrant individual of *R. albiscapa alisteri*.

Rhipidura flabellifera harterti Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera harterti Mathews, 1912a: 319 (Queensland (Inkerman)).

Now *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911. See Ford, 1981b: 130, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 481–483.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650287, unsexed adult, collected at Inkerman, 19.45S, 147.29E (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 11 April 1907, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1781) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it is the only Queensland specimen entered in the catalog at that point. Ford (1981b: 130) determined that this type was a wintering specimen of *alisteri*. Mathews gave the range of *harterti* as "Mid Queensland", and I did not find other mid-Queensland specimens that had been in the Mathews Collection prior to the description. A specimen from Gracemere, collected in 1881, was obtained from Collett, but not cataloged until November 1912, after the publication of *harterti* in January.

The number "476" on Stalker's label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a); his "Inkerman" refers to a cattle station where Stalker collected for Sir William Ingram. Collingwood Ingram (1908: 469) reported on this collection and listed this single specimen as *Rhipidura albiscapa*. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1908) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Rhipidura flabellifera victoriae Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera victoriae Mathews, 1912a: 318 (Victoria).

Now *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911. See Ford, 1981b, Watson and Mayr, 1986: 545, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 481–483.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650252, adult female, collected at Ringwood, 37.51S, 145.13E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 8 August 1908, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8547) via the Rothschild Collection. A single specimen was cataloged at that time. In addition to the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears Tregellas' field label, marked "Type" in Mathews' hand. The number "476" on that label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

Mathews (1913a: 184) specified the type locality as Ringwood, the collecting locality of the holotype.

Rhipidura flabellifera whitei Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera whitei Mathews, 1912a: 318 (South Australia).

Now *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911. See Ford, 1981b, Watson and Mayr, 1986: 545, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 481–483.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650236, unsexed adult, collected at Grange, 34.54S, 138.29E (USBGN, 1957b), South Australia, Australia, in March 1897. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1783) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the Mathews Collection label, marked "Type" by Mathews, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. AMNH 650232 (Mathews no. 9648) collected at Warunda Creek, Eyre Peninsula, on 24 August 1911 and cataloged 7 November 1911 is a paratype. AMNH 650230 (Mathews no. 11650), collected at

Outer Harbor (cataloged by Mathews as "Adelaide") on 17 April 1911, was not cataloged by Mathews until 11 April 1912 and is not considered a paratype, as the name was published on 31 January 1912. Mathews (1913a: 184) specified the type locality of *whitei* as Grange, a suburb of Adelaide and the collecting locality of his holotype.

Rhipidura flabellifera buchanani Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera buchanani Mathews, 1912e: 90 (Buchanan Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Rhipidura phasiana* De Vis, 1884. See Ford, 1981b: 133, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 479–480.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650400, adult male, collected on Buchanan Islet, 11.49S, 130.39E (Storr, 1977: 106), entrance to Apsley Strait, off Bathurst Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 28 February 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2973). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12468) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' field label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The range of this form was given as Buchanan Island. There are 13 specimens, in addition to the holotype, collected by Rogers during February to May 1912 on Buchanan Island. I found 10 of these in Mathews catalog, all cataloged before the publication date of 18 September 1912: AMNH 650395 (13401), 650397 (13402), 650398 (13406), 650399 (13405), 650401 (13407), 650402 (13404), 650403 (13400), 650404 (13403), 650406 (12466), and 650407 (12467). I did not find AMNH 650396, 650405, and 650408 in Mathews' catalog, but I consider all of this series to be paratypes, especially in light of Mathews' frequent failure to enter into his catalog multiple specimens bearing the same data.

Rhipidura flabellifera subphasiana Mathews

Rhipidura flabellifera subphasiana Mathews, 1912a: 319 (North-West Australia (Derby)).

Now *Rhipidura phasiana* De Vis, 1884. See Ford, 1981b, Watson and Mayr, 1986: 546, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 479–480.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650370, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 4 April 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1525). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8672) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. All of Rogers' specimens are labeled Point Torment, King Sound; Mathews gave Derby, 17.19S, 123.38 (Times Atlas) as the type locality, and that possibly represented Rogers' base, but the more exact locality is on his labels. Paratypes are AMNH 650369 and 650371–650393; these correspond to Mathews' catalog numbers 8190–8207, 8443, 8611, 8612, 8671, and 8673–8677, except for three numbers that are not matched by specimens in AMNH and were probably exchanged by Mathews. These three specimens were from Point Torment and would be paratypes if discovered: Mathews number 8196, female, collected on 2 January 1911; Mathews number 8206, male, collected on 5 January 1911; and Mathews number 8611, male, collected on 12 March 1911. The only specimens actually labeled Derby in AMNH were never in Mathews collection and are not paratypes.

[*Rhipidura flabellifera kempi* Mathews and Iredale]
[*Rhipidura flabellifera placabilis* Bangs]
[*Rhipidura flabellifera melandae* (sic) Mathews]

Rhipidura flabellifera kempi Mathews and Iredale, 1913: 441 (North Island (breeding)).

Now *Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis* Bangs, 1921. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 546.

In the original description, the type of *kempi* was said to be in BMNH, although it is not listed by Warren and Harrison (1971). Bangs supplied *placabilis* as a nomen novum for *kempi* Mathews and Iredale, preoccupied by *Rhipidura rufifrons kempi* Mathews, 1912. Then, Mathews himself, in 1926, supplied *melandae* as a nomen novum for *kempi* Mathews and Iredale, unaware of Bangs earlier replacement. All three names share the same type (see Watson and Mayr, 1986: 546 for references).

Rhipidura drownei Mayr

Rhipidura drownei Mayr, 1931b: 11 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura drownei drownei* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 225358, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands, on 5 January 1928, by Frederick P. Drowne (no. 155) on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 225350–225357 and 225359–225377. Of these paratypes, the following were exchanged in January 1932: AMNH 225355 to ZMB, AMNH 225359 to Cleveland Museum of Natural History, AMNH 225360 and 225363 to ANSP, AMNH 225364 to CM, AMNH 225369 to USNM, and AMNH 225370 to BBM.

The Whitney Expedition personnel went inland from Kieta and made a base camp at Kupei (ca. 06.15S, 155.27E) from 31 December 1928 to 31 January 1928. From there they collected up to a little over 5000 ft in the Crown Prince Range, with the village of Kobari being the farthest inland village that they contacted (Frederick P. Drowne, unpublished journal Q, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Mayr and Diamond (2001: 392) considered *drownei* an allospecies in the superspecies *Rhipidura* [*spilodera*].

Rhipidura drownei ocularis Mayr

Rhipidura drownei ocularis Mayr, 1931b: 12 (Guadalcanar Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura drownei ocularis* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 217672, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, Solomon Islands, on 25 July 1927, by R.H. Beck and Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 27084).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 217671, 217673, 217674, 217684, 219506–219518, 225387, and 225388. Of these, the following were exchanged in December 1931 and January 1932: AMNH 217671 to NRM, AMNH 219506 to Cleveland Museum of Natural History, AMNH 219508 to USNM, AMNH 219509 to ZMB, and AMNH 219512 to BBM.

When the holotype was collected, the Whitney Expedition vessel *France* was anchored in a bay near Cape Hunter and from there Beck and Hicks went "eastward to the big river" (= the Irina River, ca. 09.50S, 159.50E). Their inland base was at 1800 ft and they collected from there to more than 4000 ft (R.H. Beck, unpublished journal D, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Rhipidura rennelliana Mayr

Rhipidura rennelliana Mayr, 1931a: 25 (Rennell Island).

Now *Rhipidura rennelliana* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226459, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 16 May 1930, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 40112).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 225378–225386, 226458, and 226460. Of these, AMNH 225386 was exchanged to ZMB in July 1936. When the holotype was collected, the Whitney Expedition vessel *France* was anchored in Kanggava Bay, 11.40S, 160.17E (USBGN, 1974a) (= Lughu Bay, Hannibal Hamlin, unpublished journal T of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Rhipidura verreauxi Marie

Rhipidura verreauxi Marie, 1870: 326 (Nouvelle-Calédonie).

Now *Rhipidura verreauxi verreauxi* Marie, 1870. See Mayr, 1931b:10, Watson and Mayr, 1986: 548, Dickinson and Watling, 2006, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 226–227.

Probable Holotype: AMNH 7896, adult male, collected on New Caledonia. From the Verreaux Collection (no. 2581).

COMMENTS: In the original description, there was no indication of the number of specimens, with only one set of measurements being given. The type (or types) had been brought back from New Caledonia by Marie some years before the description was written and was said to be in the "Collection de l'Exposition permanente des colonies". The original label, which has been pasted to the back of the AMNH type label, bears in addition to the Verreaux number, "*Rhipidura Verreauxi* Marié, Nlle. Calédonie, ♂, (type)".

C. Jouanin (1962: 269, and personal commun.) has very kindly responded to an inquiry on my behalf by F. Vuilleumier concerning this exposition. The "'Exposition permanente des Produits de l'Algérie et des colonies' [its exact title] was exhibited in the 'Palais de l'Industrie', built from 1852 to 1855, where was set up the 'Exposition universelle de 1855'." Apparently, the Exposition was on view only in 1855.

Jouanin (personal commun.) had no information on exactly when the birds exhibited in the "Palais de l'Industrie" were dispersed, or by whom they were acquired. However, Verreaux and des Murs (1860, 1862) reported on the collection made in New Caledonia expressly for this exposition and named a number of new forms, the types of which went to MNHN. Apparently, the collection came into the authors' hands after the Exposition was closed. However, in their report (Verreaux and des Murs, 1860: 392) the only New Caledonia *Rhipidura* was identified as *R. albiscapa*, indicating that Marie's specimen(s) either had not passed through their hands at that time or publication was reserved for Marie. Jouanin found that there is no specimen of *verreauxi* in MNHN collections, making it most probable that this specimen named for Verreaux was deposited in his collection and is the holotype. It was purchased as part of the Verreaux Collection by D.G. Elliot for AMNH in 1870, shortly after its founding in 1869. It was formerly mounted, as were all of the specimens purchased by Elliot.

Rhipidura nebulosa altera Mayr

Rhipidura nebulosa altera Mayr, 1931b: 13 (Savaii Island, Samoa).

Now *Rhipidura nebulosa altera* Mayr, 1931. See Watling, 2001: 153, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 206063, adult male, collected on Savai'i Island, Samoa, on 9 May 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 12445).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 263060–263062 and 263064–263080. Of these, the following were exchanged in January 1932: AMNH 263069 to USNM, AMNH 263078 to BBM, and AMNH 263080 to USNM. The AMNH catalog also indicates that AMNH 263071 was exchanged to Cleveland Museum of Natural History; however, that specimen is in the collection, and AMNH 263073 is missing and is probably the one that went to Cleveland.

The Whitney Expedition vessel *France* was anchored at Safune Bay, 13.26S, 172.25W (Times Atlas), Savai'i, on 9 May (R.H. Beck, unpublished journal, Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

[*Rhipidura montana* Mathews]

Rhipidura montana Mathews, 1928b: 92 (Mount Albert Edward, South-east New Guinea).

Now *Rhipidura brachyrhyncha devisi* North, 1897. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 549.

The type of *montana* is in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 362).

Rhipidura superflua Hartert

Rhipidura superflua Hartert, 1899d: 32 (Mt. Mada, Buru (3000 feet)).

Now *Rhipidura superflua* Hartert, 1899. See White and Bruce, 1986: 369–370, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 229.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 650842, adult male, collected on Mount Madang (= Mount Mada), 3000 ft, ca. 03.15S, 126.10E, Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1898, by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, nor did he mention a type in his (Hartert, 1900c: 235) later paper on the entire collection made by Dumas and Doherty on Buru. Hartert (1920:

497) listed as the type a male collected by Dumas on Mt. Madang in September 1898. Because there are two specimens with those data, his designation is ambiguous; however, the specimen now numbered AMNH 650842 was intended as the type, as Dumas' label is marked "Type" and the specimen bears a Rothschild type label; accordingly, I hereby designate AMNH 650842 the lectotype of *Rhipidura superflua* in order to remove any ambiguity. Paralectotypes are AMNH 650843, male, and AMNH 650844 and 650845, females, all collected on Buru in September 1898 by Dumas.

Rhipidura rufifrons toradja Stresemann

Rhipidura rufifrons toradja Stresemann, 1931b: 45 (Latimodjong-Gebirge 2200 m).
Now *Rhipidura teysmanni toradja* Stresemann, 1931. See White and Bruce, 1986: 370, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 229.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 292458, adult male, collected in the Latimojong (= Latimodjong) Mountains, 2200 m, 03.30S, 120.05E (USBGN, 1982a), Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 18 June 1930, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 470) on the Heinrich Expedition 1930.

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave Heinrich's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. This expedition was jointly sponsored by ZMB and AMNH; types were deposited in AMNH, and the other specimens were divided between the two institutions. Stresemann (1931b: 45) did not say how many specimens he had, but only Heinrich's specimens from the Latimojong Mountains, the given type locality, comprise the type series. Paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 292459–292470; others are in ZMB.

[*Rhipidura rufidorsa nova* Mathews]

Rhipidura rufidorsa nova Mathews, 1928b: 92 (Mimika River, Dutch New Guinea).
Now *Rhipidura rufidorsa rufidorsa* Meyer, 1874. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 551.

The type of *nova* is in BMNH (see Warren and Harrison, 1971: 391).

Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi Mathews

Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi Mathews, 1928a: 373 (Kumusi River, south-east New Guinea).
Now *Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi* Mathews, 1928. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 230.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650900, adult male, collected on the Kumusi River, 08.30S, 148.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Northern Province, Papua New Guinea, on 22 August 1907, by A.S. Meek (no. 3425). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews listed as his type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected on the Kumusi River on 22 August 1907 by A.S. Meek. AMNH 650900 is the only one collected on that date. Rothschild and Hartert (1912a: 200) reported on this collection and listed six specimens collected by Meek. Presumably, Mathews had access to all of them when describing *kumusi*; thus, the five paratypes are AMNH 650901–650905. Of these, AMNH 650901 and 650905 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna Rand

Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna Rand, 1938: 9 (Kubuna, Central Division, Territory of Papua).
Now *Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna* Rand, 1938. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 230.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 420457, adult male, collected at Kubuna, ca. 08.42S, 146.45E, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 3 December 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 2220).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description, and specimens were collected at Mafulu, Kubuna, and Veimauri. Paratypes are AMNH 420456 and 420458, Kubuna; AMNH 420459, Mafulu; AMNH 420460–420463, Kubuna; and AMNH 295568, Veimauri. Of these, AMNH 420456 and 420461 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

For a summary of the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition, see Archbold and Rand (1935), and for a report on the birds collected, see Mayr and Rand (1937).

Rhipidura dahli antonii Hartert

Rhipidura dahli antonii Hartert, 1926b: 141 (New Ireland).
Now *Rhipidura dahli antonii* Hartert, 1926. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 230.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 651418, adult male, collected on New Ireland Island, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 18 January 1924, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8975). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Eichhorn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Later, in his report on Eichhorn's New Ireland collection, Hartert (1925: 130) said that five males and one female were collected. Paratypes are AMNH 651419–651423.

Eichhorn collected in southwestern New Ireland, with his camp being at 1800 ft (Hartert, 1925: 115).

Rhipidura malaitae Mayr

Rhipidura malaitae Mayr, 1931b: 20 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura malaitae* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 393, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226985, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, 3000 ft, Solomon Islands, on 4 April 1930, by William F. Coultas and Walter J. Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39854).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Paratypes are AMNH 226972–226984 and 226986–227008; of these, the following were exchanged: AMNH 226973 to USNM; AMNH 226977 and 226993 to BBM; AMNH 226984, 226988, and 227007 to Cleveland Museum of Natural History; AMNH 226990 to NRM; AMNH 226991 to CM; AMNH 226997 and 227004 to ANSP; AMNH 226999 and 227008 to ZMB; and AMNH 227002 to J. Berlioz (presumably now in MHNP). AMNH 226998 also was marked in the catalog as exchanged to Cleveland, but it is still in the AMNH collection, and AMNH 227000 is not and is probably the specimen sent.

The Whitney Expedition ship *France* anchored at Su'u, 09.10S, 160.55E (Times Atlas), from which locality Coultas and Eyerdam walked across Malaita Island, collecting at several localities, and were picked up by the ship at "Ulambari" (= Olomburi, 09.03S, 161.10E, Times Atlas) on the other side. On 4 April, they were camped at Arola (3000 ft, 09.51S, 160.50E; USBGN, 1974a), a 10 hours walk from the east coast. Although Hamlin's name is printed on the label, he was at this time collecting on Gower Island (Coultas' journal, Vol. V of unpublished Whitney Expedition journals, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Mayr and Diamond (2001) considered *R. malaitae* an allospecies in the superspecies *R. rufidorsa*.

Rhipidura rufifrons mimosae Meise

Rhipidura rufifrons mimosae Meise, 1929: 460 (Kalao tua).

Now *Rhipidura dryas mimosae* Meise, 1929. See White and Bruce, 1986: 372–373, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 476–478.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 266542, adult female, collected on Kalaotoa (= Kalao tua) Island, 07.23S, 121.49E (Times Atlas), near Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 18 May 1927, by Baron Viktor von Plessen (no. 174).

COMMENTS: Meise gave the von Plessen number of the holotype in the original description and noted that it was in AMNH; he had nine specimens. The von Plessen collection was divided between AMNH and ZMB (Meise, 1929: 433); paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 266539–266541.

Baron von Plessen (1929) published an account of his travels.

Rhipidura celebensis sumbensis Hartert

Rhipidura celebensis sumbensis Hartert, 1896f: 585 (Sumba).

Now *Rhipidura dryas sumbensis* Hartert, 1896. See White and Bruce, 1986: 372, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 476–478.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 650697, adult male, collected on Sumba Island, 10.00S, 120.00E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in February 1896, by William Doherty (no. 73). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but noted that he had three male specimens collected in February 1896 by Doherty. He did not further differentiate among the specimens when he (Hartert, 1920: 496) listed Roths-

child types. AMNH 650697 bears the Rothschild type label, indicating it is the specimen Hartert intended as the type; accordingly, I hereby designate it the lectotype of *R. c. sumbensis* in order to remove any ambiguity and avoid confusion in interpreting the older literature. The paralectotypes are AMNH 650698 and 650699.

Rhipidura mayi Ashby

Rhipidura mayi Ashby, 1911b: 41 (Anson Bay, Northern Territory).

Now *Rhipidura dryas dryas* Gould, 1843. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 553, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 476–478.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 650649, unsexed, collected at Anson Bay, 13.20S, 130.05E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, in November 1910, by C.E. May for Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 11643) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ashby's description of this form was based on two specimens that had been preserved with formalin, and he did not designate a type. AMNH 650649 was collected in November 1910, has an Ashby label remaining on it, and is marked "type", probably by Ashby. The specimen also bears a Mathews type label, with his catalog number 11643, and a Rothschild type label.

There are four additional Anson Bay specimens (AMNH 650650–650653) that had been in the Mathews Collection, three of which he cataloged (nos. 11644–11646) as having come from Ashby. AMNH 650653 (Mathews no. 11644) was collected in January 1911, and there is a note in Mathews' hand on the reverse of the label: "From the type locality. Collected by May". The three remaining specimens, AMNH 650650, 650651, and 650652, have only the date 1911. None of these specimens has an original Ashby label.

The description of this form was published 1 July 1911 in *Emu*. In the 1 April 1912 *Emu*, in a note dated 12 December 1911, Ashby (1912: 259) stated that he had received a series of *Rhipidura* (*fulvifrons*) *mayi* from Anson Bay. It is my interpretation that Ashby's two syntypes were probably collected in 1910 and were used by him in the description of *mayi* on 1 July 1911. The one specimen in AMNH collected in January 1911 was said to be "from the type locality", showing that Mathews did not consider it one of the syntypes. This would indicate that all of the 1911 specimens were topotypes. A note in the SAMA register "formalin-injected and dried" (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.) explains the fact that none of the AMNH specimens appears to have been immersed in formalin, with the formalin having been injected into the body without wetting the feathers. They are, in fact, poorly made skins, particularly about the head, which in some cases lack cotton in the eyes and are little more than mummies.

If the above supposition is correct, then the other three specimens with claims to type status should be reexamined. One 1911 mummy specimen in ANSP was listed by Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 213) as a "co-type", so labeled by Ashby, who presented it to ANSP in 1917. Nate Rice (personal commun.) has confirmed these data. Another 1911 mummy specimen marked "co-type" by Ashby was presented by him to WAM in 1913 (R. Johnstone, personal commun.). A third 1911 mummy specimen is in SAMA and was (unnecessarily) designated the neotype by Condon (1951: 37, 68) (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.). In question here is Ashby's use of the term "co-type". It is likely that the other syntype perished in the fire at Ashby's home (Whittell, 1954: 19).

Rhipidura rufifrons parryi Mathews

Rhipidura rufifrons parryi Mathews, 1912a: 320 (North-West Australia).

Now *Rhipidura dryas dryas* Gould, 1843. See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 553, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 476–478.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650633, adult female, collected on Parry (= Parry's on label) Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 mi west of Trig Station HJ9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 1 September 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 44). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1799) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' field label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild

type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1921b: pl. 476, opp. p. 18, text p. 21). In the text, the data for the figured adult female are the same as those of this holotype, but the fact that it is the holotype is not indicated. While he gave only "North-West Australia" as the type locality in the original description, Mathews (1913a: 186) later specified the type locality as "Parry's Creek", the collecting locality of the holotype. This specimen is the only Mathews specimen of this species from northern Western Australia now in AMNH.

Rhipidura squamata henrici Hartert

Rhipidura squamata henrici Hartert, 1918b: 59 (Kilsoein, Koer group).

Now *Rhipidura dryas henrici* Hartert, 1918. See White and Bruce, 1986: 372–373, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 476–478, del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231, and below.

Holotype: AMNH 650732, adult female, collected at Kilsoein, Kur (= Koer) group, 05.20S, 132.00E (USBGN, 1982a), Moluccas, Indonesia, on 2 July 1899, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 1287). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert gave Kühn's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed islands represented in the type series of *henrici*. The following specimens from those localities are paratypes: Little Kai group: Godan Island, AMNH 650722; Cape Ngidioen, AMNH 650723, 650724; Ohimas Island, AMNH 650725; Soa Island, AMNH 650726, 650727; Roemadan Island, AMNH 650728; Taam Island: AMNH 650729 and 650730; Kilsoein, Koer Islands: AMNH 650731 and 650733; Maar Island, Ceram Laut Islands: AMNH 650734; Manggoer Islands: AMNH 650735 and 650736; and Babi Island, Aru Islands: AMNH 650737, 650738, and 650739. Of these, AMNH 650737 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Schodde and Mathews (1977: 22) studied specimens collected on Taam Island and recognized *R. rufifrons henrici*. White and Bruce (1986: 372–373) included *squamata* as a subspecies of *R. rufifrons* and treated *henrici* as a synonym of *squamata*, but they noted that differences listed by Hartert in his description of *henrici* should perhaps be reevaluated. I have compared all of Hartert's specimens of *henrici* with the same specimens of *squamata* from Banda that Hartert used and find that the differences do not seem to be a matter of fading. Specimens of *henrici*, except for the single specimen from Maar Island mentioned by Hartert as being in poor condition, are a brighter rufous-cinnamon on the back and upper central tail feathers as well as having brighter and wider edges to the secondaries and inner primaries than do specimens of *squamata*; therefore, I have retained *henrici* as a valid taxon.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 476–478) separated the group of populations of the *Rhipidura rufifrons* complex from the Lesser Sunda Islands, northern Australia, and southern New Guinea as the species *Rhipidura dryas*, including within it three groups of populations: the *dryas* cluster, the *elegantula* cluster, and the *squamata* cluster, with the last comprising populations from the southeastern Moluccas to the western Papuan and Kai islands. *R. d. henrici* falls within that last cluster.

Rhipidura rufifrons inexpectata Mathews

Rhipidura rufifrons inexpectata Mathews, 1912a: 319 (Victoria).

Now *Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons* (Latham, 1801). See Watson and Mayr, 1986: 554, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 473–475.

Holotype: AMNH 650610, adult male, collected in the Dandenong Range, 37.50S, 145.21E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 1 January 1911, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8120) via the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, where the type locality was given only as "Victoria". Mathews (1913a: 185) specified this as the Dandenong Range, the locality at which the holotype was collected. The number "483" that appears on Tregellas' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). In addition to Tregellas' label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are two paratypes: AMNH 650618, male, and AMNH 650619, unsexed, both collected by Tregellas on 1 February 1908 and apparently sharing

the number 8119 in Mathews' catalog. All other specimens of *R. rufifrons* from Victoria that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection either were collected after the publication of the name or were never in the Mathews Collection.

Rhipidura rufifrons kempi Mathews

Rhipidura rufifrons kempi Mathews, 1912a: 320 (Cape York, North Queensland).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia* North, 1902. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 473–475.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650581, adult male, collected on Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 6 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2041). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9806) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Rogers' label, the holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. There are two paratypes, both collected by Rogers on Cape York: AMNH 650583 (Mathews no. 9808), female, 3 September 1911, and AMNH 650584 (9807), sex ?, 5 September 1911. Other Cape York specimens in AMNH either had never been in the Mathews Collection or were collected after the publication of the name. All three of these migrants to Cape York have the whiter belly and more whitish tail tips of *R. r. intermedia*.

Rhipidura louisiadensis Hartert

Rhipidura louisiadensis Hartert, 1899a: 78 (Rossel Island in the Louisiade Archipelago).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons louisiadensis* Hartert, 1899. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 476–478.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 650764, adult male, collected on Yela (= Rossel) Island, 11.20S, 154.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 January 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1335). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, Hartert saying only that he had six specimens. Hartert (1920: 496) listed as the type of *R. louisiadensis* the specimen bearing Meek's number 1335, thereby designating it the lectotype. The type series apparently comprised six specimens in addition to the type; paralectotypes all collected on Yela by Meek in 1898 are: AMNH 650765–650770. AMNH 650770 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Rhipidura rufifrons commoda Hartert

Rhipidura rufifrons commoda Hartert, 1918b: 60 (Bougainville).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons commoda* Hartert, 1918. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 650772, adult male, collected at Arawa (= Harawa, as on label), 06.15S, 155.30E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 December 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3669). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description; he listed four males and three females from Bougainville and two specimens from Choiseul in his type series. Paratypes are: Bougainville, males, AMNH 650773–650775, females, AMNH 650776–650778; Choiseul, females, AMNH 650779 and 650780.

Rhipidura harterti Ogilvie-Grant
Rhipidura rufifrons granti Hartert

Rhipidura harterti Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: 149 (Rendova).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons granti* Hartert, 1918. See Hartert, 1918b: 60, Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 650795, adult male, collected on Rendova Island, 08.32S, 157.20E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 27 February 1904, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.1381). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Ogilvie-Grant named *R. harterti*, he did not designate a type, but had applied the name to Rendova Island birds, noting that BMNH specimens from both Rendova and Gizo islands differed similarly from *R. rubrofrontata* from Guadalcanal Island; his type series comprised specimens of *R. rubrofrontata* from Rendova and Gizo islands in BMNH and birds from Rendova and Gizo in the Rothschild Collection assigned by Rothschild and Hartert (1905: 261) to *R. rubrofrontata*. Because the

name *R. harterti* Ogilvie-Grant was preoccupied by *Rhipidura flabellifera harterti* Mathews, 1912, Hartert (1918b: 60) then provided the replacement name *R. rufifrons granti* and designated as lectotype a specimen in the Rothschild Collection that had been included in Ogilvie-Grant's type series. Warren and Harrison (1971: 232) listed a single male specimen in their list of types in BMNH but did not indicate its type status.

Watson and Mayr (1986: 555) implied that Ogilvie-Grant incorrectly applied Mathews' name to the Rendova birds. However, it is quite clear from his description that Ogilvie-Grant was introducing a new name. It was Hartert who pointed out that Mathews' name had been published prior to that of Ogilvie-Grant and then supplied a nomen novum for Ogilvie-Grant's name.

Rhipidura rufifrons brunnea Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons brunnea Mayr, 1931b: 19 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura rufifrons brunnea* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226950, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, Solomon Islands, on 22 March 1930, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39656).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements based on 23 specimens, all from Malaita. Twenty-four specimens were actually accessioned. Paratypes are: AMNH 226948, 226949, and 226951–226971. Of these, the following were exchanged: AMNH 226952 and 226962 to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History on 6 January 1932, AMNH 226953 and 226969 to the BBM on 21 January 1932, AMNH 226960 to USNM in January 1932, AMNH 226961 to NRM on 12 December 1931, AMNH 226963 to ZMB on 8 January 1932, and AMNH 226966 to ZMB in July 1936.

Coultas and Eyerdam went inland on Malaita from Su'u, 09.10S, 160.55E, and were camped at 2200 ft on Mt. Tarimbusu, ca. 09.10S, 161.05E, on 22 March. Collecting was done to the top of the mountain at ca. 4300 ft (unpublished journal, Vol. V, by William Coultas, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives). Although Hamlin's name is printed on the label, he was collecting on Gower Island at this time.

Rhipidura rufifrons ugiensis Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons ugiensis Mayr, 1931b: 19 (Ugi Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura rufifrons ugiensis* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 217586, adult male, collected on Uki ni Masi (= Ugi) Island, 10.10S, 161.40E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 13 April 1927, by Rollo H. Beck, Frederick P. Drowne, and Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 25803).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements based on 12 specimens. The 11 paratypes are: AMNH 217584, 217585, 217587–217594, and 225348.

The Whitney Expedition ship *France* anchored in Selwyn Bay, on the west coast of Uki ni Masi (unpublished journal of Frederick P. Drowne, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Rhipidura rufifrons kuperi Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons kuperi Mayr, 1931b: 18 (Santa Anna Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Rhipidura rufifrons kuperi* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 392, and del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 217567, adult male, collected on Santa Ana (= Santa Anna or Santa Ona) Island, 10.53S, 162.28E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 9 March 1927, by Rollo H. Beck, Frederick P. Drowne, and Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24903).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and measurements based on 13 specimens, noting that most were in molt. The 12 paratypes are: AMNH 217568–217577, 225343, and 227760.

The Whitney Expedition ship *France* anchored at Port Mary, on the west side of Santa Ana (unpublished journal of Frederick P. Drowne, AMNH Department of Orni-

thology Archives). On some modern maps, Santa Ana is called Owa Rafa.

Rhipidura saipanensis Hartert

Rhipidura saipanensis Hartert, 1898a: 54 (Saipan).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons saipanensis* Hartert, 1898. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 650816, adult male, collected on Saipan Island, 15.12N, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Mariannas Islands, Micronesia, on 1 August 1895, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. A23). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: A male type was indicated in the original description, but the total number of specimens was not mentioned. There were four males collected, and the measurements given were not individually diagnostic. Hartert (1920: 497) listed the specimen bearing the unique date of 1 August 1895 as the type of *R. saipanensis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 650817–650822.

Rhipidura rufifrons agilis Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons agilis Mayr, 1931b: 17 (Santa Cruz Island, Santa Cruz Group).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons agilis* Mayr, 1931. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 217529, adult male, collected on Nendo (= Santa Cruz) Island, Santa Cruz Group, Solomon Islands, on 24 February 1927, by Rollo H. Beck, Frederick P. Drowne, and Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24758).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mayr gave measurements of 20 specimens. Paratypes are AMNH 213951, 213952, 215856, 215857, 217525–217528, 217530–217539, and 223732. Of these, the following were exchanged: AMNH 213951 to ZMB on 8 January 1932, AMNH 213952 to USNM in January 1932, AMNH 217526 to BBM on 21 January 1932, AMNH 217532 to CM in January 1932, and AMNH 217535 to Cleveland Museum of Natural History on 6 January 1932.

The Whitney Expedition ship *France* anchored in a bay south of Cape Byron (unpublished journal of Frederick P. Drowne, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives). Cape Byron is now known as Note Kanenggo, 10.41S, 166.05E (USBGN, 1974a).

Rhipidura rufifrons utupuae Mayr

Rhipidura rufifrons utupuae Mayr, 1931b: 17 (Utupua Island, Santa Cruz Group).
Now *Rhipidura rufifrons utupuae* Mayr, 1931. See del Hoyo et al., 2006: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 213917, adult male, collected on Utupua Island, 11.20S, 166.30E (Times Atlas), Santa Cruz Group, Solomon Islands, on 28 September 1926, by Rollo H. Beck, Jose Correia, and Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23013).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and measurements of 14 specimens. Paratypes are AMNH 213915, 213916, 213918, 213919, 213925, 213944–213950, and 223735.

The label of this specimen is printed with F.P. Drowne's name, but he had not yet joined the expedition, and the personnel at Utupua Island were the three mentioned above.

PETROICIDAE

Bock (1994: 153, 210) has shown that the family name Petroicidae Mathews (1920a: 61) has priority over Eopsaltriidae Mathews (1946: 80).

Monachella mülleriana coultasi Mayr

Monachella mülleriana coultasi Mayr, 1934a: 14 (Andomgi River (2500 ft.), Wide Bay, New Britain).
Now *Monachella muelleriana coultasi* Mayr, 1934. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 394.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417432, adult male, collected at Andamgi village (= Andomgi River), 2500 ft, southern Baining Mountains, Gazelle Peninsula, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 14 April 1933, by assistant John James for William Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 43875).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of four males and

four females. Paratypes are AMNH 334453–334456, two males and two females from Andamgi, and AMNH 334568–334570, a male and two females from Usuwit River, northern Gazelle Peninsula.

According to Coultas' unpublished journal (AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives), assistant John James was sent into the Baining Mountains to the village of Andamgi, east of Balayang, where he collected for 6 weeks from 25 March 1933 onward. Bulayang (= Balayang) is at 04.55S, 151.55E (Papua New Guinea, 1984).

Microeca fascinans victoriae Mathews

Microeca fascinans victoriae Mathews, 1912a: 302 (Victoria).

Now *Microeca fascinans fascinans* (Latham, 1801). See Mayr, 1986d: 558, Schodde, 1992, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 378–379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604405, adult male, collected at Parwan, ca. 2 mi east of Bacchus Marsh, 38.45S, 144.30E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 25 May 1909, by F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, giving the type locality as "Victoria" and including South Australia in the range. Later, Mathews (1913a: 166) listed *victoriae* as a synonym of *M. f. fascinans* and there specified the type locality as Parwan, the collecting locality of the holotype. In addition to the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears Howe's original field label; the number "433" appearing there refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a).

The following specimens from Victoria are paratypes: AMNH 604394 (Mathews no. 6250), male, Ringwood, 30 July 1910, by Howe; AMNH 604396 (8549), female, Olinda, 11 February 1911, by T.H. Tregellas; and AMNH 604399 (8658), female, Ringwood, 18 March 1911, by Tregellas. Four additional specimens collected by Tregellas in 1911 and cataloged on 5 January 1912 are probable paratypes: AMNH 604395 (10085), male, Olinda, 15 April 1911; AMNH 604396 (10086), male, Selby, 30 July 1911; AMNH 604397 (10087), female, Selby, 30 July 1911; and AMNH 604534 (10084), female, Ouyen, 28 August 1911. This last specimen is also a paratype of *M. f. howei* (see below) and is identifiable with *M. f. assimilis* Gould. The following are possible paratypes of *victoriae*, although I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 604400, female, Ringwood, 19 September 1908, by L.G. Chandler; AMNH 604401, female, Frankston, April 1908, by Chandler; and AMNH 604402, unsexed, Frankston, 12 March 1909, by Tregellas. I did not find any South Australian specimens from the Mathews Collection taken early enough to be included in the type series.

Schodde (1992) discussed Latham's names *Sylvia leucophaea* and *Loxia fascinans* and the paintings on which they are based. As the original specimens are presumably no longer in existence, Schodde stabilized the nomenclature by designating the same specimen as the neotype of both names and followed Gould, as first reviser, in using *fascinans* as the applicable name.

Microeca fascinans barcoo S.A. White

Microeca fascinans barcoo S.A. White, 1917: 455 (no locality given).

Now *Microeca fascinans pallida* De Vis, 1884. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 378–379.

Syntype: AMNH 604516, adult male, collected at Innamincka, 27.47S, 140.41E (Times Atlas), South Australia, Australia, on 30 September 19[16], by S.A. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When White described this form, he listed three specimens, giving the dates but without giving a locality. "Innamincka" is written by White on his label. Waite (1917: 410) placed the expedition in and around Innamincka in late September and early October 1916. Two of White's syntypes are in SAMA, and an inquiry by P. Horton and B. Blaylock led to the discovery of the third syntype in AMNH. Due to an inexplicable slip of the pen, White had dated this specimen "30 September 1911", but the entire expedition took place in September and October 1916 (Waite, 1917). The AMNH syntype bears a label signed by White, on the reverse of which Mathews has written "Co-

type of Whites subspecies", and a Rothschild Museum label, printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews". An AMNH type label has been added.

Microeca fascinans howei Mathews

Microeca fascinans howei Mathews, 1913c: 8 (Kow Plains, Victoria).
Now *Microeca fascinans assimilis* Gould, 1841. See Mayr, 1986d: 558, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 378–379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604438, adult female, collected at Sunset, Kow Plains, northwestern Victoria, Australia, on 6 September 1911, by F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 12670) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews received the single specimen from Howe, cataloged as number 12670, although Mathews did not give his catalog number in the original description. It bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and Howe's field label. Paratypes from the Victorian Mallee area are: AMNH 604532 and 604533 (Mathews nos. 15290 and 15291), males, Gerhamin (12 mi northwest of Sea Lake, = Nyarrin on modern maps), 15 September 1912, and AMNH 604534 (10084), female, Ouyen, 28 August 1911 (also a paratype of *M. f. victoriae*, see above), all collected by Tregellas. AMNH 604535, female, Underbool, 13 September 1910, by C.F. Cole, was collected early enough, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog. Whittell (1954: 158) noted that Cole sent "a large collection of bird-skins" to Mathews in 1914, so possibly Mathews had already published this name before he received Cole's specimen.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 378–379) discussed the zone of intergradation between *M. f. fascinans* and *M. f. assimilis* in the Victorian Mallee. Most of these specimens, including the holotype, have the reduced white in the tail of *assimilis*, but AMNH 604532 has the white more extensive.

Kow Plains in western Victoria is 35 mi east of Pinnaroo, 35.18S, 140.54E (Times Atlas), South Australia.

Micraeca (sic) *pallida* De Vis

Micraeca (sic) *pallida* De Vis, 1884: 159 (Kimberley).
Now *Microeca fascinans pallida* De Vis, 1884. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 378–379.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 604444, adult male, collected at Karumba (= Kimberley), 17.29S, 140.51E (Storr, 1984: 184), mouth of Norman River, Queensland, Australia, in July 1884, by Kendall Broadbent (specimen "a"). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18464) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1942: 39) visited Australia in 1914 and apparently obtained at that time this specimen, which is stamped "Queensland Museum". De Vis did not designate a type or say how many specimens Broadbent collected, but QM has four additional syntypes (see Ingram, 1987: 248). Ingram (1987: 240) explained De Vis's card index catalog system "in which each specimen of a particular taxon received a unique letter (e.g.,, a, b, c, ... aa, bb, cc)", with this syntype being specimen "a". It bears the QM label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

Microeca fascinans subpallida Mathews

Microeca fascinans subpallida Mathews, 1912a: 302 (North-West Australia (Napier Broome Bay)).
Now *Microeca fascinans pallida* De Vis, 1884. See Mayr, 1986d: 558, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 378–379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604490, adult male, collected at Pago Mission (= Mission Station, on label), 14.10S, 126.42E (Times Atlas), Napier Broome Bay, Western Australia, Australia, on 19 March 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 372). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5747) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as "North-West Australia". Paratypes from Parrys Creek, collected by J.P. Rogers, are AMNH 604446–604463 (Mathews catalog numbers 1569–1587, except for number 1575, male, collected 26 January 1909, and number 1580, female, collected 17 December 1908, which did not come to AMNH). Paratypes from the King Sound area, collected by Rogers, are AMNH 604464 (Mathews no. 9188), 604465 (9135), 604466 and 604467 (9186 and 9187), 604468 (8156), 604469, 604470 (8881), 604472 (8446), 604473 (8447), and 604475–604479 (6372–6376); Mathews number 9189, male, 17 June 1911, did not come to AMNH. A

paratype from Napier Broome Bay, collected by Hill, is AMNH 604491 (5748); two additional specimens from Napier Broome Bay collected by Hill, Mathews numbers 5749 (female, 24 February 1910) and 5750 (male, 19 January 1910), did not come to AMNH. Specimens collected on the Forrest River by Conigrave in August and September 1911 but not cataloged by Mathews until 24 February 1912 and a specimen collected at Derby by Bowyer Bower in 1886 but not cataloged by Mathews until 1913 are not considered paratypes.

Microeca leucophaea zimmeri Mayr and Rand

Microeca leucophaea zimmeri Mayr and Rand, 1935: 7 (Port Moresby).

Now *Microeca fascinans zimmeri* Mayr and Rand, 1935. See Coates, 1990: 179, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 295523, adult male, collected at Port Moresby, 09.30S, 147.10E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), National Capitol District, Papua New Guinea, on 11 July 1920, by John T. Zimmer (no. 1709).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Two male and two female specimens comprised the type series; the three paratypes are AMNH 295524–295526.

Microeca brunneicauda tormenti Mathews

Microeca brunneicauda tormenti Mathews, 1916a: 58 (Point Torment, North-west Australia).

Now *Microeca flavigaster tormenti* Mathews, 1916. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 375–377.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 604540, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.01S, 123.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 7 April 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1546). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8882) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. The above specimen bears a pink Mathews collection label marked "type" in his hand and a green Mathews type label, both of which have his catalog number. It also has Rogers' field label, a Rothschild type label, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920: pl. 376, lower right fig., opp. p. 63, text p. 71). On p. 71, Mathews described the male of *tormenti*, noting that the depicted specimen was collected at Point Torment on 7 April 1911, but he failed to add that it was the type. That this was Mathews intended type, there can be no doubt, and because it bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it has always been considered the type; therefore, I hereby designate AMNH 604540 the lectotype of *Microeca brunneicauda tormenti*. There are in AMNH nine paralectotypes: AMNH 604471, 604474, and 604541–604547 (Mathews catalog nos. 8679 and 8883–8890). Even though Point Torment is the only locality given in the original description, AMNH 604474 (8890), female, collected at Stokes Bay, King Sound, on 5 April 1911, is considered a paralectotype because Mathews cataloged it with the others under the locality "Pt. Torment".

Microeca flavigaster melvillensis Mathews

Microeca flavigaster melvillensis Mathews, 1912c: 39 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Microeca flavigaster flavigaster* Gould, 1843. See Mayr, 1986d: 559, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 375–377.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604655, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 29 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2058). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10692) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, gave the range of *melvillensis* as Melville Island, but did not say how many specimens he examined. The holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels in addition to a Rogers field label. Mathews (1912c: 26) commented that he had received two shipments of birds collected by Rogers on Melville Island; these were cataloged by Mathews on 24 February 1912 and 20 March 1912 and are the specimens he had in hand when *melvillensis* was published on 2 April 1912. Paratypes, all from Coopers Camp, are: males, AMNH 604656 (Mathews no. 10691) and 604661 (11593); and females,

AMNH 604662–604666 (11591, 11592, 11594, 11595, and 10693). Mathews number 11596, an unsexed bird collected on 11 November 1911, and also a paratype, did not come to AMNH.

Microeca flavigaster terraereginae Mathews

Microeca flavigaster terraereginae Mathews 1912a: 303 (North Queensland (Cairns)).

Now *Microeca flavigaster laetissima* Rothschild, 1916. See Mayr, 1986d: 559, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 375–377.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604670, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in August 1908, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1596) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen also bears a Mathews Collection label. Paratypes are other specimens collected by Stalker at Cairns, Inkerman, and Mt. Elliot in 1907 and 1908: AMNH 604616–604621 and 604624–604626 (Mathews nos. 1590–1592, 1594, 1595, and 1597–1599). Ingram (1908: 468), in his report on the collection Stalker made in the vicinity of Inkerman cattle station for Sir William Ingram in 1907, listed seven of these specimens from "Mount" Inkerman, Inkerman Spring, and Mt. Elliot as *Microeca flaviventris*. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1908) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Schodde and Mason (1999: 376–377) found the holotype of *terraereginae* to be from a zone of intergradation between Cape York Peninsula birds and those from central east Queensland and to be intergradient between the two "particularly in toning on face and throat; it is also closer to the latter [= *laetissima*] in measurements (wing 79 mm, male)". The paratypes of *terraereginae* from Mt. Elliot and Inkerman, moreover, fall entirely within the range of *laetissima* Rothschild. With *terraereginae* thus best considered a synonym of *laetissima*, Schodde and Mason provided *Microeca flavigaster flavissima* for the Cape York Peninsula–south New Guinea form previously accepted as *terraereginae* by Mayr (1986d: 559).

Microeca flavigaster laetissima Rothschild

Microeca flavigaster laetissima Rothschild, 1916: 4 (Cardwell, Queensland).

Now *Microeca flavigaster laetissima* Rothschild, 1916. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 375–377.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604649, adult female, collected at Cardwell, 18.14S, 146.02E (Storr, 1984: 180), Queensland, Australia, undated. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild stated in the original description that the type was a female from Cardwell and gave measurements of six specimens from Bowen, Cardwell, and Mulgrave. The holotype is the only specimen from Cardwell; the five paratypes are: AMNH 604650, male, Mulgrave, November 1889; and AMNH 604651–604654 from Bowen without additional data and originally from the Godeffroy Museum.

Microeca flavigaster tarara Rand

Microeca flavigaster tarara Rand, 1940b: 3 (Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, Western Division, Territory of Papua, New Guinea).

Now *Microeca flavigaster tarara* Rand, 1940. See Coates, 1990: 180–181.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 426791, adult male, collected at Tarara, ca. 08.50S, 141.50E (see map in Rand and Brass, 1940), Wassi Kussa River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 December 1936, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and George H.H. Tate on the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 6629).

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of eight male and three female specimens from south New Guinea. The paratypes are: Tarara, AMNH 426789, 426790, and 426792–426797; and Penzara, AMNH 426798 and 426799. Of these, AMNH 426793 and 426796 were exchanged with FMNH in the early 1960s. I did not find AMNH 426795 in the collection. Details of the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition are given by Rand and Brass (1940) and Rand (1942a).

Kempiella kempi Mathews

Kempiella kempi Mathews, 1913d: 12 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Microeca griseoceps kempi* (Mathews, 1913). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 373–374.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604699, adult male, collected at Piara Scrubs, 100 m, 10.44S, 142.34E (USBGN, 1957b), Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, on 28 February 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 2538). From the Mathews Collection (no. 17453) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave the date of collection of the holotype in the original description. His catalog number is written on his type label, although it was not given in the original description. Mathews' single specimen of this form was entered there on 1 July 1913 as *Microeca flaviventris*. It also bears a Rothschild type label, Kemp's original field label, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 390, upper fig., opp. p. 197, text p. 204), although it was not there said to be the type. A second male, AMNH 604700, collected by Kemp at the same locality on 19 February 1913, was cataloged by Mathews (no. 17697) as *Kempiella kempi* on 5 August 1913 and may have been in Mathews' hand when the description was published on 2 August; it is a probable paratype. A female from the Claudie River, 9 October 1913, was collected after the publication of the name.

Mathews (1913a: 177) included *K. kempi* in his *List of the Birds of Australia* but did not further define the type locality. "Piara Scrubs" is the locality on Kemp's field label and refers to the Muddy Bay, Cape York home of the Vidgens (spelled"Vigdens" by Macgillivray, 1914: 135) where many early collectors stayed. Mayr (1986d: 560) considered *kempi* a synonym of *Microeca g. griseoceps*.

Microeca griseiceps (sic) *occidentalis* Rothschild and Hartert

Microeca griseiceps (sic) *occidentalis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903b: 471 (Arfak, "Warmendi").

Now *Microeca griseoceps occidentalis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Coates, 1990: 181.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604694, adult male, collected at Warmandi (= Warmendi), 00.22S, 132.39E (USBGN, 1982a), Vogelkop (Arfak Peninsula), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 24 January 1876, by collectors for Bruijn (no. B.124). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Bruijn's number of the holotype in the original description; they had a single specimen (see Hartert, 1920: 490).

Leucophantes hypoxanthus Salvadori

Leucophantes hypoxanthus Salvadori, 1876: 920 (Hatam).

Now *Microeca papuana* A.B. Meyer, 1875. See Mayr, 1986d: 561, and Dickinson, 2003: 520.

Syntype: AMNH 604741, adult female, collected at Hatam, Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 5 July 1875, by O. Beccari. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvadori, in his original description did not designate a type but noted that he had eight specimens collected at Hatam, seven by Beccari and one by Bruijn. Salvadori (1881: 91) later listed under *Poecilodryas papuana* his specimens, including "e", male, and "f" and "g", females, collected at Hatam on 5 Luglio (July) 1875. Arbocco et al. (1979: 224) listed a male and a female collected at Hatam on 5 July 1875 as two of three syntypes present in Genoa. The above specimen is the third specimen collected on 5 July by Beccari and is marked "g" on the reverse of Beccari's label, which had also been marked "Typus nov sp". Someone has incorrectly drawn a line through this. This specimen had not previously been included with AMNH types. For the location of Hatam, see map in Mayr and Meyer de Schauensee (1939).

Microeca viridiflava Rothschild and Hartert

Microeca viridiflava Rothschild and Hartert, 1900: 26 (6500 feet on Mt. Cameron).

Now *Microeca papuana* A.B. Meyer, 1875. See Coates, 1990: 183–184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 604708, adult female, collected on Mount Cameron, 6500 ft, 08.50S, 147.15E (USBGN, 1943), Owen Stanley Range, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 1 August 1896, by A.S. Anthony. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert designated their single specimen collected by Anthony and bearing the above data as the

holotype in the original description. They also listed a specimen from the Eafa district, one from the Kotoi District, and "some collected by Emil Weiske on the Aroa River". Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 604709, unsexed, Kotoi District, August 1898; AMNH 604710, unsexed, Eafa District, 1000–3000 ft, 1898; and AMNH 604728, female [immature], Aroa River, 4000 ft, December 1899, by Weiske. The last specimen is the only one collected by Weiske that came to AMNH.

Rothschild and Hartert (1901c: 44) noted that their *Microeca viridiflava* was the same as *Microeca papuana*, and Hartert (1901b: 425, pl. 7) figured it.

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand, 1940a: 5 (9 km. northeast of Lake Habbema, altitude 2850 meters, Snow Mts., Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Petroica bivittata caudata* Rand, 1940. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 408–409, and Dickinson, 2003: 521.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305649, adult male, collected 9 km northeast of Lake Habbema, 2850 m, 04.08S, 138.40E (USBGN, 1982a), Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 October 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 7628).

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of two males and two females. Paratypes, all from Lake Habbema, are: AMNH 305791, female, 5 August 1938; AMNH 341295, male, 6 August 1938; and AMNH 341296, female, 5 November 1938. AMNH 305791 was mounted for exhibit in the Snow Mountains diorama in the AMNH Whitney Hall of Oceanic Birds; AMNH 341296 was sent to MZB in 1957.

See Archbold et al. (1942) for a summary of the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition.

Petroica archboldi Rand

Petroica archboldi Rand, 1940a: 5 (Mt. Wilhelmina, altitude 4100 meters, Snow Mts., Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Petroica archboldi* Rand, 1940. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 409, and Dickinson, 2003: 521.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305641, adult male, collected on Gunung Trikora (= Mount Wilhelmina), 4100 m, 04.15S, 138.41E (Times Atlas), Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 18 September 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold New Guinea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had 22 specimens. The 21 paratypes are AMNH 341297–341317. Of these, AMNH 341298 was exchanged to BMNH in 1967, AMNH 341301 and 341310 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s, AMNH 341313 was sent to MZB in 1957, and AMNH 341316 was exchanged to ANSP. I did not find AMNH 341312.

See Archbold et al. (1942) for a summary of the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition.

Petroica multicolor frontalis Mathews

Petroica multicolor frontalis Mathews, 1912a: 303 (Victoria).

Now *Petroica boodang boodang* (Lesson, 1838). See Mayr, 1986d: 563, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 385–386.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607276, adult male, collected at Parwan, Victoria, Australia, on 25 April 1906. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1604) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. In addition to the original field label, the holotype also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 435, middle left fig., opp. p. 82, text p. 83), although it is not there said to be the type.

The following specimens are paratypes: Tasmania, AMNH 607270 (Mathews no. 4579), 607273 (9353); Victoria, AMNH 607278 (Mathews no. 10093), 607285 (5086), 607286 (10095), 607288 (8116), 607289 (8117), 607290 (10094), 607291 (5087), 607293 (8650), 607294 (9073), 607304 (1610), 607305 (1602),

607306 (5085), 607307 (8114), 607308 (6251), 607309 (10554), 607310 (10553), 607312 and 607313 (8118), and 607319 (10341); South Australia, AMNH 607320 (Mathews no. 1601), 607321 (1609), 607344 (1606), 607345 (1607), 607346 (9693), 607347 (9694), and 607348 (9695). The following specimens were collected before the publication of the name, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog and do not consider them paratypes: AMNH 607295 from Ringwood; AMNH 607299–607303 from Fern-Tree Gully and Mitcham; AMNH 607311 from Bayswater, all in Victoria; and AMNH 607343 from Adelaide, South Australia. Two specimens listed in Mathews' catalog did not come to AMNH and, if found, are paratypes: number 1608 with no data and number 8115, female, collected at Bayswater on 19 November 1910.

Mathews (1913a: 167) specified the type locality of *frontalis* as Parwan, the collecting locality of his holotype. Parwan is ca. 2 mi east of Bacchus Marsh, 38.45S, 144.30E (Times Atlas). Mayr (1986d: 563) considered *boodang* a subspecies of the widespread species *Petroica multicolor* (Gmelin); Schodde and Mason (1999: 388) proposed separating the Australian forms in the separate species, *Petroica boodang* (Lesson).

Petroica multicolor samueli Mathews

Petroica multicolor samueli Mathews, 1912e: 89 (Kangaroo Island).

Now in a zone of intergradation between *Petroica boodang campbelli* and *Petroica boodang boodang*. See Mayr, 1986d: 563, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 385–386.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607353, adult male, collected at Karatta, 35.59S, 136.59E (USBGN, 1957b), south coast, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 15 April 1912, by S.A. White (no. 739). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12350) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it bears White's field label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. This specimen has the restricted white frons of *campbelli* and, although the tail is in very worn condition, it appears to be closer to *boodang* in the amount of white in the tail; the wing measures 74 mm. Paratypes are: AMNH 607352 (Mathews no. 12351), male, "Hut in centre of Kangaroo Island", 12 April 1912; AMNH 607354 (12349), female, Karatta, 15 April 1912; AMNH 607355 (10215), male, Starvation Creek, 6 December 1911; AMNH 607356 (10217), female, Middle River, 1 December 1911; and AMNH 607357 (10216), unsexed immature, Middle River, 2 December 1911. There are two paratypes in SAMA (P. Horton and B. Blaylock, personal commun.).

Petroica multicolor taveunensis Holyoak

Petroica multicolor taveunensis Holyoak, 1979: 14 (Taveuni).

Now *Petroica multicolor taveunensis* Holyoak, 1979. See Watling, 2001: 149–150.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251435, adult female, collected on Taveuni Island, Fiji, on 15 December 1924, by Jose G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 16240).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, and Holyoak noted that, in addition to the holotype, there were two adult males [AMNH 251429 and 251436], two immature males [AMNH 251432 and 251434], and a female fledgling [AMNH 251433] in AMNH. This latter specimen was apparently misidentified. Someone has written "?Myiagra" on the label. This seems to be correct, and the specimen appears to be a fledgling of *Myiagra azureocapilla*. A row of white pin feathers on the lower face corresponds to a white stripe in that position on the adult female of *M. a. azureocapilla* from Taveuni, but lack of comparative material makes this identification tentative. There are also four adult male and one adult female paratype in BMNH (Holyoak, 1979: 15).

On Taveuni Island, the Whitney Expedition ship *France* was anchored off Somosomo, 16.46S, 179.58W (USBGN, 1974c) (Jose Correia unpublished journal, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Petroica multicolor becki Mayr

Petroica multicolor becki Mayr, 1934b: 5 (Kandavu Island, Fiji Islands).

Now *Petroica multicolor becki* Mayr, 1934. See Watling, 2001: 150.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251416, adult female, collected on Kandavu Island, Fiji, on 3 November 1924 by Jose Correia and Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 15321).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of 11 adult males and 6 adult females. Paratypes are: AMNH 223663, male adult, AMNH 223664, male immature, AMNH 251414 and 251415, females, AMNH 251417, male immature, AMNH 251418, female, AMNH 251419 and 251420, male adults, AMNH 251422, female, AMNH 251423, male adult, AMNH 251424–251426 and 251428, male adults, AMNH 251430, male adult, AMNH 251431, female, and AMNH 251456 and 251457, male adults. Of these, AMNH 251424 and 251330 were exchanged with ZMB in July 1936. There is a discrepancy in the catalog entries for this form. Apparently AMNH 251421 was never placed on a specimen and, as a consequence, the data for AMNH 251422–251426 were shifted down one number. AMNH 251426bis and 251427 are not in the collection and there are no remarks concerning their disposition in the catalog.

On Kandavu Island, the Whitney Expedition ship *France* anchored in Nakasaleka Bay (= Kasaleka Bay), 18.57S, 178.23E (USBGN, 1974c) (unpublished journal of J. Correia, AMNH Department of Orntihology Archives).

Petroica multicolor cognata Mayr

Petroica multicolor cognata Mayr, 1938: 3 (Erromanga Is., southern New Hebrides).
Now *Petroica multicolor cognata* Mayr, 1938. See Bregulla, 1992: 225–227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 447436, adult male, collected on Erromango (= Erromanga) Island, ca. 18.40S, 169.00E, Vanuatu, on 5 March 1937, by Lindsay Macmillan (no. 446) on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description but only gave measurements of eight adult males and five adult females. The type series consisted of 23 specimens in addition to the holotype: paratypes AMNH 336606–336627 and 336852 (11 adult males, 7 adult females, 1 subadult male, 1 juvenile male, 2 juvenile females, and 1 juvenile sex ?).

Petroica multicolor feminina Mayr

Petroica multicolor feminina Mayr, 1934b: 8 (Mai Island, New Hebrides).
Now *Petroica multicolor feminina* Mayr, 1934. See Bregulla, 1992: 225–227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 212410, adult male, collected on Emae (= Mai) Island, 17.04S, 168.22E (USBGN, 1974b), Sheperd Islands, Vanuatu, on 7 July 1926, by Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21360).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of six adult males (including the holotype), five immature males, five adult females, and four immature females from Emae and Efate islands. The 19 paratypes are AMNH 212393, 212404–212409, 212411–212418, and 212425–212428.

Petroica multicolor soror Mayr

Petroica multicolor soror Mayr, 1934b: 9 (Vanua Lava Island, Banks Islands).
Now *Petroica multicolor soror* Mayr, 1934. See Bregulla, 1992: 225–227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 216229, adult male, collected on Vanua Lava Island, 13.50S, 167.28E (USBGN, 1974b), Banks Islands, Vanuatu, on 10 November 1926, by Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23715).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had five adult males (including the holotype), four immature males, and one adult female. In addition, one immature female? was cataloged. The 10 paratypes are AMNH 215794–215801, 216228, and 223668.

Petroica multicolor polymorpha Mayr

Petroica multicolor polymorpha Mayr, 1934b: 11 (San Cristobal Island, Solomon Islands).
Now *Petroica multicolor polymorpha* Mayr, 1934. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227992, adult male, collected on Makira (= San Cristobal) Island, 1900 ft, 10.36S, 161.45E (USBGN, 1974a), Solomon Islands, on 13 December

1929, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Ernst Mayr on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38720).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of seven adult males and six adult females. In his description of the complex plumages of this form, Mayr listed some of the AMNH numbers of his type series; however, overall, there is a total of 29 specimens in the type series, including the holotype. The 28 paratypes are AMNH 227989–227991 and 227993–228017. Of these, AMNH 228005 was sent on exchange to ZMB in July 1936, and I did not find AMNH 227997 in the collection.

From 1 to 21 December, the expedition party had its base camp at the village of Huno Galada, 15 mi inland from Kira Kira, 10.30S, 161.55E (Times Atlas), according to the unpublished journal of William Coultas (Vol. V, pp. 233–234, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Petroica multicolor kulambangrae Mayr

Petroica multicolor kulambangrae Mayr, 1934b: 16 (Kulambangra Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Petroica multicolor kulambangrae* Mayr, 1934. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 219373, immature male, collected on Kolombangara (= Kulambangra) Island, Solomon Islands, on 13 October 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 28568).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and measurements of two adult males, four immature males (including the type), two adult females, and one immature female. The eight paratypes are AMNH 215369–215372, 215374, 215375, 225202, and 225203.

On Kolombangara, the expedition ship *France* was anchored in Ariel Cove (now Meresu Cove, 08.02S, 156.57E, USBGN, 1974), and personnel collected inland from there (unpublished journal of Hannibal Hamlin, Vol. S, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Petroica multicolor septentrionalis Mayr

Petroica multicolor septentrionalis Mayr, 1934b: 14 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Petroica multicolor septentrionalis* Mayr, 1934. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 395.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 225221, adult female, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 January 1928, by Frederick P. Drowne on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 315).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed measurements for 11 adult males and five adult females. Paratypes are: adult males, AMNH 225204–225208, 225211–225213, 225215, 225217, and 225220; adult females, AMNH 225214, 225222–225224, and 225227; immature males, AMNH 225216, 225218, and 225219; immature females, AMNH 225210, 225225, and 225226; and AMNH 225209, specimen probably missexed. Of these, AMNH 225211 was exchanged with ZMB in July 1936.

On 19 January 1928, Whitney Expedition personnel were camped near the village of Kupei, ca. 06.15S, 155.27E, inland from Arawa Bay. The altitude at the camp was about 2300 ft, but a trail led from the camp to the top of a ridge at 5200 ft (unpublished journals of Hannibal Hamlin and Frederick P. Drowne, AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives).

Petroica goodenovii alexandrae Mathews

Petroica goodenovii alexandrae Mathews, 1912a: 305 (Northern Territory (Alexandra)).

Now *Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1986d: 565, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607697, adult male, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandra), 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, in May [1905], by Wilfred Stalker (no. 25). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1643) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description but did not indicate how many specimens he had examined. The holotype bears, in addition to Stalker's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Three paratypes, all from Alexandria, and cataloged by Mathews at the same time, came to AMNH: AMNH 607698 (Mathews no. 1651), male?, April 1905, Stalker number 44; AMNH

607699 (1652), female, 28 July 1905; and AMNH 607700 (1655), female, 8 May 1905, Stalker number 25. Ingram (1907: 403) reported on this collection, made by Stalker for his father, Sir William Ingram. The number "444" that appears on these labels refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Petroica goodenovii quoyi Mathews

Petroica goodenovii quoyi Mathews, 1912a: 305 (New South Wales).

Now *Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1986d: 365, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607710, adult male, collected at Scrub Paddock, Hollywood, New South Wales, Australia, on 11 April 1909, by A.H. W[heelwright] (no. 14A). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1644) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 607711 (Mathews no. 1656), female, Scrub Paddock, Hollywood, 11 April 1909, by Wheelwright; AMNH 607713 (6057), male, June 1910, and AMNH 607714 (6058), female, Parramatta, November 1909, by P. Schräder; and AMNH 607717–607720 (7936–7939), three males and one female, Bathurst, July 1893, by T. Thorpe. AMNH 607719 was mounted for exhibit. A possible paratype is AMNH 607716 (10939), male juvenile, Dubbo, 30 September 1911, by J.B. Cleland, but not cataloged until 27 February 1912, after the publication of the name on 31 January 1912. The following are not considered paratypes: AMNH 607712, male, Bundarra , 24 April 1909, by R. Dyott, cataloged 7 November 1912 (no. 14763), and AMNH 607715, male, Dubbo, August 1907, by Schräder, cataloged 3 July 1913.

The collecting locality of both the holotype and paratype collected by Wheelwright was noted on the original label as Scrub Paddock, Hollywood. Mathews (1913a: 169), listing this form as *Whiteornis goodenovii quoyi*, specified the type locality as Narrawa (= Narawa), New South Wales, 34.25S, 148.05E (USBGN, 1957b), the locality under which the specimens were cataloged by Mathews. Later, Mathews (1942: 54) said that Wheelwright's specimens came from Narrandera (34.45S, 146.33E; USBGN, 1957b). See also Whittell (1954: 750).

Petroica goodenovii ruficapilla Mathews

Petroica goodenovii ruficapilla Mathews, 1912a: 305 (West Australia (Broome Hill)).

Now *Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Mayr, 1986d: 565, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607659, adult male, collected at Broomehill (= Broome Hill), 33.51S, 117.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 504),Western Australia, Australia, on 29 December 1907, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1638) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the form as "South-West Australia". The following Broomehill specimens collected by Carter are paratypes: AMNH 607662 (Mathews no. 1639), male, 6 July 1906; AMNH 607663 (1640), male, 13 April 1906; AMNH 607666 (1653), female, 30 August 1908; and AMNH 607667 (1648), unsexed, 24 March 1906. Other specimens in AMNH collected by Carter in 1910 are possible paratypes, although I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 607660, 607661, 607664, and 607665, all males from Broomehill; and AMNH 607668, male from Pallinup River.

Petroica phoenicea albicans Mathews

Petroica phoenicea albicans Mathews, 1912a: 304 (Victoria).

Now *Petroica phoenicea* Gould, 1837. See Mayr, 1986d: 565, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 384.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607477, adult male, collected at Bayswater, 37.51S, 145.16E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 9 July 1910, by F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6252) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, with the range of the form

including Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. Later, Mathews (1913a: 168), under *Littlera chrysoptera phoenicea*, specified the type locality of this form as Bayswater, the collecting locality of the holotype. In addition to Howe's field label, the holotype also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 378, lower right fig., opp. p. 97, text p. 98), although it was not there said to be the type.

The following specimens are paratypes: Tasmania, AMNH 607433 (Mathews no. 4416); Victoria, Mornington, AMNH 607463 (10533), Frankston, AMNH 607464 (4749), 607466 (5084), 607467 (5083), and 607468 (4748), Parwan, AMNH 607471 (6253), 607472 (4542), 607473 (4544), 607474 (4543), 607478 (1522), and 607480 (5082), Selby, AMNH 607487 (10091), Olinda, AMNH 607505 (10089), 607506 (10088), 607507 (10090), and 607508 (5081), Islington, AMNH 607509 (1626) and 607510 (1627); South Australia, Hogans Track, AMNH 607534 (6206). The following are possible paratypes, although I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: Victoria, Hawthorn, AMNH 607456 and 607457, collected in 1906 by C.F. Cole; Frankston, AMNH 607465, 607469, and 607470, Sassafras, AMNH 607476, Mitcham, AMNH 607479, Selby, AMNH 607482–607486 and 607503 (these were in the same series as AMNH 607487, above); South Australia, Adelaide, AMNH 607538 and 607539.

Petroica chrysoptera addenda Mathews

Petroica chrysoptera addenda Mathews, 1912e: 89 (New South Wales).

Now *Petroica phoenicea* Gould, 1837. See Mayr, 1986d: 566, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 384.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607519, adult male, collected at Goulburn, 34.47S, 149.43E (Times Atlas), Wollondilly River, New South Wales, Australia, in May 1895, by T. Thorpe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7927) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the form as New South Wales. Paratypes are: AMNH 607514 (Mathews no. 8832), Hotel Kosciusko; AMNH 607515 (4045), Hollywood Garden [Narrawa]; AMNH 607516 (6059), Parramatta; AMNH 607517, 607518, and 607520–607526 (7924–7926 and 7928–7933), Goulburn or Wollondilly River; AMNH 607527–607531 (1623–1625, 1628, 1629), Albury; and AMNH 607533 (1630), New South Wales.

Mathews (1913a: 168) specified the type locality of *addenda* as Goulburn, the collecting locality of his holotype.

[*Littlera phoenicea tasmanica* Mathews]

Littlera phoenicea tasmanica Mathews, 1922b: 5 (Tasmania).

Now *Petroica phoenicea* Gould, 1837. See Mayr, 1986d: 566, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 384.

Mathews (1920a: 103) noted: "Mellor and White report that the species was fairly plentiful on Flinders Island. This island form appeared much lighter, both above and below (perhaps due to the time of year) than the Tasmanian bird." The publication of the name *tasmanica* appeared subsequent to this, with Mathews (1922b: 5) there having noted that "The Tasmanian bird is a deeper, redder colour on the under-surface; the upper-surface is greyer." The inference from the above quotations is that he considered males from the islands of Bass Strait to differ from those of Tasmania proper. No type was designated. Mathews had a single specimen from Tasmania, a female, which is a paratype of *P. p. albicans* (see above) and might also be considered a paratype of *tasmanica*. No specimen that could be considered a primary type was found in AMNH.

[*Belchera rosea queenslandica* Mathews]

Belchera rosea queenslandica Mathews, 1916a: 59 (North Queensland).

Now *Petroica rosea* Gould, 1840. See Mayr, 1986d: 566, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 380–381.

Mathews, in the original description, said that the type was from North Queensland. There are no Queensland specimens of *P. rosea* in AMNH, and the species has not been found in northern Queensland (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 380). Later, Mathews (1920a: 112) cited observations by S.A. White of this

species in the Bunya Mountains, but these are in southern Queensland.

Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata Mathews

Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata Mathews, 1912a: 304 (Victoria).

Now *Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 382–383.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607595, adult male, collected in Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, on 16 July 1886, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1633) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it bears, in addition to Ashby's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 378, upper figs., opp. p. 97, text p. 106), although it is not there said to be the type. The following specimens are paratypes: Frankston, AMNH 607593 (Mathews no. 4951); Lal Lal, AMNH 607596 (1635); Melton, AMNH 607602 (5088); Olinda Creek, AMNH 607605 (4545); and Upper Yarra, AMNH 607607 (1634). Possible paratypes, although I did not find them listed in Mathews' catalog, are: Frankston, AMNH 607591, male, 22 August 1908; AMNH 607592, male, 22 April 1908; and Olinda, AMNH 607604, female, 8 July 1911.

Mathews (1913a: 168) specified the type locality of *inexpectata* as Gippsland, the collecting locality of his holotype. Mayr (1986d: 566) considered *inexpectata* a synonym of *rodinogaster*.

Petroica cucullata vigorsi Mathews

Petroica cucullata vigorsi Mathews, 1912a: 305 (Victoria).

Now *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata* Latham, 1801. See Mayr, 1986d: 566, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 368–370.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607806, adult male, collected at Frankston, 38.08S, 145.07E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 5 October 1908. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1661) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and the original field label, with the number "446" on this label referring to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). The following specimens are paratypes: Frankston, AMNH 607808 (Mathews no. 1659) and 607809 (8550); Melton, AMNH 607814 (5090) and 607815 (5091); Ultima, AMNH 607816 (4548); and Victoria, AMNH 607823 (1660). Other Victorian specimens were collected before the publication of the name, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 607805, Fern Tree Gully, male, 2 January 1904; AMNH 607807, Frankston, male, 5 October 1908; AMNH 607810, male, and AMNH 607811, female, Bayswater, October 1894; AMNH 607813, Kerang, April 1905; and AMNH 607817, male, Ringwood, 24 July 1909. AMNH 607812, male, Heidelburg, 1890, was not cataloged by Mathews until October 1912 (no. 14363).

Mathews (1913a: 170) specified the type locality of *vigorsi* as Frankston, the collecting locality of his holotype.

Petroica cucullata westralensis Mathews

Petroica cucullata westralensis Mathews, 1912a: 306 (West Australia, (Perth)).

Now *Melanodryas cucullata westralensis* (Mathews, 1912). See Mayr, 1986d: 567, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 368–370.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607856, adult male, collected on North Beach, Perth, 31.57S, 115.52E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), Western Australia, Australia, on 11 July 1907. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1665) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the form as "South West Australia". The following specimens are paratypes: Broomehill, AMNH 607848 (Mathews no 1669), male, 24 September 1905, AMNH 607849 and 607850 (1667 and 1672), males, 9 June 1906, AMNH 607851 (1675), female, 20 June 1908, AMNH 607852 (1674), juvenile, 17 February 1906; Perth, AMNH 607857 (5279), 17 November 1902; and Stirling Ranges, AMNH 607859 (6140), 7 October 1910, and AMNH 607860 and 607861 (10555 and 10556), females, 15

July 1911. The last two specimens were not cataloged until 24 February 1912, and it is not certain that they were in Mathews' hands when this name was published on 31 January 1912. The following specimens were collected before the publication of the name, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 607846 and 607847, males, Broomehill, 22 July and 9 September 1910, respectively.

Mayr (1986d: 567) considered *westralensis* a synonym of *P. c. cucullata*.

Petroica cucullata subpicata Mathews

Petroica cucullata subpicata Mathews, 1912a: 306 (Northern Territory).

Now *Melanodryas cucullata picata* Gould, 1865. See Mayr, 1986d: 567, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 368–370.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 607910, adult [male], collected at Alexandria, 19.03S, 136.42E (Storr, 1977: 105), Northern Territory, Australia, in May 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1678) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: Alexandria, AMNH 607911 (Mathews no. 1681), 607912 (1680), 607913 (1679), 607914 (1682), and AMNH 607915 (1683); Mt. Shoalbridge, AMNH 607923 (11031); Glencoe, AMNH 607924 (11033) and 607925 (11032); and Mary River, AMNH 607926 (11034). The last four specimens were cataloged by Mathews on 28 February 1912 and may not have been in his hands before publication of the name on 31 January 1912.

Mathews (1913a: 170) specified the type locality of *subpicata* as Alexandria, the collecting locality of his holotype. Ingram (1907: 403, 1909: 617) reported on the specimens collected by Stalker at Alexandria. Stalker's given name was Wilfred (Ogilvie-Grant, 1915: vi), contra Ingram (1907) and Whittell (1954: 680–681).

Amaurodryas vittata bassi Mathews

Amaurodryas vittata bassi Mathews, 1914b: 92 (Barren Island).

Now *Melanodryas vittata vittata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Mayr, 1986d: 567, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 371–372.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 607962, adult female, collected on Cape Barren Island, 40.25S, 148.12E (USBGN, 1957b), Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia, on 21 November 1912, by C.F. Cole. From the Mathews Collection (catalog no. 18483) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Barren Island. In addition to Cole's original label, marked "Type" by Mathews, and a Rothschild type label, AMNH 607962 also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 380, upper fig., opp. p. 121, text p. 122). On p. 122, the figured female from Barren Island is described and is said to be the type of *bassi*, thereby designating it the lectotype.

Cole (1913: 74) was a member of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union group surveying the avifauna of Cape Barren Island in November 1912. Three specimens of this species from Cape Barren Island, collected by Cole, came to Mathews in 1914 with the Cole Collection (Whittell, 1954: 158). The two paralectotypes are AMNH 607963 and 607964, males, collected on the same date, but not cataloged by Mathews.

Amaurodryas vittata kingi Mathews

Amaurodryas vittata kingi Mathews, 1914b: 92 (King Island).

Now *Melanodryas vittata kingi* (Mathews, 1914). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 371–372.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 607968, adult male, collected on King Island, 39.50S, 144.00E (USBGN, 1957b), Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia, on 2 May 1914, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18482) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews noted only that the type was from King Island. In addition to Tregellas' original label (marked "Type" by Mathews), a Mathews Collection label (also marked "Type" by Mathews and bearing his catalog number), and a Rothschild type label, the specimen also bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 380, lower fig., opp. p. 121, text pp. 121–122). On p. 122, the figured male

from King Island is described and is said to be the type of *kingi*, thereby designating it the lectotype.

Although only a single specimen was cataloged by Mathews, he received at least four King Island paralectotypes from Tregellas, all collected in 1914: males, AMNH 607966 and 607967, 24 and 21 April; and females, AMNH 607969 and 607970, 2 May. These specimens are considered paralectotypes. The number "448" that appears on Tregellas' labels refers to this species' number in Mathews (1908a).

Mayr (1986d: 567) considered *Petroica vittata* monotypic, although he noted that *kingi* was perhaps a valid subspecies.

Miro dannefaerdi Rothschild

Miro dannefaerdi Rothschild, 1894b: 688 (Snares Island).

Now *Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi* (Rothschild, 1894). See Dickinson, 2003: 522.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 608043, adult male, collected on Snares Island, 48.00S, 166.34E (Times Atlas), New Zealand, by Dannefaerd. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild noted that the type was in his collection and that he had more than 20 specimens. Twenty specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, 15 of which were from the Dannefaerd collection and with minimal data. AMNH 608043 bears a Rothschild type label, and Dannefaerd's label has "Type" written on it and underlined in red. When Hartert (1920: 494) listed this type, he clearly intended the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, but he did not further identify the specimen. In order to confirm Rothschild's and Hartert's intent, I hereby designate AMNH 608043 the lectotype of *Miro dannefaerdi* Rothschild. Paralectotypes from Snares Island are: AMNH 608038, without further data; AMNH 608039–608042, three males and one female, collected by Travers in April 1894; and AMNH 608044–608057, five males, five females, four unsexed, undated, from the Dannefaerd Collection. Another Dannefaerd specimen was exchanged by Rothschild to RMNH (Dekker, 2003: 78)

[*Myiomoira macrocephala marrineri* Mathews and Iredale]

Myiomoira macrcrocephala marrineri Mathews and Iredale, 1913: 436.

Now *Petroica macrocephala marrineri* (Mathews and Iredale, 1913). See Dickinson, 2003: 522.

The type is in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 332).

Tregellasia capito barroni Mathews

Tregellasia capito barroni Mathews, 1916a: 59 (Barron River, North Queensland).

Now *Tregellasia capito nana* (Ramsay, 1878). See Mayr, 1986d: 569, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 360–361.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 608301 (Mathews no. 12393), male, 4 March 1912; AMNH 608302 (12392), female, 4 February 1912; AMNH 608303 (9549), female, 19 May 1911; AMNH 608304 (9017), female, 16 August 1910; AMNH 608305 (12391), female, 4 March 1912; AMNH 608306 (9550), sex ?, 30 June 1910; and AMNH 608307 (5026), sex ?, 5 June 1910, all collected on the "Barron River", Queensland, Australia, by F.P. Dodd. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from the Barron River and added no further information in Mathews (1920a: 197–199). Six specimens collected by Dodd on the "Barron River" came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; none had a Mathews type label or any indication of which specimen Mathews considered the type. AMNH 608304 has a Rothschild type label, but that by itself does not determine type status, because there is no indication that this is the specimen Mathews intended as the type. Therefore, they all are treated as syntypes.

The Barron River arises on the Atherton Tableland and enters the ocean at Cairns. Dodd lived at Kuranda, 16.46S, 145.37E (Times Atlas), on the Atherton Tableland, and these specimens were probably collected near his home.

Poecilodryas leucops mayri Hartert

Poecilodryas leucops mayri Hartert, 1930b: 67 (Wondiwoi).

Now *Tregellasia leucops mayri* (Hartert, 1930). See Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608375, adult male, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, 02.45S, 134.35E (USBGN, 1982a), on the peninsula jutting into Teluk Cenderawasih (= Geelvink Bay) east of Wandamen Bay, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 14 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1526). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Mayr's expedition was supported by Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, and the collection was divided between the two, with a subset sent to MZB (Hartert, 1930a: 19). Part of the collection came directly to AMNH, and the rest came later with the Rothschild Collection. Paratypes are: males, AMNH 294060–294062, 608376, and 608377. Of these, AMNH 608376 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Mayr (1930a: 24) landed at Wasior, 02.38S, 134.27E (Times Atlas), and went into the Wondiwoi Mountains from there.

Poecilodryas leucops nigro-orbitalis Rothschild and Hartert

Poecilodryas leucops nigro-orbitalis Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 497 (Snow Mountains).

Now *Tregellasia leucops nigroorbitalis* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913). See Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608336, adult male, collected in the Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 20 October 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4862). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed an additional two males and three females in the type series. The paratypes are: males, AMNH 608337 (Meek no. 4861) and 608338 (4881); females, AMNH 608339 (4882), 608340 (4906), and 608341 (4902). The last specimen was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

"Most of Meek's collections were made on the Setekwa River, a small tributary of the Oetakwa River, and at elevations from 2500 to 3000 ft ..." (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 473). The Setekwa River is at 04.54S, 137.19E (USBGN, 1982a).

Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard

Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1952: 2 (base of Mt. Orata (behind Kup), Kubor Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Tregellasia leucops wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard, 1952. See Coates, 1990: 194–196.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348399, subadult male, collected at the base of Mount Orata (behind Kup), ca. 6000 ft, Kubor Mountains, Simbu Province, Papua New Guinea, on 24 May 1950, by E. Thomas Gillard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description, and the range of this new subspecies was said to be central (three specimens collected by Gilliard in 1950) and eastern New Guinea to a line between Holnicote Bay on the north and Redscar Bay on the south. However, populations westward (not eastward [Mayr and Gilliard, 1952: 4]) of this line, while showing a prevalence of white-fronted birds, are discussed as mixed populations with influence from black-fronted *albifacies* and more black on the bill. I do not consider these populations to be part of the type series (ICZN, 1999: 76, Art. 72.4.1). Furthermore, it seems to me that in many cases whether or not a specimen is considered black-fronted may depend on the "make" of the skin and that the populations of central east montane New Guinea are more mixed than indicated by Mayr and Gilliard. The two paratypes are: AMNH 705300, subadult female, near Nondugl, 5200 ft, Wahgi Valley, 15 May 1950; and AMNH 705301, adult female, Mt. O-mar, Kubor Mountains, 6000 ft, 15 May 1950.

Mayr and Gilliard (1954) reported on both Gilliard's 1950 and 1952 expeditions to central New Guinea, but only the 1950 expedition specimens were included in the description of *wahgiensis*.

Kup is at 05.55S, 144.50E (Papua New Guinea, 1984).

Microeca leucops auricularis Mayr and Rand

Microeca leucops auricularis Mayr and Rand, 1935: 7 (Wuroi, Oriomo River, Territory of Papua).

Now *Tregellasia leucops auricularis* (Mayr and Rand, 1935). See Coates, 1990: 194–196.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 422051, adult male, collected at Wuroi, 08.50S, 143.07E (Deignan, 1964: 234), Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 23 January 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 2542).

COMMENTS: A single specimen was collected. Wuroi, ca. 65 km from the mouth of the Oriomo River (08.45S, 143.00E, Papua New Guinea, 1984), was the landing place for Dogwa, 9 km to the west (Archbold and Rand, 1935: 576–577). For additional information on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition, see Mayr and Rand (1937) and Archbold and Rand (1935).

Poecilodryas leucops albigularis Rothschild and Hartert

Poecilodryas leucops albigularis Rothschild and Hartert, 1907: 459 (Cape York).

Now *Tregellasia leucops albigularis* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1907). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 358–359.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608372, adult male, collected on Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 21 July 1898, by collectors for Albert S. Meek (no. 1992). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, but did not say how many specimens they examined. Earlier, Hartert (1899c: 424) had reported on Meek's Cape York Peninsula collection and had listed two males and one female as *Poecilodryas albifacies*. Paratypes are: AMNH 608371, adult male, 7 August 1898, Meek number 2091; and AMNH 608374, adult female, 5 August 1898, Meek number 2077. AMNH 608371 had been exchanged by Rothschild to Mathews and returned to the Rothschild Collection when the Mathews Collection was purchased by Rothschild; it is marked "co-type of albigularis", with the meaning of paratype, and bears a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 390, lower fig., opp. p. 197, text p. 200), but is not there said to have type status.

Research by Parker (1966) placed Meek's collectors on the Chester River in June–August 1898, and thus the Chester River, 13.42S, 143.33E (USBGN, 1957b), is the type locality of *P. l. albigularis*.

Tregellasia leucops paira Mathews

Tregellasia leucops paira Mathews, 1916a: 59 (Paira [sic], North Queensland).

Now *Tregellasia leucops albigularis* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1907). See Mayr, 1986d: 571, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 358–359.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608373, adult female, collected at Piara (= Paira), 10.44S, 142.34E (USBGN, 1957b), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 1 December 1911, by W.R. McLennan. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had a single specimen from Piara, and no other locality was mentioned. Mathews obtained specimens collected by McLennan from W.D.K. Macgillivray. I was not able to find this specimen in Mathews' catalog.

The holotype bears McLennan's field label, marked on one side by Mathews "Type of yorki", with "yorki" crossed out. On the reverse Mathews wrote "Type of paira". It also bears a Rothschild Collection label and two incorrect type labels! The Rothschild type label had the specimen as the type of *Poecilodryas albifacies* Sharpe, a New Guinea form. This name has been crossed out and an AMNH type label added, calling the specimen a [syn]type of *Poecilodryas leucops albigularis*. This also is incorrect (see above). Yet another AMNH type label has been added, giving the correct information.

Macgillivray (1914: 135) noted that "Paira" was "the picturesque home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Vigden, whence [McLennan] explored the country in all directions". The locality is spelled Piara in USBGN (1957) and, on labels of specimens collected by him, his name is written "H.G. Vidgen". This information agrees with that given by Whittell (1954: 730).

Eopsaltria griseogularis quoyi Mathews

Eopsaltria griseogularis quoyi Mathews, 1920a: 299 (Albany, West Australia).

Now *Eopsaltria griseogularis griseogularis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986d: 572, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 365–366.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 659638 (Mathews no. 2745), immature male, collected on 6 February 1905; AMNH 659639, immature male, collected on 25 January 1910; and AMNH 659640 (2747), adult, collected on 28 December 1904, all collected at Albany, 35.01S, 117.54E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 503), Western Australia, Australia, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave only the information that the type locality was Albany, Western Australia. The above are the only three Albany specimens that came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection. They had not previously been included in the type collection.

Eopsaltria griseogularis wongani Mathews

Eopsaltria griseogularis wongani Mathews, 1920a: 299 (Wongan Hills, West Australia).

Now *Eopsaltria griseogularis griseogularis* Gould, 1838. See Mayr, 1986d: 572, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 365–366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659673, sex ?, collected at Wongan Hills, 30.51S, 116.39E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 515), Western Australia, Australia, on 11 October 1903, by A.W.M[illigan] (no. 6237). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had a single specimen from Wongan Hills, and this was the only locality mentioned in the original description. The field label has been marked "Type of wongani" by Mathews. The number "457" that appears on the field label refers to this species in Mathews (1908a). This type had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

The names on the two subspecies of *E. griseogularis* shown on the map in Schodde and Mason (1999: 365) are reversed in the legend, but the discussion on p. 366 is correct.

Pachycephala australis rosinae Mathews

Pachycephala australis rosinae Mathews, 1912a: 317 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae* (Mathews, 1912). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 365–366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659670, adult male, collected at Warunda Creek, 34.26S, 135.38E (USBGN, 1957b), Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 26 August 1911, by S.A. White (no. 102). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9595) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype of *rosinae* in the original description and gave the range as South Australia. The holotype bears in addition to White's field label, a Mathews Collection label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 389, lower left fig., opp. p. 284, text p. 295), although it is not said there to be the type. The following specimens are paratypes: AMNH 659667, male, and AMNH 659668, female, Port Lincoln, 9 September 1911; AMNH 659669, male, Warunda Creek, 2 September 1911; AMNH 659671, female, east side Marble Range, 28 August 1911; and AMNH 659672, male, Donald's Plain, Gawler Ranges, 6 September 1912.

The names of the two subspecies of *E. griseogularis* shown on the map in Schodde and Mason (1999: 365) are reversed in the legend, but the discussion on p. 366 is correct.

Pachycephala australis viridior Mathews

Pachycephala australis viridior Mathews, 1912a: 316 (Victoria).

Now *Eopsaltria australis australis* (Shaw, 1790). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 362–364.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659583, adult male, collected at Selby, 37.55S, 145.23E (USBGN, 1957b), Victoria, Australia, on 6 June 1911, by Thomas H. Tregellas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9054) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description without indicating how many specimens he examined, but giving the range of *viridior* as "Victoria". The number "683" that appears on the Mathews and Tregellas labels of the holotype refers to the number of

this species in Mathews (1908a); additionally, it bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Paratypes, all Tregellas specimens from Victoria, are: AMNH 659564 (Mathews no. 1951), 659565 (8080), 659566 (8079), 659567 (9056), 659568 (8565), 659570 (10073), 659571 (10075), 659572 (10076), 659573 (9055), 659575 (10074), 659578 (9053), 659580 (9057), and 659601 (3758). Three additional specimens are probable paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews' catalog: AMNH 569574, 18 July 1900, female, and AMNH 569576, undated, unsexed, both collected at Olinda by Cole; and AMNH 569604, male, collected at Grantville, Gippsland, in 1903, by an unknown collector. AMNH 659585 was collected at Selby on 23 December 1911 but not cataloged by Mathews (no. 11162) until 7 March 1912, and he probably did not have it in hand when the name was published on 31 January 1912; I do not consider it a paratype. Other AMNH specimens from Victoria were either collected later or were never in the Mathews Collection.

Mathews (1913a: 183) specified the type locality as Selby, the collecting locality of his holotype. Mayr (1986d: 572) recognized *viridior*.

[*Eopsaltria australis austina* Mathews]

Eopsaltria australis austina Mathews, 1914c: 60 (Cobbora (Talbaagah R.), New South Wales).
Now probably *Eopsaltria australis australis* (Shaw, 1790). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 362–364.

The description of *E. australis austina* was based on specimens in the H.L. White Collection, now in MV (Wayne Longmore, personal commun.) There is no indication that specimens in AMNH from the Mathews Collection and collected by Austin in November 1913 at the type locality were ever in the H.L. White Collection.

Quoyornis georgianus warreni Mathews

Quoyornis georgianus warreni Mathews, 1916a: 59 (Warren River, West Australia).
Now *Eopsaltria georgiana* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Mayr, 1986d: 573, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 367.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 659690, adult female, collected on the Warren River, 34.36S, 115.50E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 514), Western Australia, Australia, on 13 February 1910, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5133) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from the Warren River. There are five such specimens in AMNH, all collected by Tom Carter in February 1910. AMNH 659690 bears a Mathews Collection label marked "Type" by Mathews and a green Mathews type label with his catalog number written on both, although he did not give it in the original description. It is the specimen that Mathews intended for the type, and I hereby designate AMNH 659690 the lectotype of *Quoyornis georgianus warreni* in order to validate his intent. The number "686" that appears on the Mathews label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). AMNH 659689 (Mathews no. 5134), adult female, collected on 17 February 1910, is a paralectotype. AMNH 659686, 659687, and 659688, all adult males, collected on 18, 17, and 16 February 1910, respectively, are probable paralectotypes, but I did not find them cataloged by Mathews.

[*Quoyornis leucurus mimika* Mathews]

Quoyornis leucurus mimika Mathews, 1931a: 25 (Mimika River, Dutch New Guinea).
Now *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta pulverulenta* (Bonaparte, 1850). See Mayr, 1986d: 574, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

In the original description, Mathews stated that the holotype was in BMNH, giving the register number; this is confirmed by Warren and Harrison (1971: 352).

Quoyornis leucurus normani Mathews

Quoyornis leucurus normani Mathews, 1914b: 93 (Norman River, North Queensland).
Now *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta leucura* (Gould, 1869). See Mayr, 1986d: 574, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 356–357.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 659753, adult female, collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Storr, 1984: 186), Queensland, Australia,

on 5 December 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 3580). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18476) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from the Norman River, north Queensland. AMNH 659753 bears Kemp's original label on the reverse of which Mathews has written "Quoyornis leucurus normani Type"; the pink Mathews Collection label on which he has written his catalog number (although this was not given in the original description) and "Type"; and the Mathews green type label. The "p. 176" appearing on the pink label is a reference to this form in Mathews (1913a: 176). The specimen is in poor plumage.

Fourteen specimens were collected for Mathews by Kemp at Normanton between 5 December 1913 and 4 May 1914. Of these, only the type was cataloged by Mathews. Kemp's collection of October 1913 from Normanton was the last collection cataloged by Mathews (on 5 January 1914). After the last entry of that collection (no. 18425), Mathews wrote "End of Collection". Thereafter, to number 18518, the last entry in the catalog, only individual specimens were entered, usually types. The fact that the above specimen was listed is further evidence that Mathews considered it his type. In order to validate his intent, I hereby designate AMNH 659753 the lectotype of *Quoyornis leucurus normani*. The series is variable in color of the back and presence/absence of a band of faint gray on the upper breast; given the uncertainties of the morphological changes occurring around the Gulf of Carpentaria (Schodde and Mason, 1999: 357), Mathews' intended type takes on added significance.

Mathews probably had the 13 additional specimens in hand before the publication of *normani* on 24 September 1914, and I consider them paralectotypes, AMNH 659744–659752 and 659754–659757.

Pachycephala leucura alligator Mathews

Pachycephala leucura alligator Mathews, 1912a: 312 (Northern Territory (Alligator R.)).

Now *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta alligator* (Mathews, 1912). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 356–357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659743, adult female, collected on the Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 24 September 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 1622). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9342) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He received this specimen on exchange from Rothschild and cataloged it on 26 September 1911 (which date he wrote on the reverse of the original Rothschild label). Additionally, it bears Tunney's field label (I was unable to trace the number "1025" that appears on the reverse); a Mathews Collection label with the catalog number and "472", which refers to this species in Mathews (1908a); and a Mathews type label with his catalog number. This was apparently Mathews' only specimen; the other two specimens now in AMNH collected by Tunney on the Alligator River were never in the Mathews Collection, and there is no indication that he had them in hand when he named *alligator*. Tunney's collection from northwestern Australia was reported on by Hartert (1905a).

According to Storr (1966: 64), on 25 September 1903, Tunney was 16 and 35 mi from the coast on the estuary of the South Alligator River, which flows into Van Diemen Gulf at 12.10S, 132.23E (Storr, 1977: 113).

Pachycephala leucura greda Mathews

Pachycephala leucura greda Mathews, 1912c: 40 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta alligator* (Mathews, 1912). See Mayr, 1986d: 574, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 356–357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659735, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, 11.35S, 130.28E (USBGN, 1957b), Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 11 November 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2393). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11315) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. On 20 March 1912, when Mathews cataloged his four specimens of "Pachycephala greda", he had received two shipments of Melville Island birds from Rogers

(Mathews, 1912c: 26), including specimens collected at Coopers Camp in September–December 1911. Three of the four came to AMNH; the following two are paratypes: AMNH 659734 (Mathews no. 11318), male, collected 14 December 1911; and AMNH 659740 (11316), sex ?, 14 December 1911. The fourth specimen, entered in his catalog as number 11317 by Mathews, male, collected 12 December 1911, is a paratype, if found. Specimens collected at Coopers Camp in 1912 and other Melville Island specimens collected later are not paratypes.

Poecilodryas cinereiceps Hartert

Poecilodryas cinereiceps Hartert, 1905a: 231 (island near Hampton Harbour).

Now *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps* (Hartert, 1905). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 356–357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659722, adult male, collected on an island near Hampton Harbour, Western Australia, Australia, on 13 July 1901, by J.T. Tunney (no. R.193). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Tunney's unique field number in the original description and listed an additional six specimens. Paratypes in AMNH are: Derby, AMNH 659717, male, 27 March 1901, and AMNH 659718, male, 19 March 1901, both collected by J.P. Rogers for Robert Hall, AMNH 659719, "'male' but probably female", 9 January 1902, by Tunney (no. R.373), and AMNH 659720, female, 19 March 1901, collected by J.P. Rogers for Robert Hall; and Northwest Cape, AMNH 659721, female, 23 February 1902, by T. Carter. Tunney's specimen number R.192, male, from the island near Hampton Harbour, 13 July 1901, listed by Hartert, is also a paratype but did not come to AMNH. Earlier, Hall (1902: 95–96) reported on Rogers' collection and listed the above three Rogers specimens.

Storr (1966: 60) thought the "island near Hampton Harbour" was "probably one of the Intercourse Islands, Dampier Archipelago, at ca. 20°40′, 116°40′".

Pachycephala leucura connectens Mathews

Pachycephala leucura connectens Mathews, 1912a: 312 (Pt. Torment, North-West Australia).

Now *Peneoenanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps* (Hartert, 1905). See Mayr, 1986d: 574, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 356–357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 659710, male, collected at Napier Broome Bay, 14.03S 126.36E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 511), Western Australia, Australia, on 1 February 1910, by G.F. Hill. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5667) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description but made an error in the type locality, which he corrected in Mathews (1920a: 274). In addition to Hill's original label, the specimen bears a Mathews Collection label, with the correct locality and his catalog number; a Mathews type label; and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 398, lower fig., opp. p. 274, text p. 275). The text on p. 275 does not indicate that the figured specimen is the type of *connectens*, but the data are unique. In the original description, Mathews gave the range of this form as "North-West Australia", which would include his large series of specimens collected by J.P. Rogers at Point Torment in 1910 and 1911—undoubtedly the source of his error as to type locality. In fact, his type label once had "*Pachycephala leucura tormenti*" written on it, with *tormenti* marked out and *connectens* written in. It had also previously had another, now unreadable, catalog number on it. Although the Point Torment birds are part of the type series of *connectens*, I can find no evidence that Mathews ever introduced the name *tormenti* for these birds. The following specimens are paratypes of *connectens*: Point Torment, AMNH 659694 (Mathews no. 8186), 659695 (8184 or 8187), 659696 (not listed), 659697 (8436), 659698 (8614), 659699 (8613), 659700 (8185), 659701 (8188), 659702 (8181), 659703 (8183), 659704 (8180 or 8182), 659705 (8179), 659706 (8175), 659707 (8177), 659708 (8178), 659709 (8176), 659711 (5666), 659712 (5664), 659713 (5665), 659714 (5663), and 659715 (5662). Of these, AMNH 659706 was sent to the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby. There were at least three paratypes from Point Torment that did not come to AMNH: 8180 or 8182, female, dated 6 January 1911; 8184 or 8187,

male, dated 26 December 1910; and 8189, male, dated 5 January 1911.

Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini Stresemann and Paludan

Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild et al.), 1932a: 157 (Waigeu).

Now *Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932. See Dickinson, 2003: 518.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300821, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, 00.14S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 8 June 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1233), on the Expedition Stein 1931–1932.

COMMENTS: Stresemann and Paludan gave Stein's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and listed nine additional specimens, of which seven came to AMNH, with the remainder going to ZMB. Paratypes in AMNH, all collected on Waigeo in 1931, are: AMNH 300818 (Stein no. 1240), male, 23 May; AMNH 300819 (1239), male, 27 May; AMNH 300820 (1238), male, 3 June; AMNH 300822 (1235), male, 8 June; AMNH 300823 (1234), male, 10 June; AMNH 300824 (1232), male, 13 June; and AMNH 300825 (1237), female, 23 May. Of these, AMNH 300822 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s. The two remaining paratypes, probably in ZMB, bear Stein's field numbers 1231 and 1236.

The Steins spent the period 6 May–16 June 1931 in the low Lam-Lam mountain range, 00.03S, 130.44E (USBGN, 1982a), between Majalibit Bay and Fofak Bay. Stein (1933: 260–264, 1936) provided additional information on the Waigeo portion of the expedition he and his wife conducted. The expedition was jointly sponsored by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH, Rothschild, and ZMB (Stresemann and Paludan, 1932). The Rothschild Collection was purchased by AMNH in 1931 and both the AMNH and Rothschild shares as well as the types came directly to AMNH.

Poecilodryas placens steini Hartert and Paludan *Poecilodryas placens clara* Stresemann and Paludan

Poecilodryas placens steini Hartert and Paludan (*in* Hartert et al.), 1936: 211 (Unterer Menoo, 300 m).

Now *Poecilodryas placens* (E.P. Ramsay, 1879). See Dickinson, 2003: 519.

SYNTYPES: Males, AMNH 302090 (Stein no. 2270), 6 August 1931; AMNH 302091 (2272), 4 August 1931; AMNH 302092 (2279), 4 August 1931; AMNH 302093 (2286), 5 August 1931; AMNH 302094 (2277), 8 August 1931; AMNH 302095 (2287), 11 August 1931; AMNH 302096 (2276), 12 August 1931; AMNH 302097 (2275), 13 August 1931; and AMNH 302098 (2284), 15 August 1931; females, AMNH 302099 (2271), 2 August 1931; AMNH 302100 (2280), 3 August, 1931; AMNH 302101 (2282), 6 August 1931; and AMNH 302102 (2273), 7 August 1931, all collected at Unterer Menoo, 300 m, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia. From the Expedition G. Stein 1931–1932.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with Hartert and Paludan having noted that they had 13 male and 5 female specimens. I did not find a subsequent lectotype designation. The above specimens represent the AMNH share of the Steins' collection. Two of these, AMNH 302090, now FMNH 280540, and AMNH 302101, now FMNH 280541, were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. There are additional syntypes in ZMB (S. Frahnert, personal commun.). These specimens had not been included in the AMNH type collection previously. Stein (1933) published an account of his itinerary and collecting localities in the Weyland Mountains as well as some observations (Stein, 1936). Hartert et al. (1936) reported on the birds the Steins collected.

The replacement name *P. p. clara* was introduced by Stresemann and Paludan (1937: 86), with *P. p. steini* being preoccupied in *Poecilodryas* by *P. hypoleuca steini* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932.

Poecilodryas (*Megalestes*) *albonotata griseiventris* Rothschild and Hartert

Poecilodryas (*Megalestes*) *albonotata griseiventris* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 496 (Mt. Goliath).

Now *Poecilodryas albonotata griseiventris* Rothschild and Hartert, 1913. See Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608277, adult male, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.40S, 139.52E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 14 January 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5454).

COMMENTS: Meek's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description, and an additional four males and three females were listed, giving Meek's field numbers for them. The seven paratypes, all collected on Mt. Goliath in 1911, are: AMNH 608275 (Meek no. 5367), male, 12 February; AMNH 608276 (5105), male, 13 January; AMNH 608278 (5169), male, 23 January; AMNH 608279 (5209), male, 27 January; AMNH 608280 (5196), female, 26 January; AMNH 608281 (5210), female, 27 January; and AMNH 608282 (5257), female, 31 January. Of these, AMNH 608278 was sent to the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby.

Poecilodryas albonotatus correctus Hartert

Poecilodryas albonotatus correctus Hartert, 1930b: 68 (Mount Cameron, Owen Stanley Range).

Now *Poecilodryas albonotata correcta* Hartert, 1930. See Coates, 1990: 192, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608259, adult male, collected on Mount Cameron, 7000 ft, 08.50S, 147.15E (USBGN, 1943), Owen Stanley Mountains, Papua New Guinea, on 10 August 1896, by A.S. Anthony. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The date of collection of the holotype was unique for a male. Hartert listed measurements for nine males and four females and gave the range of the form as southeastern New Guinea. Eleven males and four females from southeastern New Guinea in addition to the holotype came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and two of these had been marked immature by Hartert. They would have been in Hartert's hands when he named this form, and I consider them paratypes: AMNH 608258, male, and AMNH 608260, female, from Mt. Cameron; AMNH 608261–608264, males, and AMNH 608265 and 608266, females, from Owgarra, Angabunga River; AMNH 608267, immature male, AMNH 608268 and 608269, males, and AMNH 608270, female, from Bihagi, head of Mambare River; AMNH 608271, male, and AMNH 608272, immature male, from Avera, Aroa River; and AMNH 608273, male, from Aroa River. All of these specimens were collected between 1896 and 1906. AMNH 216434 from Bihagi, head of Mambare River, was part of the same collection as the above birds, but it was exchanged to AMNH in 1927 and would not have been in Hartert's hands when *correctus* was described.

Pachycephala superciliosa belcheri Mathews

Pachycephala superciliosa belcheri Mathews, 1912c: 40 (Napier Broome Bay, North-west Australia).

Now *Poecilodryas cerviniventris* (Gould, 1858). See Mayr, 1986d: 577, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 354–355.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608114, adult female, collected at Napier Broome Bay, 14.03S, 126.36E (Johnston and Storr, 2004: 511), Western Australia, Australia, on 21 June 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 601). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6225) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to Hill's field label, it bears a Mathews Collection label and a green Mathews type label. The number "469" on the Mathews label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Mathews gave northwestern Australia as the range of *belcheri*, represented in his collection by 23 specimens from Napier Broome Bay and Parry Creek. These were listed in Mathews' catalog at numbers 1753–1762, 1764–1766, and 5659–5661; however, when more than one specimen was collected on the same date, there was only one entry. These paratypes are AMNH 608083–608102 and 608111–608113. Specimens collected by T.H. Bowyer-Bower at Derby in 1886 were not cataloged by Mathews until May 1913 (see below), after the description of *belcheri*, and I do not consider them paratypes.

Poecilodryas superciliosa derbyii Mathews

Poecilodryas superciliosa derbyii Mathews, 1913e: 75 (Derby, North-west Australia).

Now *Poecilodryas cerviniventris* (Gould, 1858). See Mayr, 1986d: 577, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 354.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608104, sex ?, collected at Derby, 17.18S, 123.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), Western Australia, Australia, on 16 September 1886 (not 1906), by Captain Thomas H. Bowyer-Bower (no. 332). From the Mathews Collection (no. 17033) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Derby and collected on "16-9-1906". Mathews erred in citing the year of collection as 1906. The '86 on the label could be construed as '06, but a second specimen was also collected in 1886, the year in which Bowyer-Bower died (Whittell, 1954: 71). Mathews (1920a: 192) correctly cited the date. The specimen bears a small paper tag, apparently Bowyer-Bower's field label, with the number "332" on one side and an "X" on the other; a Mathews Collection label bearing his catalog number (not cited in the original description) and the number "469", refering to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a); a green Mathews type label; and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating it was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 389, opp. p. 191, text p. 192), where he failed to mention that it was the type of *derbyi*. The paratype is AMNH 608105 (Mathews no. 17032), female, collected at Derby on 9 September 1886.

Poecilodryas superciliosa gregori Mathews

Poecilodryas superciliosa gregori Mathews, 1914b: 93 (Gregory River, Queensland).

Now *Poecilodryas cerviniventris* (Gould, 1858). See Mayr, 1986d: 577, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 354–356.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608070, adult male, collected on the Gregory River, 18.50S, 139.10 (Storr, 1984: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 20 July 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18462) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Of the four specimens Mathews had from the Gregory River, AMNH 608070 is the only one collected on the 20 July 1910, the date of collection of the type given in the original description. Mathews' catalog number was not given in the original description but is written on the Mathews Collection label; the "p. 175" also written on this label refers to Mathews (1920a: 175). It also bears an original field label, probably by W. McLennan, as the specimen was obtained from W.D.K. Macgillivray, for whom McLennan collected (see Mathews, 1927b: 107). Two additional labels are a green Mathews type label and a yellow "Figured" label, indicating that this specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1920a: pl. 389, opp. p. 191, text pp. 191–192), where its type status is not mentioned.

The three paratypes are: AMNH 608071, male, Gregory River, 21 July 1910; and AMNH 608072 and 608073, females, Fiery Downs, 9 and 19 July 1910, respectively. Macgillivray (1914) reported on McLennan's 1910–1911 trip to northern Queensland and included his itinerary.

Poecilodryas superciliosa yorki Mathews

Poecilodryas superciliosa yorki Mathews, 1916b: 83 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Poecilodryas superciliosa* (Gould, 1847). See Mayr, 1986d: 578, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 353.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608069, immature female, collected on the Jardine River, 11.10S, 142.25E (Storr, 1984: 183), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 18 April 1911, by William R. McLennan for W.D.K. Macgillivray. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17259) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave a wing measurement of 68 mm but otherwise said only that the type was from "Cape York". AMNH 608069 is the only Cape York specimen of this species at AMNH from the Mathews Collection and its wing measures 68 mm. In addition to McLennan's field label, the specimen bears a Mathews type label and a Mathews Collection label, with his catalog number (not cited in the description) and the number "470", which refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908a). Macgillivray (1914: 166) said of this bird: "Only one bird seen and secured for identification. It proved to be an immature female, and was obtained at the Jardine River."

Peneothello sigillatus hagenensis Mayr and Gilliard

Peneothello sigillatus hagenensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1952: 4 (Summit Camp, Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Peneothello sigillata hagenensis* Mayr and Gilliard, 1952. See Coates, 1990: 198, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348397, [adult male], collected at the summit camp, 11,000 ft, Mount Hagen, 05.45S, 144.05E (Times Atlas), Enga Province, Papua New Guinea, on 23 July 1950, by E.T. Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Measurements were given for three males, one female, and four of unknown sex. The type series comprised 10 specimens; the nine paratypes are three males, one female, and five of unknown sex, AMNH 705307–705315, all from 8200 ft and above on Mount Hagen, collected 2–20 July 1950. AMNH 705310 was sent to AM in 1953 and AMNH 705314 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s. For the results of Gilliard's 1950 and 1952 expeditions to New Guinea, see Mayr and Gilliard (1954).

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus Hartert

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus Hartert, 1930b: 67 (Lehuma).

Now *Peneothello cryptoleuca cryptoleuca* (Hartert, 1930). See Mayr, 1986d: 579, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 294059, adult male, collected at Lehuma, 01.30S, 133.55E (USBGN, 1943), Arfak Peninsula, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 4 June 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 993).

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description and included in his type series four specimens from Ditschi and Lehuma, collected by Mayr, and one from Hatam, collected by Beccari. The four paratypes are: AMNH 294058, male, Lehuma, 29 May 1928; AMNH 608212, male, Hatam, 5 July 1875; and AMNH 608213, male, 6 June 1928, and AMNH 608214, female, 12 June 1928, mountain near Ditschi. AMNH 294058 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

For further information on Mayr's New Guinea expedition, see Mayr (1930a). The expedition was supported by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH and Rothschild, and the specimens were divided between the Rothschild Museum and AMNH, with a selection going to MZB (Hartert, 1930a). In 1932, the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH.

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus albidior Rothschild

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus albidior Rothschild, 1931: 263 (Gebroeders, 6,000 ft.).

Now *Peneothello cryptoleuca albidior* (Rothschild, 1931). See Mayr, 1986d: 579, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302891, adult female, collected in the Gebroeders Range, 6000 ft, 03.39S, 135.56E (USBGN, 1982a), Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 July 1930, by Fred Shaw Mayer (no. 234).

COMMENTS: Shaw Mayer collected the single specimen. For information on Shaw Mayer, see Peckover and George (1992).

[*Peneothello cryptoleucus maximus* Diamond]

Peneothello cryptoleucus maximus Diamond, 1985: 77 (1,400 m on the south slope of the Kumawa Mts.).

Now *Peneothello cryptoleuca maxima* Diamond, 1985. See Dickinson, 2003: 519.

In the original description, Diamond said that the type of this form was in AMNH; however, the specimens were only on loan at that time for study. They have since been returned to MZB. The data cited are: holotype, Diamond number 123, male, 1400 m, south slope of the Kumawa Mountains, 25 September 1983. He collected two males and gave measurements of other netted birds that were not preserved.

Poecilodryas cyana atricapilla Hartert and Paludan

Poecilodryas cyana atricapilla Hartert and Paludan (*in* Stresemann et al.), 1934: 45 (Kunupi, 1300 m).

Now *Peneothello cyanus atricapilla* (Hartert and Paludan, 1934). See Mayr, 1986d: 579, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302081, adult male, collected at Kunupi, 1300 m, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), 03.50S, 135.55E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 11 September 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1970).

COMMENTS: Stein's unique field number of the holotype was cited in the original description and 16 specimens were collected (Stresemann et al., 1934: 45). Only 15 specimens were listed by Hartert et al. (1936: 210), 13 from Kunupi and 2 from Sumuri. The Steins' Weyland Mountain collection was divided among ZMB, Rothschild, and AMNH (Hartert et al., 1936: 166), with the Rothschild specimens now in AMNH. The 11 paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 302078 and 302079 from Sumuri and AMNH 302080 and 302082–302089 from Kunupi.

Stein (1933, 1936) published two articles in which information on his Weyland Mountain expedition was included. Hartert et al. (1936) reported on the birds collected by the Steins.

Poecilodryas cyana salvadorii Rothschild and Hartert
Poecilodryas cyanopsis Sharpe

Poecilodryas cyana salvadorii Rothschild and Hartert, 1900: 26 (Mt. Cameron, 7000 feet).

Now *Peneothello cyanus subcyanea* (De Vis, 1897). See Mayr, 1986d: 579, Coates 1990: 199–200, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 608206, adult male, collected on Mount Cameron, 7000 ft, 08.50S, 147.15E (USBGN, 1943), Owen Stanley Mountains, Papua New Guinea, on 15 August 1896, by A.S. Anthony. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was only said to be from Mt. Cameron at 7000 ft. Both a male and a female were collected there, but Hartert (1920: 494) listed the male as the type of *P. c. salvadorii*, thereby designating it the lectotype, and noted that *salvadorii* was a synonym of *Poecilodryas subcyanea* De Vis, 1897. Paralectotypes are: AMNH 608178, unsexed, Ambernoh River; AMNH 608207, female, Mt. Cameron, 15 August 1896; AMNH 608208, unsexed, Kotoi District, August 1898; AMNH 608209 and 608210, unsexed, Mt. Scratchley; and AMNH 608211, unsexed, Eafa, 1000–3000 ft.

Sharpe (1901: 235) provided *Poecilodryas cyanopsis* as a replacement name for *Poecilodryas cyana salvadorii* Rothschild and Hartert, 1900 (November), preoccupied by *Poecilodryas salvadorii* Madarász, 1900 (January); they share the same type. *Poecilodryas subcyanea* De Vis, 1897 was, however, senior to *P. c. salvadorii* Rothschild and Hartert, 1900.

Poecilodryas nigriventris Hartert

Poecilodryas nigriventris Hartert, 1907a: 51 (Lower Mombare River, near the north coast of New Guinea).

Now *Peneothello bimaculata vicaria* (De Vis, 1892). See Mayr, 1986d: 579, Coates, 1990: 198–199, and Dickinson, 2003: 519.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608240, adult male, collected on the Lower Mambare (= Mombare) River, 08.30S, 147.45E (Papua New Guinea, 1984), Northern Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 May 1906, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.2813). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. Paratypes are the two additional males Meek obtained on the lower Mambare on the same day: AMNH 608241 (Meek no. A.2815) and AMNH 608242 (A.2814). The latter specimen was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Heteromyias cinereifrons athertoni Mathews

Heteromyias cinereifrons athertoni Mathews, 1915a: 130 (Atherton, North Queensland).

Now *Poecilodryas albispecularis cinereifrons* Ramsay, 1876. See Mayr, 1986d: 580, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 351–352.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 608423, adult male, collected in the Atherton scrub, ca. 17.16S, 145.29E, Queensland, Australia, in September 1908. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1742) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from Atherton; he did not mention other specimens. AMNH 608423 bears a Mathews Collection label with the information given

above and "Type" written by Mathews. Additionally, it has a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. coll. G.M. Mathews" and a Rothschild type label. It is clear that Mathews intended this specimen to be his type, and because it bears a Rothschild type label, it was cataloged as the type at AMNH. To confirm Mathews' intent and to avoid confusion in interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate AMNH 608423 the lectotype of *Heteromyias cinereifrons athertoni* Mathews. He had three additional specimens from Atherton scrub: paralectotypes AMNH 608424 (Mathews no. 1741), male, and AMNH 608425 (1743) and 608426 (1744), females.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 351–352) have discussed the reasons for including *Heteromyias* within the genus *Poecilodryas* and considering *cinereifrons* a subspecies of *albispecularis*. Mayr (1986d: 580) and others have considered *cinereifrons* a separate species in the genus *Heteromyias*.

Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi Hartert

Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi Hartert, 1930b: 70 (Mount Goliath).

Now *Poecilodryas albispecularis rothschildi* (Hartert, 1930). See Mayr, 1986d: 581, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 351–352, and Dickinson, 2003: 518.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 608412, adult female, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.40S, 139.52E (USBGN, 1982a), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 17 February 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5412). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 497, under *Heteromyias armiti*) listed the specimens of this form that Meek collected on Mt. Goliath. Paratypes are: AMNH 608410 (Meek no. 5179), 608411 (5352), 608413 (5275), 608414 (5397), 608415 (5294), 608416 (5194), and 608417 (5180). AMNH 608417 was exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s.

Heteromyias albispecularis centralis Rand

Heteromyias albispecularis centralis Rand, 1940b: 4 (altitude 2150 meters, 18 km. southwest Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Poecilodryas albispecularis centralis* (Rand, 1940). See Mayr, 1986d: 581, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 351–352, and Dickinson, 2003: 518.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305664, sex ? [= adult male], collected 18 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 2150 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942: map 1), Sungai Taritatu (= Idenburg River), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 5 February 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 9356).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Rand (1942b: 486) listed the specimens included in his type series. The paratypes are: AMNH 341450, male, Bele River, 18 November 1938; AMNH 341451, male nestling, Bele (= Ibele) River, 23 November 1938; and AMNH 341452, female, Bele River, 18 November 1938. Of these, AMNH 341450 was sent to MZB on 7 May 1957.

See Archbold et al. (1942) for a summary of the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition, also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie naar Nederlandsch Nieuw-Guinea.

[*Pachycephalopsis hattamensis insularis* Diamond]

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis insularis Diamond, 1985: 77 (near Ambaidiru village, Yapen).

Now *Pachycephalopsis hattamensis insularis* Diamond, 1985. See Dickinson 2003: 520.

In the original description, Diamond said that the holotype was in AMNH; however, it was on loan for study at that time and has since been returned to MZB. Data cited are: Diamond field number 9, male with enlarged testes, collected near Ambiadiru village, Yapen Island, Geelvink Bay, Papua Province, Indonesia, 15 August 1983. A single specimen was collected.

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti Hartert

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti Hartert, 1930b: 69 (Wondiwoi).

Now *Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti* Hartert, 1930. See Dickinson, 2003: 520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 294036, adult female, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, 02.45S, 134.35E (USBGN, 1982a), "Wandammen Peninsula", Papua Province, Indonesia, on 17 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1564).

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He did not say how many specimens he examined, but gave measurements of three females. Paratypes, both from Wondiwoi, are: AMNH 294035, adult female, 11 July 1928, and AMNH 659826, adult female, 12 July 1928. Mayr's collecting was supported by Rothschild and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH. Types and part of the collection came directly to AMNH, and the remainder came to AMNH with the purchase of the Rothschild Collection, apart from a selection sent to MZB.

Hartert (1930a) and Mayr (1930a) also discussed Mayr's expedition. The "Wandammen Peninsula" is the peninsula to the east of Wandamen Bay that juts into southern Geelvink Bay (now Teluk Cenderawasih). Mayr (1930a: 24) entered the mountains from Wasior, 02.38S, 134.27E (Times Atlas).

Pachycephala poliosoma albigularis Rothschild

Pachycephala poliosoma albigularis Rothschild, 1931: 260 (Gebroeders, 6000 ft.).

Now *Pachycephalopsis poliosoma albigularis* (Rothschild, 1931). See Dickinson, 2003: 520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 302908, adult male, collected in the Gebroeders Range, 6000 ft, 03.39 S, 135.56E (USBGN, 1982a), Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 August 1930, by Fred Shaw Mayer (no. 287).

COMMENTS: Rothschild designated the single male the holotype in the original description. There are two female paratypes, both collected by Shaw Mayer in the Gebroeders on 9 August 1930: AMNH 302909, juvenile, and AMNH 302910, adult. For information on Shaw Mayer, see Peckover and George (1992).

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi Rand, 1940b: 5 (altitude 1200 meters, 6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi* Rand, 1940. See Dickinson, 2003: 520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305666, adult male, collected 6 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m, ca. 03.30S, 139.15E (Archbold et al., 1942: map 1), Sungai Taritatu (= Idenburg River), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 2 March 1939, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 9800).

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of five males and two females. The six paratypes, all from 6 km southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m, Idenburg River, are: males, AMNH 341456, 23 February 1939, AMNH 341457, 1 March 1939, and AMNH 341458, 3 March 1939; females, AMNH 341459, 26 February 1939, AMNH 341460, 2 March 1939; and unsexed [but probably considered a male], AMNH 341461, 5 March 1939. Of these, AMNH 341458 and 341459 were exchanged to FMNH in the early 1960s, and AMNH 341461 was sent to MZB on 7 May 1957.

Rand (1942b) reported on all of the birds collected, and Archbold et al. (1942) provided a summary of the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition, which was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie naar Nederlandsch Nieuw-Guinea.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim Rand, 1940b: 4 (Balim River, 1600 meters, Netherland New Guinea).

Now *Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim* Rand, 1940. See Dickinson, 2003: 520.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305665, adult male, collected on the Balim River, 1600 meters, ca. 04.20S, 139.00E (Archbold et al., 1942: map 1), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 13 December 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 8658).

COMMENTS: Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original descrip-

tion; he had three males and one female (Rand, 1942b: 487). The paratypes are: AMNH 341453, immature male, and AMNH 341454, female, from the Balim River, 13 December 1938; and AMNH 341455, male, from the Bele (= Ibele) River, 29 November 1938. AMNH 341455 was sent to MZB on 7 May 1957.

See Rand (1942b) and Archbold et al. (1942) for further information on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea, which was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie naar Nederlandsch Nieuw-Guinea.

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